

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

THE  
PEVEHOUSE  
& DAVIS  
COLLECTIONS

OCTOBER 11, 2004















# THE DR. BYRON C. PEVEHOUSE & LESTER GANN DAVIS COLLECTIONS

OCTOBER 11, 2004  
NEW YORK CITY

AMERICAN  
NUMISMATIC  
RARITIES, LLC









THE  
DR. BYRON C. PEVEHOUSE  
& LESTER GANN DAVIS  
COLLECTIONS

OCTOBER 11, 2004 • NEW YORK CITY

— VERY RARE (1737) HIGLEY COPPER —

*Broad Axe • The Roper Coin*



— LOT 3 —

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823

Fax: 603-569-3875 • [www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com) • email: [auctions@anrcoins.com](mailto:auctions@anrcoins.com)



Color Plate 2



185

187

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Color Plate 3



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402





Color Plate 4



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418

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472

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502



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636

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676





Color Plate 5





Color Plate 6





Color Plate 7





Color Plate 8



886



889



906



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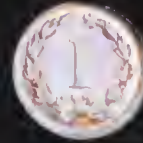
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Color Plate 9



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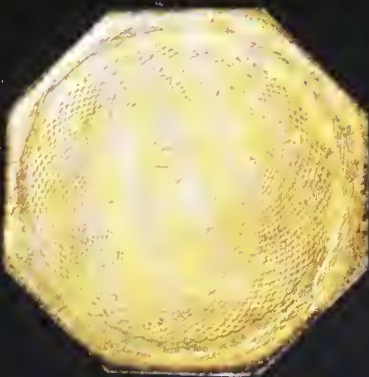
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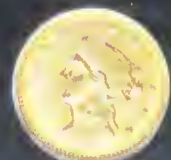
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# THE SESSION

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MONDAY OCTOBER 11

2:00 pm Sharp

*Colonial and United States Coins; Pattern Coins;  
Private and Territorial Gold*

*There will be a buffet dinner for registered bidders at 5:00 pm*

## AUCTION LOCATION

PARK LANE BALLROOM

PARK LANE HOTEL

36 Central Park South

New York City, NY 10019

212-371-4000

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# LOT VIEWING

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SATURDAY OCTOBER 9

9:00 am - 7:00 pm

SUNDAY OCTOBER 10

8:00 am - 6:00 pm

MONDAY OCTOBER 11

9:00 am - 2:00 pm

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# LOT PICK-UP

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 12

9:00 am - 11:00 am

## LOT VIEWING & PICK-UP LOCATION

PARK LANE BALLROOM

PARK LANE HOTEL

36 Central Park South • New York City, NY 10019

212-371-4000

### To insure we receive your bids:

Please have mail and fax  
bids to us by:

NOON, Eastern Time  
Friday, October 8, 2004

There will be pre-sale and  
live bidding available on  
the internet at

[www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com)

Pre-registration for live  
internet bidding is required  
by Friday October 8, 2004

### Prices Realized

Prices realized will be posted on the  
internet soon after the sale. See  
[www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com)

A printed list of prices realized will  
be sent to all subscribers approxi-  
mately 30 days after the sale.

For prices realized by phone:  
Call 603-569-0823 Limit 10 lots  
per caller



*American Numismatic Rarities'*  

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**AUCTION SCHEDULE**

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November 30-December 1, 2004

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

January 10-11, 2005

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

*Now Accepting Consignments*

March 7-9, 2005

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

*Now Accepting Consignments*

June 23-26, 2005

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

*Official Auctioneers of the MidAmerica Coin Exposition*

*Now Accepting Consignments*

July 23-25, 2005

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

*Now Accepting Consignments*

September 18, 2005

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

*Now Accepting Consignments*

November 7-9, 2005

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

*Now Accepting Consignments*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • Fax: 603-569-3875

www.anrcoins.com • email: auctions@anrcoins.com



# THE PEOPLE

## *of American Numismatic Rarities*

**President:** Christine Karstedt

**Numismatic Director:** Q. David Bowers

### AUCTION

Dr. Richard A. Bagg, *Consignments*

John Pack, *Consignments*

Frank Van Valen, *Senior Numismatist*

John J. Kraljevich, *Numismatic Research*

Beth O. Piper, *Numismatist*

### AUCTIONEERS

Christine Karstedt

Frank Van Valen

### MARKETING & PUBLICITY

Christine Karstedt

### GRAPHICS

Jennifer Meers

Jenna V. King

### SALES

Melissa Karstedt

### FINANCIAL

Laurel A. Morrill

### ADMINISTRATION

Cynthia LaCarbonara, *Auction Coordinator*

Georgie Babalis

Andrew Bowers

Jenna V. King

Vicki L. Martin

Pamela Roberts

Mary Tocci

Jeremy Wiggin

### PHOTOGRAPHY

Douglas Plasencia



**Christine Karstedt** serves as our *President* and handles our Marketing and Publicity with unbridled enthusiasm. A fixture at numismatic conventions and auctions for over a decade, Chris has built a vast network of industry contacts during her extensive career. Chris' unique ability to attract worldwide attention to the sale of numismatic material placed her at the epicenter of the marketing of the

\$100 million treasure of the S.S. *Central America*. Chris has worked with numismatic trade publications as well as the mainstream press since she initially started in the numismatic industry with Bowers and Merena. While there she structured the publicity for the sales of the Eliasberg Collection, the Bass Collection, the Norweb Collection of Canadian coins and countless other events. Most recently the worldwide publicity for our sale of the Haig Koshkarian Collection garnered ANR a place in the top 20 auction prices realized records at #11. Her unstinting and tireless efforts help consignors receive the highest possible prices for their coins. Chris is deeply involved with day-to-day operations and is our lead auctioneer.

**Q. David Bowers**, Numismatic Director for American Numismatic Rarities, is perhaps the best-known and most noteworthy numismatist of the last 50 years. Beginning in 1953, Dave's contributions to numismatics have continued uninterrupted and unabated to the present day. His work with rare coins is so voluminous and so extraordinary that he was named by *CoinAge* magazine as one of the "Numismatists of the Century."

Dave's dedication to the hobby and his lifelong interest in rare coins, along with his pursuit of scholarly knowledge, have made him one of the most honored and revered numismatists of all time. Dave is the only person to have served as president of both the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977-1979) and the American Numismatic Association (1983-1985). Dave is the most prolific numismatic author of our generation, having produced more than 40 works, mostly written in the field of rare coins. From the Professional Numismatists Guild, he has received the coveted Friedberg Award a record seven times! During his illustrious career, Dave has catalogued and sold at public auction many of the finest and most valuable and important collections ever assembled.







**Dr. Richard A. Bagg**, *Director of Auction Consignments*, is a nationally known rare coin expert and scholar with 30 years of auction experience and has served as Auction Director for nearly two decades under the tutelage of Q. David Bowers. In the course of his celebrated career, Rick has processed several hundred million dollars worth of rare coins at auction for thousands of collectors, institutions, executors, dealers, and investors. Rick shows an impressive degree of expertise and consummate knowledge of numismatics with few parallels. As a numismatic scholar, Rick has provided information to over a dozen standard reference sources, conducted substantive research for the *Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins* and edited a book entitled *Grading Coins*. He has also written numerous articles that have appeared in numismatic trade publications including *The Numismatist* where he won a Heath Literary Award.

**John M. Pack**, our *Associate Director of Auction Consignments*, has been involved in numismatics for over 20 years. John's enthusiasm for all aspects of numismatics, and his sincere approach, guarantees that every consignment will be presented to its finest advantage so as to provide the highest possible prices realized. In addition to working with auction consignors, John catalogues currency for the firm. His cataloguing talents were widely recognized for several record setting presentations of U.S. paper money highlighted by the world-renowned collections of Bass and Rich. In addition, he was selected to compose the currency chapter of the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*.

**Frank Van Valen**, our *Senior Numismatist*, is one of America's best known numismatic personalities. Widely praised for over two decades for his numismatic cataloguing, Frank's byline has appeared in dozens of the most important catalogues ever written including the Norweb Collection sale and specialized collections, like the Texas Collection of California Fractional Gold and the historic coin collection of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Frank has contributed to the last 15 editions of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and his writing talents have earned him the recognition of the Numismatic Literary Guild. Frank has an expert understanding of the intricacies of all American coinage in addition to many other numismatic fields.

**John J. Kraljevich, Jr.**, serves as our *Director of Numismatic Research*. A numismatic prodigy since preadolescence, John's insightful and historical contributions to our catalogues add value and interest to numismatic material in our sales. An expert on early American coinage, Numismatic Americana, and the technical aspects of minting technology, John has taught seminars hosted by the American Numismatic Association, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and is a columnist in the ANA magazine, *The Numismatist*. The Numismatic Literary Guild recognized John's cataloguing of the Lucien LaRiviere Collection, the first \$1 million collection of American medals ever sold at auction, with its highest cataloging award for tokens and medals. A frequent consultant to museums and institutions,

John catalogues many of our important offerings and enjoys working directly with our consignors. John was a recent recipient of the ANA's coveted Heath Literary Award for an article on the coins of pre-federal New York, and serves as an officer of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society and the Medal Collectors of America.

**Beth Piper** began her career in numismatics at Bowers and Merena and worked 18 years with that firm. In that time, she earned the distinction of having spent more continuous years working under the direction of Q. David Bowers than any other individual. Beth has participated in nearly every position required at a leading numismatic auction firm, and her responsibilities encompassed receptionist to coin grading to direct sales, as well as numismatic research and cataloguing of auction lots. One of her primary jobs is processing and proofreading auction lots and the final compilation of data files for catalogues. Her work with great numismatic auction sales is extensive and includes landmark offerings such as the collections of the Norweb family, Eliasberg, Bass and Childs, among over 100 other sales.

**Cynthia LaCarbonara** coordinates all aspects of our live auction sales. From working with consignor reserves, verification of opening values, and lot assignments, to reconciliation and finalization of all bidding and purchase records, Cynthia is an integral part of the system of checks and balances that make every auction sale a smoothly functioning success. For 16 years, Cynthia has worked both behind the scenes and at the podium at live auction sales. During that time, she led the Bowers and Merena auction team that sold such great collections as those of Eliasberg, Childs, and Bass, a few highlights among dozens of important auction sales. A prominent figure at auction sales, Cynthia is well recognized by dealers and collectors alike.

**Laurel Morrill** manages our accounting department, handling all receivable and payable accounts for our auctions, direct sales, and subscriptions. It is her organized and efficient approach that guarantees each transfer of funds is correct and done promptly. Laurel has significant experience with the unique accounting requirements of a great numismatic auction firm. For over 16 years, she was an integral part of the accounting department of Bowers and Merena. While there, she participated in the accounting duties that promptly paid thousands of auction consignors hundreds of millions of dollars in settlement funds, an experience that makes her uniquely qualified.

**Doug Plasencia** manages our photography department and personally takes all of the coin photographs that appear in our auction catalogues, on our website, and in our other publications. He has been a professional numismatic photographer for many years, perfecting his skills with Bowers and Merena. In his career, he has photographed many of the most important numismatic collections ever formed and sold,





including those of Eliasberg, Bass, Childs, among others. To his further credit, he was selected by the California Gold Marketing Group to do photography of the gold ingots recovered from the *S.S. Central America*, he photographed the Jay Roe Collection of California fractional gold coins to illustrate the most recent edition of the Breen-Gillio reference, and he was selected to photograph the Bass Core Collection by the Bass Research Foundation. His highly acclaimed work appears in the *Bass Sylloge*.

**Jennifer Meers** leads our graphic arts department. In her 13 years with Bowers and Merena, Jennifer developed an eye for professional catalogue design that is unparalleled in numismatics. She is responsible for all auction catalogue layout. In her career, she has put together many award-winning auction catalogues, books, and other publications. Among her most notable achievements are the auction catalogues for such famous collections as those of Eliasberg, Champa, Bass, and Childs among over 100 others, many of which earned Catalogue of the Year awards from the Numismatic Literary Guild. The dozens of books produced under her direction include several titles by Q. David Bowers, including the landmark works, *A California Gold Rush History featuring the treasure from the S.S. Central America*, and the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*. Further, she carefully proofreads all of our publications and she contributes to our publicity campaigns in developing many of our finest advertisements and brochures.

**Melissa Karstedt** works with clients in our direct sales department, with the active support of our team of well-respected numismatists. She maintains our coin inventory and supervises our Monthly Acquisition Program, which assists clients with building fine collections by way of budgeted monthly coin purchases. Each coin is carefully and specifically selected by our numismatists to fit the collector's interests and preferences. Melissa began working in numismatics at Bowers and Merena, working in the Direct Sales department with numerous clients. She is also a valued member of our on-site auction team as she travels all over the country to our many auction sales and facilitates our many telephone bidders. You will also find her eagerly assisting clients at our bourse tables at the many coin conventions she regularly attends. She brings great enthusiasm to American Numismatic Rarities, and looks forward to receiving every call from our many clients worldwide.

**Andrew Bowers** manages our website content and coordinates editorial material for all of our publications. He is involved with the processing of auction consignments from our consignors. He assists in our retail operations, from putting coins in stock, to tracking our inventory. He brings a great deal of enthusiasm to American Numismatic Rarities. Being part of a numismatic and collector-oriented family, Andrew has grown to appreciate the various nuances of the collector. Andrew has spent many years during his high school and university career immersed in the coin hobby during summer breaks. On his own behalf, he has attended many coin conventions and ANA seminars and

has traveled extensively with our company to gather coins for "want lists" and assist with our auctions.

**Vicki L. Martin** heads our personnel and operations department. She coordinates our on-site auction arrangements and is responsible for providing safe and secure transportation of valuable coin collections to the sales. Vicki supervises the many administrative matters at our office from coin and health insurance to computers and their programs. Vicki's strong organizational skills and detail-oriented background have earned her high accolades over her 20 years experience handling personnel and operational issues with the several companies with which she has been associated.

**Pamela Roberts** began her career in numismatic auctions with Bowers and Merena Galleries in August, 2000 and worked at both their Wolfeboro and Louisiana locations until recently moving back to New England. During this time, she became an integral part of the auction staff. At American Numismatic Rarities, Pam will be an energetic addition to our auction team. Working as an interface between consignors, cataloguers, and our graphics department, she will assist with essential consignment paperwork, be responsible for much of our internal processing of auction lots, as well as proofreading. She will also be present at many of our live auction sales, working closely with Cynthia LaCarbonara.

**Mary Tocci** directs our shipping and receiving department, handling nearly every package and item of mail that enters or leaves our offices. This extremely important position is vital to the security of all of our incoming and outgoing packages, and her qualifications are unparalleled. She began a career with Bowers and Merena in April 1983. Aside from one brief interlude, she worked for Q. David Bowers for 19 years in total, beginning very shortly after the establishment of his firm in Wolfeboro and continuing until her joining of American Numismatic Rarities. Mary also has an excellent rapport with many collectors, having spent years working with clients in subscription maintenance and publication sales.

**Jenna V. King** is the friendly voice you hear when you call American Numismatic Rarities. She comes to us with several years of experience working in the coin field, having begun her career at Bowers and Merena where she assisted in photography and graphics, and worked with the numismatic staff in catalogue production. As an accomplished photographer, Jenna also lends her talents to the graphics and photography departments at American Numismatic Rarities.

**Jeremy Wiggin** wears many hats at American Numismatic Rarities from shipping and receiving to supervision and maintenance of our computer systems. He has a good understanding of the inner workings of a numismatic company, as he spent nearly three years at Bowers and Merena. During that time he was responsible for inventory control and shipping of thousands of catalogues, books and other publications.



# THE TERMS OF SALE

**1** This sale is by public auction conducted by licensed auctioneer(s). The bids will be for specific lots which will be opened for bidding in numerical order.

**In the event that bids for the same amount are received for the same lot, the winning bid will be the earliest received.** The decision of the Auctioneer as to identity of the winning bidder shall be final. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally liable for payment of the purchase price and any related charges as well as responsible for the performance of all buyer obligations under these terms of sale. No “buy” or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors.

**2** American Numismatic Rarities, LLC, (subsequently referred to as ANR in the Terms of Sale) reserves the right to postpone or cancel the auction without notice in its sole discretion. Any lot may be withdrawn by ANR without notice prior to it being opened for bidding. Neither ANR nor the consignor shall be liable for any costs or damages arising from either the withdrawal of material at the auction or the delay or cancellation of the auction.

**3** The purchase price shall be sum of the winning bid and a buyer’s premium of 15% of the amount of the winning bid. The purchase price shall be paid in full prior to delivery of the lot absent other arrangements between the successful bidder and ANR. The decision to extend a line of credit and the decision to withdraw a previously authorized line of credit shall be within the sole discretion of ANR. ANR reserves the right to deny participation in the auction if, in ANR’s sole discretion, the bidder’s prior business dealings with ANR have been unsatisfactory.

**4** Payment shall be by cash in United States funds or checks drawn on United States banks. Purchases up to \$10,000 may be charged to a credit card (MasterCard, Visa, AmEx, Discover). The purchase price shall be paid upon delivery of the lot or receipt of our invoice for the lot, whichever occurs first. All associated costs for the delivery of the lot such as handling, shipping, insurance, and related charges will be added to the purchase price for lots not picked up after the auction by the winning bidder. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of

sale, ANR reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1-1/2% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit ANR to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor’s signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate the lots purchased until paid in full. If the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys’ fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

**5** Bidders shall be responsible for all taxes due as a result of their purchases.

**6** Title does not pass from the consignor to the successful bidder until the purchase price for the lot has been paid in full. The risk of loss is on the buyer once the lot is either in transit to the successful bidder or in their possession.

**7** ANR reserves the right to establish the opening bid for any lot, to establish bidding increments, and to refuse any bid. ANR reserves the right to place bids on behalf of the consignor up to the amount of a reserve price established by the consignor. ANR will not accept a reserve price from a consignor above the high estimated value shown in the catalog for the auction and any exceptions to this rule will be announced at the auction prior to the opening of bidding on the material. ANR shall make reasonable efforts to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means. However, ANR shall not be liable for any errors for incorrectly entered or incorrectly executed bids.

**8** Bidders are responsible for their bids including any errors they may make in placing bids. All bids shall be in even dollar amounts and any bids not in whole dollar amounts will be rounded to the next highest dollar. All bid sheets must be signed, and ANR reserves the right to not accept unsigned bid sheets.



**9** All items offered in this auction catalog are guaranteed to be genuine. **Except for questions of authenticity, no lots shall be returned nor shall ANR accept any returned lots from any floor bidder or any bidder who examined the lots prior to the sale.** Mail, Fax and Internet bidders may make return requests within three days of the receipt of the lot. Coins must be returned to ANR's offices in Wolfeboro, N.H. within 30 days from the date of the auction. Any coin which has been physically altered or which has been removed from its container or holder shall not be returnable nor accepted by ANR.

**10** Bidders by accepting these terms of sale acknowledge that the grading of coins is a subjective process for describing the relative ranking of coins as to their condition. Consequently, the language used to describe any coin in this catalog, including but not limited to the grading of such coin, are statements of subjective opinion by the ANR staff. **No warranty, whether expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability, is made with respect to any coin contained in this catalog.** In the event of a typographical error or other error, ANR reserves the right to withdraw any item from the auction with or without notice, to correct the error by verbal announcement before the lot is opened for bidding or, if the error is discovered after the auction, to refund the successful bidder's funds without further obligation. The maximum obligation of ANR to any bidder shall be the purchase price for any lot in dispute or for which a refund or adjustment is made for any reason.

**11** ANR acts as an auctioneer to sell coins for the various consignors. Therefore, no claims of any kind can be considered by ANR after settlements, which occur 45 days after the auction, have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date except for reasons of authenticity, is to be resolved strictly by discussions between the successful bidder and consignor.

**12** Cash advances may have been made to some consignors in anticipation of auction proceeds. ANR may consign items to this auction and may participate as a bidder. ANR or the consignor may bid for their own account at the auction and may have information not otherwise available to the bidders regarding reserves, bid values, and other material facts relating to the lots opened for bidding at the auction. When a lot is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed over, withdrawn from the auction, returned to the owner or bought by ANR. Any consignor may bid on any lot, including lots containing coins consigned by the consignor.

**13** By placing a bid in this sale, a bidder agrees that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire and that neither New Hampshire's or any other state's choice of laws and/or conflict of laws shall be applied. Any dispute between ANR and bidders at the auction (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. conducted at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. In the event of non-payment, ANR and a successful bidder agree that any judicial action shall be heard and determined only by the courts of the State of New Hampshire and the successful bidder hereby consents and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of New Hampshire.

**14** In the event of litigation, the party against whom a final judgment is rendered shall pay the prevailing parties' legal costs, including attorneys fees and witness fees, and all other costs incurred by it during the course of such litigation.

**15** **These Terms of Sale are intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing Terms of Sale.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

**TO INSURE WE RECEIVE YOUR BIDS,** please have mail and fax bids to us by **NOON, Eastern Time Friday October 8, 2004.**

- There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the internet at [www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com).
- Pre-registration to bid during the live auction required by Friday, October 8, 2004.
- Any requests for live bidding by phone (minimum bid: \$5,000) must be placed by Friday, October 8, 2004.

**PHONE DESCRIPTIONS:** Any request for phone descriptions should be made by Monday October 4, 2004.

**PRICES REALIZED** will be published approximately 30 days after the auction. Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at [www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com)

**NEW BIDDERS:** If you are a new bidder, be sure to send your credit information: Attn: Laurel Morrill, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction. All bidders not known to us will be required to submit a 25% deposit before bidding in the sale.

**FLOOR BIDDER REGISTRATION** will begin 30 minutes before the sale at the entrance to the auction room.

Please note Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT intended for long-term storage



# SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you are an experienced bidder, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara.

**Mail your bid sheet as early as possible.** This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

**As the sale date draws near,** fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-3875]. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

**We've found it best to use a work sheet** to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful.

**Don't bid more than you want to pay!** Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of

the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

**Please keep current prices levels in mind** when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500-\$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30% actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

**Ink is best for writing bids.** Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

**Lots may be inspected by mail** prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

## SPECIAL BIDDING OPTIONS

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the TOTAL EXPENDITURE line on your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an ANR customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. TOTAL EXPENDITURE and SINGLE LOT GROUP bidding can be combined.

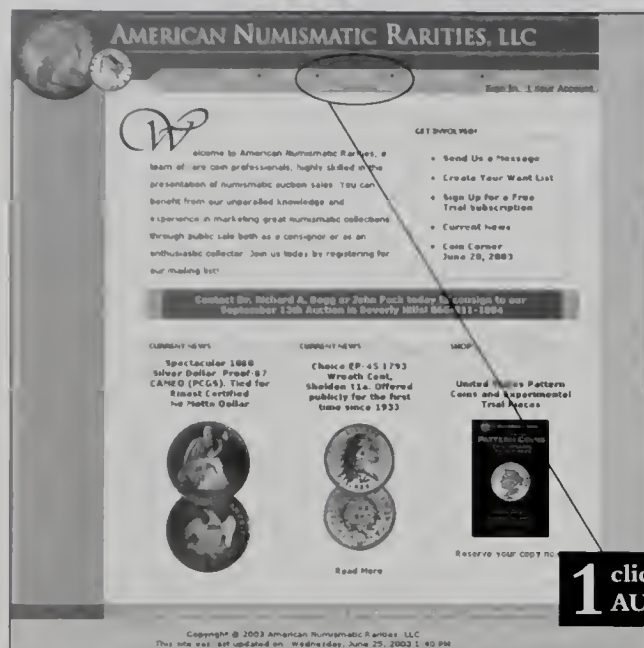
### SINGLE LOT GROUP

Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a SINGLE LOT GROUP purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

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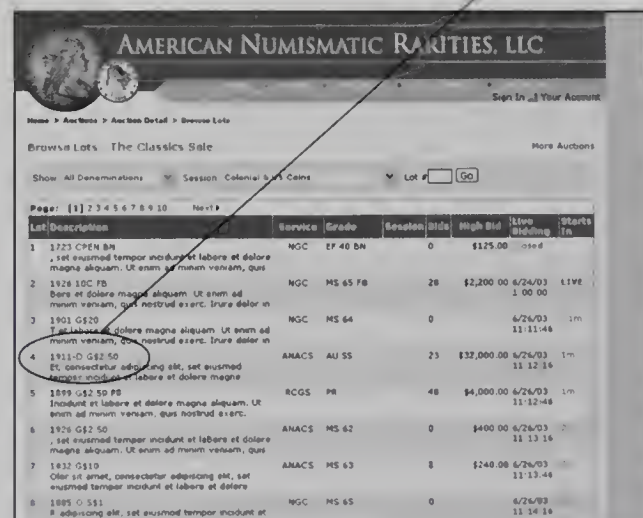
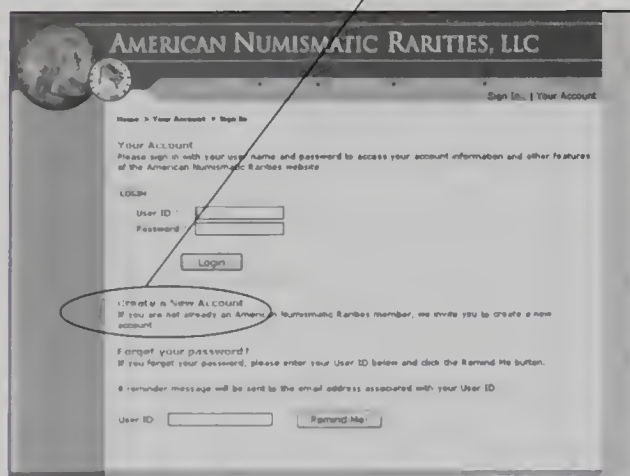
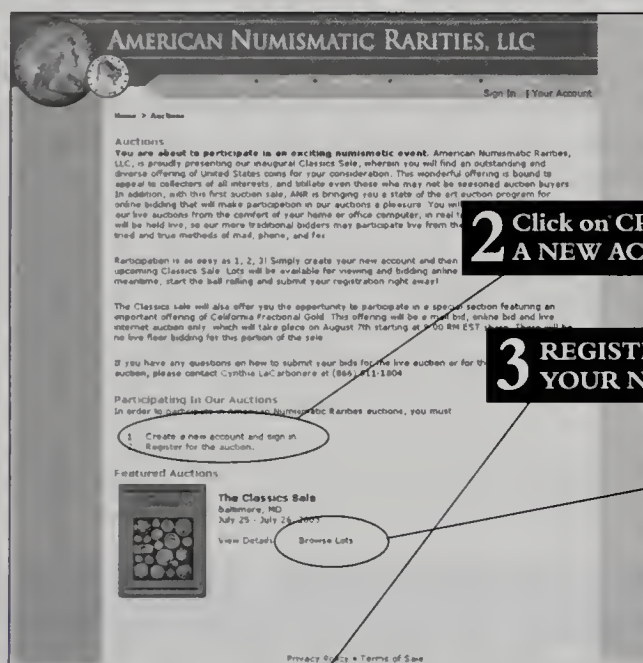
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# OUR CONSIGNORS

## BYRON C. PEVEHOUSE



Byron Cone Pevehouse was born in Lubbock, Texas, April 5, 1927, the only son of William Monrow and Myrtle Cone Pevehouse. After graduation from Austin High School in 1943, he began premedical education at Baylor University. He served 22 months in the U.S. Naval Hospital Corps, Asiatic-Pacific Theater during World War II, then returned to

Baylor to complete his studies (B.S., 1948; M.D., 1952). He interned at the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, serving in addition to the regular surgical rotations a voluntary assignment throughout the year with the neurological/neurosurgical patients of Drs. G. Milton Shy and Maitland Baldwin. He entered neurosurgical residency training at University of California San Francisco under direction of Dr. Edwin Boldrey (1954-58). In 1957, he received the Research Award of the American Academy of Neurological Surgery, and in 1958 he was awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship for post-doctoral studies at the Montreal Neurological Institute with Dr. William V. Cone, obtaining a M.Sc. degree from McGill University. He then spent nine months in Europe on a National Institutes of Health faculty traineeship with a majority of the time with Wylie McKissock at Queen Square, London, but also with Kristian Kristiansen in Oslo and Sixto Obrador in Madrid.

In July 1960 he returned to University of California San Francisco as Chief of Neurosurgical Services at San Francisco General Hospital and initiated the residency training program there. He also served as chief of pediatric neurosurgery at UC Medical Center for many years, promoted to rank of Clinical Professor in 1978. In 1967 he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Neurological Surgery at University of Pacific-Presbyterian Medical Center, serving

in this position for 23 years, also elected to its Board of Trustees (1980-89). He retired from neurosurgical practice in 1990 and was recruited by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons to represent the specialty in Washington D.C. as Director of the Office of Health Policy and Professional Affairs during the development and implementation of the Medicare Fee Schedule and other physician payment reform measures by Congress and HCFA (1990-94). He was appointed in 1991 by President Bush as a senior consultant and member of the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics, advisory to the Dept. of Health and Human Services (1991-95). During these years he lived in Charlottesville, Virginia and served as Clinical Professor with Dr. John Jane at University of Virginia Medical School. In 1997 he was elected Distinguished Alumnus by Baylor College of Medicine.

He has participated in many professional organizations, including: Society of University Neurosurgeons (President, 1971), California Association of Neurological Surgeons (Founding President, 1973-74); Western Neurosurgical Society (President, 1981); American Academy of Neurological Surgery (President 1982); American Association of Neurological Surgeons (President, 1984); The Society of Neurological Surgeons (President 1987); American Board of Neurosurgical Surgery (Director 1979-85); American College of Surgeons (Advisory Council for Neurosurgery, 1976-81); San Francisco Neurological Society (President, 1973); Fellow, American Academy of Neurology; International Society for Paediatric Neurosurgery; Society of British Neurological Surgeons; and World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies (Vice-President 1981-85). He became interested in coding and terminology of physicians' services in 1963, initially for the California Medical Association (Trustee 1975-85), then CPT Editorial Board of the American Medical Association (1978-91), serving as representative for neurosurgery to CPT and appointed to the AMA/Specialty Societies Relative Value Update Committee



when it was created in 1992. In 1990 he began instructional seminars on coding and reimbursement for neurosurgeons and billing staff under auspices of the AANS. In 1983, he developed for The Society of Neurological Surgeons a national matching program to select applicants for neurosurgical residency training and supervised this program for 15 years.

Honors include: Cushing Medal in 1994 from American Association of Neurological Surgeons; Distinguished Service Award from this Society in 1994, from the California Association of Neurological Sur-

geons in 1991, from the American Academy of Neurological Surgery in 1998. Dr. Pevehouse married Maxine Elizabeth Smith in 1951 and they had three daughters: DeAnn (1954), Carol (1955) and Lesa (1963). Maxine died in an accident in 1978 and he married Lucy Seguin Beck, a Houston attorney, in 1981. He enjoyed photography, fishing, skiing and tennis, but recent cardiovascular problems have curtailed physical activities. For the retirement years, the couple has moved to Bellevue, Washington and still enjoy a summer home at Lake Tahoe.

## THE COLLECTION OF LESTER GANN DAVIS

· *Numismatist · Connoisseur · Exhibitor* ·

With pleasure we present selections from the collection formed over a long period of time by Lester Gann Davis, a familiar figure on the American numismatic scene. An old timer by any definition, Lester has had an interest in coins for all of his life. However, it was not until the 1950s, when he was assigned to the New Orleans office of the FBI, that the right elements came together—his long desire plus a ready opportunity to make purchases. The latter was provided by James Cohen's well known coin shop, a fixture on Royal Street in the traditional section of the city. Much could be written about the Cohen enterprise, and how the family influenced generations of collectors, and, along the way, handled many important properties and rarities, including the remarkable bank hoard of Liberty Seated silver coins unearthed a generation ago, much to the delight of collectors and treasure hunters.

In the Cohen shop, cases filled with old coins beckoned, "making me feel like kid in a candy store," Lester reminisced. "I became good friends with owner Jimmy Cohen, and with Jimmy and two others we started the Crescent City Coin Club in 1959. From there on I've been interested in collecting and exhibiting United States coins as well as medals and tokens."

If you have it, share it with others: a nice piece of advice, but one that is not often followed. Lester Davis was an exception, and for a long period of time he has mounted exhibits, primarily in the southeast, making his cabinet available for others to enjoy.

Along the way Lester served as president of the Crescent City Coin Club, a member of the board of the Louisiana Numismatic Association, and, in 1967, an

appointed member (by President Lyndon Baines Johnson) to the United States Assay Commission. Later, because of the last connection, he joined a specialized group of numismatists, the Old Time Assay Commissioners, and afterward collected a complete set of medals issued by that group for the first 25 years of its existence. Unfortunately, President Jimmy Carter abolished the Assay Commission in 1978, ending a tradition that had dated back to the early years of the mint. Briefly, the group met early in the year to review samples from the preceding year's coinage and to test them for fineness. By 1978 few coins and precious metal medals were being made, and the procedure became moot. However, numismatists today would enjoy seeing it revived.

In 1968 Lester Davis was transferred by the FBI to its office in Atlanta, where he jumped with both feet into the local collecting scene, joining the Atlanta Coin Club and later serving as its president. He also joined the Georgia Numismatic Association and served as its president, and was involved in the Blue Ridge Numismatic Association. With all of these groups he helped with education, exhibits, conventions, and other activities.

Recently we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Davis once again, with his family, at the first Atlanta Coin Exhibition. There we shared memories of the "good old days," swapped numismatic tales, and enjoyed ourselves immensely. The time had come to sell, and perhaps it was natural to turn his fine collection over to us. Accordingly, in the present catalogue, interspersed among many other delicacies, are coins gathered over a period of nearly a half century by this great numismatist and gentleman.





# The American Numismatic Society



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# WELCOME

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## *to our sale*

### THE PEVEHOUSE & DAVIS COLLECTIONS

*By Q. David Bowers*

It is always a pleasure to showcase for auction an old-time collection, and over a long period of time I and others at ANR have had the good fortune to be involved in more than our share! This catalogue continues the tradition—with not one but *two* beautiful cabinets. These coins were gathered years ago and are now presented for the first time, in most instances entirely new pieces to the present generation of enthusiasts.

Participation in the sale can be one of several ways:

Attending in person in New York City is a pleasant possibility—as the event will be held at the Park Lane Hotel, Central Park South, in the heart of Manhattan's most popular shopping and hotel district. While there, be sure to carry your camera, and take a photograph of the *Sherman Victory* statuary group diagonally across the street—the triumph of sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The female figure striding forward, part of the group, was later translated for use on the famous MCMVII \$20 gold coin (if you would like to own one, see this catalogue for several!). Bring your family, and while you are pre-viewing our coins and participating in the sale itself, they can enjoy the pleasures of tourism.

Alternatively, you can bid by mail (the traditional way), or by telephone (with special arrangements being made in advance with our office), or by the increasingly popular internet. Unless you are off on an expedition to Antarctica you should be able to take part in the sale one way or another. And I'm not so sure about the South Pole, given modern day satellite communications!

Offered for your consideration from the marvelous collections of Byron C. Pevehouse and Lester Gann Davis, as well as other sources, is a rich panorama of

interesting coins, from early colonial days to modern times, from common to rare, from inexpensive to legendary. Whatever your specialty may be, you will find some pieces of interest. And, of course, it is always interesting to start a new specialty. Very few collectors concentrate on the same thing year after year. Among the dynamics of the hobby is exploring new avenues, and once a certain specialty nears completion, finding another one offers a new set of challenges.

The coins of early America are not extensive in their numbers, but certainly are nice in their quality and rarity—what with a Maryland silver shilling, the incredibly elusive Higley copper threepence, some dandy Vermont “landscape” coppers, and others. Half cents include pieces for advanced connoisseurs as well as entry level collectors, and the same can be said for large copper cents—with, of course, the 1793 Chain being one of the greatest of American classics.

The late Abe Kosoff considered it good luck to have an example of the famous 1856 Flying Eagle cent in a sale, often placing it as Lot Number 1. Well, I call your attention to Lot 38, not the first piece to cross the block, but certainly a superb strike and a coin of great acclaim. Indeed, from about 1859 onward, when this issue became popular and first sold for about \$1, these coins have been numismatic legends. Today, the value for a choice piece, as here, is on the long side of \$10,000, sometimes *far* on the long side. If tracked over the years, this particular variety, of which a couple thousand are known in various grades, is as good an index of rare coin investment results as about any coin that comes to mind. While I certainly cannot predict the future with accuracy (nor can anyone else), likely





the buyer of this particular 1856 Flying Eagle cent, if he or she adds it to a fine collection and keeps it a few years, will also find it to be a worthwhile numismatic investment in addition to it being a pleasure to own and display.

Continuing onward, quite a few desirable Indian and Lincoln cents beckon, as do two-cent and three-cent pieces from the 19th century, then a notable—indeed memorable—presentation of truly gorgeous Buffalo nickels, nearly every date represented by a PCGS-certified gem from the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection, another great consignment to the present sale.

Silver half dimes begin with the first type, the Flowing Hair style, and continue through other designs, followed by dimes, early and late, a few of the short-lived twenty-cent pieces, a panorama of quarter dollars, and then interesting half dollars.

Silver dollars, probably the single most popular early series collected today, particularly in reference to the Morgan issues, include not only worthwhile Morgan dollars but a number of rarer earlier pieces as well.

Gold coins, always an American Numismatic Rarities specialty, comprise all regular denominations from the gold dollar through the quarter eagle, \$3 gold, half eagle, eagle, and double eagle, along the way punctuated with notable scarcities and rarities, high condition pieces, and (referring to Lot 696—check it out) one with an incredible die feature that will delight students and specialists. The Tennessee Collection of Carson City eagles, still another great consignment (our sales have a reputation for attracting nice things!) stands out among these offerings as a particularly important selection of these rare issues, each acquired with *first-rate quality* in mind.

Commemoratives continue our offering of the Pevehouse and Davis Collections, after which there is a transition into some highly interesting pattern coins and a selection of territorial gold. Wow!

I like to refer to the entire American Numismatic Rarities staff as the “dream team.” I am honored to work alongside some of the most talented numismatists I have ever met—including, in alphabetical order, Rick Bagg, Chris Karstedt, John Kraljevich, John Pack,

Beth Piper, and Frank Van Valen, these being the creators of the present catalogue, plus our talented Jennifer Meers doing the graphic layout, plus our fine support staff (check our listing in this catalogue), plus Doug Plasencia (quite possibly the most accomplished numismatic photographer of all time). Because of them you can see why I enjoy all that I do, my activity being but a part in the overall team effort. Working with such fine people, as well as the nicest customers in the business, plus great consignors, all adds up to an ideal situation.

ANR’s sales and the staff’s numismatic activities have captured as many headlines, awards, and other notices as any similar group in the history of the hobby. In fact, at the recent American Numismatic Association we swept the field for honors—carrying more back home than any firm or group in the business. However, we’re not content to rest on our laurels. As you read these words, our *primary* gatherers of auction consignments, Dr. Rick Bagg, John Pack and Chris Karstedt, have already obtained some truly wonderful pieces that will be coming your way in our next catalogue, and several after that. If you are thinking of selling, give us a call. I believe you will like the American Numismatic Rarities way of doing business—time tested, true, and generating unsurpassed results for our consignors. A simple telephone call, e-mail, or letter to Rick, John, or Chris—or directly to me—is all you need do. We’ll do the rest—and with great enthusiasm.

In the meantime, the Pevehouse and Davis coins, and many other delicacies, await you in the pages to follow and at the sale itself. I hope you will plan to participate, and along the way add some truly great coins to your collection.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'Q' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Q. David Bowers  
Numismatic Director



# THE SESSION

**Monday, October 11- 2:00 pm Sharp**

*There will be a buffet dinner for registered bidders at approximately 5 pm.*

*Colonial and United States Coins; Pattern Coins;  
Private and Territorial Gold—Lots 1-1076*

**PARK LANE BALLROOM**

*Park Lane Hotel*

## COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

We are delighted to begin our sale with two highly desirable American silver coins from the 17th century. The Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling is one of the most popular types of this series — a coin that even non-specialists often endeavor to own, especially in a choice grade such as is found here. The silver coinage of Cecil Calvert for his colony of Maryland is elusive and highly sought after. We are also proud to offer a well-pedigreed specimen of the very rare 1737 Higley threepence, a coin that appears at public auction only once in a blue moon, the recent Ford sale notwithstanding. It has been said that any collection with a Higley in it is a major collection, and we certainly agree. Two Vermont Landscape coppers herein are in particularly nice condition, far better than usually seen, as is the “1789” Mott token in this sale. This enigmatic piece is only rarely found in such high grade. Other popular early American issues and Washingtoniana are also included.

### Delightful Small Planchet Pine Tree 12d

Noe-29



(2x photo)

- 1 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-29. Rarity-3. Small Planchet. EF-40 (PCGS). 69.44 grains. Deep pewter gray with lighter gray devices and legends. A choice specimen with great

color and surfaces; despite the relatively common status of this variety, specimens this nice are extremely tough to locate. Very appealing for the assigned grade, nicely struck but for some (usual) flatness at legend atop reverse, well-centered with fully legible legends on both sides. A thin scratch between ET of MASSACHUSETTS is the only identifier we note, and it is truly minor. A variety collector could certainly do worse than a coin of this quality (Hain's finest was the Eliasberg AU; others in that collection were less sharp than this one). This piece may best serve a type collector, especially one used to locating Small Planchet specimens of typical poor quality rather than one boasting this fine color and overall quality. Considering the price of a coin like this in the marketplace (well under \$10,000) and the very basic importance of the Pine Tree shilling to American numismatics, we see a coin like this not only as a fine collectible but a superb value at current levels.

### Rare (1659) Lord Baltimore Shilling



(2x photo)

- 2 (1659) Maryland/Lord Baltimore shilling. Breen-64, Hodder 1-A. AU-50 (PCGS). Pale silver gray surfaces show a smattering



of light contact marks and abrasions, usual for this elusive 17th-century issue. Some traces of lustre persist in protected areas of the peripheries. A thin scratch from Calvert's nose to below M of MARIAE will identify this specimen. Some minor surface dirt noted in the vicinity of AE&ct at 10:00 on obverse. Some central weakness of strike is noted, off-center clash mark from obverse dentil present under II of denomination on right side of shield.

Far rarer than the 17th-century productions of the Boston Mint, the Calvert coinage is an unappreciated segment of the colonial field. The sixpences have become more numerous of late, due to a recently discovered British hoard of that denomination, but shillings are still tough as nails to find in any kind of choice condition, in any grade. Many are heavily abraded or scratched, even holed

and plugged. The Eliasberg piece was high grade but not particularly pretty. This example is not perfect, but it is sharp and attractive — perhaps a dozen pieces are as nice as this but probably not many more. Hodder adjudged this variety as Rarity-6 at the time of the Norweb sale. The Ford specimen was graded only Very Fine but boasted the finest strike we have seen, not to mention great eye appeal. Advanced colonial coin enthusiasts should not only strongly consider adding a specimen of Calvert's coinage for the nascent colony of Maryland to their collection, but they should also view this specimen.

We enjoyed Lou Jordan's recent CNL expose on the Calvert coinage, recommended reading for any potential bidder. *The Colonial Newsletter* is published by the ANS, and they may be contacted for subscription information.

## Very Rare (1737) Higley Broad Axe Copper

### The Roper Coin

#### Fewer than Six Collectible Specimens Known



(2x photo)

- 3 (1737) Higley threepence. Crosby Plate VIII, 24, Freidus 3.2-C. Broad Axe. VF-20 (NGC). 151.9 grains. A thoroughly important colonial coin and a potential highlight in any collection. Dark brown with ruddy undertones, attractive and natural coloration, with surfaces that exhibit fine even granularity throughout. Extremely sharp for the issue, nicely struck with complete legends, though the pointing hand below 9:00 on the reverse is a bit weak due to a shallow swath of granularity in that area. The deer is fully outlined, the III denomination is sharp, VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE is easily legible, and the reverse axe and legend is likewise nicely detailed. No significant marks are noted, only "usual handling marks" in the words of the Roper cataloguer, just a few fine pin scratches at central reverse. An especially bold specimen of this rare type, displaying the "Broad Axe" reverse with the legend

J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. While most known Higleys are of the so-called "Three Hammers" type, two dies are known with the Broad Axe device. The die used on this coin, Freidus reverse C, was also muled to create the unique THE WHEEL GOES ROUND variety, discovered by Howland Wood in 1920.

Dan Freidus's seminal paper on Higley coppers was published in the 1994 ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference on "The Token: America's Other Money." Therein, Friedus listed eight specimens of this die variety (including this piece). Of those eight coins, two are in museums, the British Museum and the Smithsonian Institution, and Eric Newman's is bound for one. Another had not been seen since 1918, leaving a collectible population of only four coins: the Garrett coin, the Robison coin, this coin, and a piece that was sold by Bowers and Ruddy in 1976 and was last seen in a Dana Linett auction in 1985. The Ford collection, long a mystery to Friedus, did not contain any specimens of this variety. The two Broad Axe Higleys in the Ford collection were both Friedus 3.3-C, struck from a different obverse die. A slightly sharper specimen brought \$85,000, while a specimen with an indistinct deer and a bad cut on the reverse brought \$30,000. With a collectible population of five pieces, Friedus 3.3-C is of roughly the same rarity as the variety presently offered.

As the first significant copper coinage struck in what became the United States, Higley coppers have long been a hallmark of an advanced collection of early American coins, though their rarity (less than 100 total pieces known of all types and varieties) is such that purchasing even one requires patience. Two collections have contained a record seven different pieces: the 1983 Roper sale and the Ford sale earlier this year. Such a feat could be impossible today. While the Ford sale resulted in a few more pieces appearing on the market, both pieces in the Ford collection and "trickle-down" duplicates from successful bidders in that sale, we do not foresee another major offering in the near future. The appearance of this coin at public auction represents a major opportunity for advanced enthusiasts of 18th-century American coinage.

Cyril Hawley, the earliest owner of record of this Higley copper, was a student of Connecticut history and coinage who made a significant contribution to Higley historiography in his 1955 "The Higley Coppers 1737-39," co-authored with Richard D. Moore and published in the *Bulletin of the Connecticut Historical Society* in July 1955. His copy of Crosby, seen by the current cataloguer, contained significant annotations on Higleys in addition to correspondence on the subject with Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, then the curator of the Garrett Collection of Johns Hopkins University.

*Cyril Hawley to William T. Anton, Sr. to John L. Roper, II; Stack's sale of the Roper Collection, December 1983, Lot 152; William T. Anton, Sr.; our present consignor.*





- 4 **1773 Virginia halfpenny. Newman 22-S. With Period. MS-64 RB (NGC).** Plentiful orange-red mint color with some rose and violet highlights where faded. Only tiny scattered marks are present, a few little flyspecks, and no serious flaws. A nice specimen of this historic issue, one that is easily acquired in Mint State due to the arrival of the Revolution before most of the mintage had entered circulation in Williamsburg. As such, the Virginia halfpenny is the only truly *colonial* coin that may be added to a cabinet in Mint State without being independently wealthy.

### Majestic 1786 Vermont Ryder-6

Pedigreed to 1906  
MS-62 BN (NGC)



(2x photo)

- 5 **1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-6. Rarity-2. Landscape, VERMONTENSIVM. MS-62 BN (NGC).** A singularly lovely specimen of this variety and type. Choice even chocolate brown with excellent surface quality, neither overly glossy nor granular, but just about perfect. The planchet shows only very minor in-born flaws, and the well-made blank sets this piece apart from most specimens of this variety seen: a minor fissure at RES affects the letters but leaves them intact, a smaller patch at the ray to QU on the reverse is likewise noted. Excellent post-striking preservation,

with sharpness that is nearly unheard of for the issue: the surface has pupils, the hills show their texturing, and the light recutting on several letters is plain as day. A thin scratch under the plow is noted for accuracy. Obverse is ideally centered, but the reverse is slightly misaligned as is almost always the case — QUARTUS hugs the top of the planchet and the tops of a few letters are lost.

An important and impressive specimen, likely within the Condition Census for the variety. This specimen was displayed by Hillyer Ryder in the famous 1914 ANS Exhibition of U.S. and colonial coins; earlier it was in the H.P. Smith Collection, sold by the Chapmans in 1906. This was the finest Ryder-6 owned by Mr. Ryder, and there is little doubt it will be the finest example in its next owner's cabinet as well.

*From S.H. and Henry Chapman's sale of the Harlan Page Smith Collection, May 1906, Lot 82; Hillyer Ryder to F.C.C. Boyd to John J. Ford, Jr.; Stack's sale of the Ford Collection, Part I, October 2003, Lot 19.*

### Condition Census 1786 Vermont Ryder-8

Landscape Type  
Ex Ryder-Boyd-Ford



(2x photo)

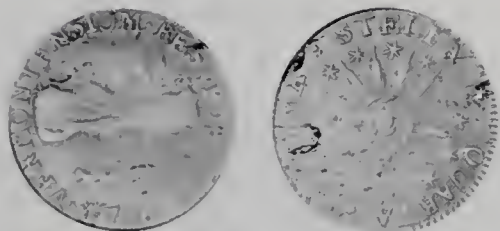
- 6 **1786 Vermont copper. R-8. Rarity-4-. Landscape, VERMONTENSIVM. AU-58 (PCGS).** 109.3 grains. An exemplary specimen of this Landscape variety, the finest specimen owned by the man who wrote the book on the Vermont series. Lustrous surfaces show pleasing mottled ruddy and golden toning and exhibit superlative visual appeal. The peripheries of both sides are especially lustrous, and the reverse even shows a measure of cartwheel — this, on a Vermont landscape! The strike is excellent, with the obverse ideally centered and the reverse only a trifle off



to 400, by a margin small enough that none of the legends are affected. The only planchet flaw is a tiny fissure hidden within the Vermont hills, directly below the surface's nose. This planchet is as problem free as just about any we have seen on a Landscape copper. Two spots at the left side of the plow serve as identifiers, one at the plowshare and one at the clevis (the end of the plow beam to which the oxen were fixed). Aside from a very thin hair-line beneath E of DECIMA, there are no post striking flaws whatsoever—and barely any wear.

This piece was noted as Condition Census by Michael Hodder in his cataloguing of the Ford Collection, roughly equal to the superb Norweb coin. Not only was this piece the best Ryder-8 in the Ryder-Boyd-Ford collections, it was also the finest VERMONTENSIMUM in the collections, a point that will not be lost on those who desire a world-class specimen of this major type for their cabinet. A pre-federal coin of classic quality that is worthy of the collection of any connoisseur.

*From the collections of Hillyer Ryder and F.C.C. Boyd to John J. Ford, Jr.; Stack's sale of the Ford Collection, Part I, October 2003, Lot 24.*



- 7 **1786 Vermont copper. R-8. Rarity-4-.** Landscape, VERMONTENSIMUM. VF-20 (PCGS). Deep golden tan with some scattered fine striations and areas of granularity. Both sides are ideally centered — unusual for this variety — with full legends on both sides despite some light planchet-related weakness at PUBLICA. Nice detail and good eye appeal overall. A desirable specimen of this Landscape variety.

- 8 **1787 Vermont copper. R-13. Rarity-1. BRITANNIA.** VF-20 (PCGS). Dark brown with golden brown highlights on evenly granular surfaces. Several thin planchet fissures are noted on the right side of the obverse, some also present on the reverse. Obverse detail is good for the assigned grade, reverse very weak as always with no date and only a few letters of the legend. A good type coin for a beginning colonial collector.



- 9 **1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 48-g. Rarity-1. AU-50 (NGC).** Glossy honey brown, nearly tan, with good surface quality and overall visual appeal. Some buildup is noted within letters, not a serious flaw of course but noted for accuracy. A few shallow planchet fissures are confined to the periphery and do not impact the quality of this specimen. A common variety, but an intriguing one — this variety is known in several die states, on two different planchet stocks, and in various die rotations. Actually, the “g” reverse seen on this variety was first married to a Head Left die, then muled with this obverse. This piece is struck from an early state of

the die with but a single obverse clash mark and no sign of the diagonal die crack across the reverse shield that appears later. It is interesting to note that the die clash seen on this specimen is oriented to the obverse in a different position than the current rotation of the reverse, which is about 15° left of perfect coin turn. A very desirable New Jersey copper despite its common die variety status.



- 10 **1787 Auctori Plebis token. Breen-1147. AU-50 (NGC).** Glossy dark brown with good eye appeal. A particularly nice specimen of this variety, one that seemingly never shows up in tip-top condition (we have never seen a Mint State piece, despite the *Guide Book* valuation in that grade of \$5,000). Several tiny scattered contact marks are visible on the obverse, as usually seen; indeed, it seems that these are keg marks or marks that pre-existed striking as they come with the territory on this issue. Typical centering, with date partially on the planchet though a portion of all four digits are plain. An enigmatic issue, the Auctori Plebis more neatly fits into the British merchant token series than the American pre-federal area. Unlike most “Conder” tokens, though, the Auctori Plebis is not common in high grade (like the Kentucky tokens or Franklin Press tokens, for example) and features a most unlikely device, the Draped Bust Left motif from the 1786-88 Connecticut coppers. For those that seek to include this issue in their collection, this specimen deserves careful consideration.

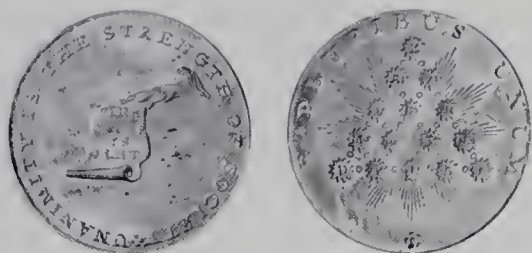
### High-Grade “1789” Mott Token



- 11 **“1789” Mott token. Breen-1020. Thick planchet. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Rich chocolate brown surfaces retain abundant lustre and excellent eye appeal. Smooth and attractive with a bare minimum of the inborn planchet fissures that plague this crudely produced token issue. Clock side shifted to 9:00 with some unstruck rim outside 3:00, eagle side a bit better centered with only a minor shift to 3:00. Nicely struck with nearly full numbering on the clock face, arc die crack from above E of DEALERS to right base of clock. A beautiful specimen, one of the very nicest we have encountered, worthy of inclusion in any early American collection with a focus on condition.

The latest edition of the *Guide Book* notes that the Mott token was probably struck “c. 1809 as a commemorative of the founding” of the Mott firm; the NGC slab indicates the ca. 1809 date. It is clear that the token was coined after the 1807 introduction of John Reich’s eagle on federal gold coins, but no one to our knowledge has successfully pinpointed the exact date of striking beyond pure speculation.





- 12 (1792) Kentucky cent. Breen-1156. Lancaster edge. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Lustrous rose surfaces faded from full mint color. Some dark violet highlights are present at peripheries. Frosty and generally well preserved, sharply struck, many scattered flyspecks and traces of an old fingerprint. Diagonal die crack below E of CAUSE as noted by Breen ("sometimes with die cracking near scroll"). Specimens with the LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge are scarcer than plain edge specimens.

- 13 A pair of interesting colonial issues, led by a Mint State 1795 TAL: ☆ 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee token. Breen-1035. MS-60. Lovely light brown surfaces show pleasing reflectivity and some deeper woodgrain toning. A beautiful specimen, with only some minor keg marks visible, a natural by-product of large scale production. Nicely struck and very desirable ☆ "1796" (ca. 1846-60) Castorland medal. So-called "Third Restrike." Breen-1066. Silver. MS-63. Reeded edge, ARGENT and pointing hand. Deeply reflective fields show lovely multicolored toning focusing on blue and violet tones, with deep sheen and lustre. This 19th century restrike was coined from the original 1796 obverse die and a new copy reverse die. Scarcer than its price may indicate, a highly collectible item. (Total: 2 pieces)

## Choice 1783 Georgius Triumpho Token



- 14 1783 Georgius Triumpho token. Breen-1184, Baker-7. AU-58 (NGC). A lovely example of this popular 18th-century Washington issue. Pleasing medium brown with excellent surface quality. The fields are wavy due to the die state, a common situation on the issue, but there are no major flaws or granularity. Some light scattered contact marks may be seen, but none are serious. Late die state with a heavy vertical reverse die break, though excellent detail remains on both sides. If you chose to include only one pre-federal Washington issue in your collection, this would be a good one to pick — it was struck in or near the year on the coin (1783), it circulated (though this one only did briefly), it represents an interesting political sentiment (Britannia in a prison framed with fleurs de lis), and it is within the range of every collector (unlike a Washington Born Virginia or Getz piece, which cost thousands of dollars for a low-grade specimen). This specimen is far above average for the issue.



- 15 1791 Washington Large Eagle cent. Breen-1206, Baker-15. AU-58 (PCGS). Smooth even chocolate brown with good visual appeal. Scattered tiny marks, none serious. A pleasing and lightly circulated example of this popular type.



- 16 Undated Washington Success token. Breen-1204, Baker-265. Large size. AU-55. 64.5 mm. Reeded edge. Pleasing glossy golden coloration consistent with aged brass. Some silvering remains in protected areas of the obverse, nearly half remains on the lustrous reverse. Some traces of verdigris are noted within the letters, simply buildup from the years and not corrosion or anything serious. A few little hairlines in the right obverse field are noted, but the condition is really very nice for this enigmatic issue. While the precise dating of this issue is seemingly not possible, most numismatists agree that they are of 19th-century vintage and were perhaps produced as gaming tokens. Avidly collected since the mid-19th century, and included by Mint Director James Ross Snowden in his 1860 work on Washingtoniana, they are tokens very much sought after by specialists in Washington items and early numismatic Americana.



## HALF CENTS

Early American copper coins are one of the key segments of the American numismatic marketplace, and it is gratifying to see superb quality specimens bringing such magnificent prices, such as the new record price paid for the 1793 Sheldon-4 Chain cent in our recent Oliver Jung sale. Many half cents and large cents are still selling for very attractive levels, making them prime territory for the only sort of customer they have ever appealed to: real collectors. Our brief selection of half cents

### Marvelous 1804 C-10 Half Cent

One of only Three Draped Bust Half Cents Graded MS-66



(2x photo)

- 17 1804 Cohen-10, Breen-9. Rarity-1. MS-66 BN (NGC). Manley 2.0, a scarce die state. A superb specimen with eye appeal as abundant as any specimen of this variety we have encountered. Fully lustrous smooth chocolate brown surfaces retain impressive frost, while the warm glow of mint color persists at the base of the bust and at central reverse. Firmly struck with bold detail throughout the design and crisp centers to leaves in the reverse wreath. More than half of the dentils are visible on the obverse and nearly half of the dentils remain on the reverse, a hallmark of this somewhat elusive middle die state. The fields and devices are as immaculate as one might expect for the grade, with only a single tiny contact mark under the chin and another on the neck parallel to Liberty's hair curl noted as identifiers. While Cohen-10 is a variety that is readily found in Mint State, very few examples boast such pristine surfaces or overall visual appeal. A prize for a specialist or type collector.

NGC Census: 1; none finer in any designation. A single MS-66 RB★ has also been certified by NGC.

- 18 1809 C-4, B-1. Rarity-3. AU-50. Sharpness of AU-58, but retoned to a pleasing glossy medium brown with some traces of red-orange adhering to stars and Liberty on the obverse. Nice eye appeal overall, a few little spots including one under first A of AMERICA.

includes a particularly choice 1804 Cohen-10 and two desirable Proofs, an 1836 Original and an 1854 First Restrike. Such items are rare and interesting, but still fall neatly under the "collector coin" rubric, along with most other half cents. Among large cents, what collector doesn't desire a pleasing VF 1793 Chain cent such as we offer here? High quality specimens of the Draped Bust type (1796-1807) are also included, and later issues include one of the nicest 1839 "Booby Head" cents in existence, graded MS-67 RB by NGC. A rare Proof 1854 large cent is also likely to interest both specialists and advanced type collectors.

### Charming Mint State 1828 1/2¢ 12 Stars



- 19 1828 B-3, C-2. Rarity-2. 12 Stars. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Manley 3.0. One of the best known varieties of the denomination, here offered in lovely condition. Frosty steel brown surfaces swirl with abundant cartwheel lustre, with traces of bright mint color persisting around stars and on the left side of the reverse wreath into STATES. The surfaces show no serious disturbances, though we note a minor area of light roughness inside the dentils below star 1. A very pretty example of this popular issue. As Manley notes "although most specimens are in much lower grades, a number of Mint State specimens are known," though hardly enough to satisfy collector demand as is the case with the 1828 C-3s that were once available in hoard quantity.

PCGS Population: 10; 2 finer (MS-65 BN). Two specimens have been certified as MS-64 RB with none finer in that designation.

### Rare 1836 Original Half Cent Proof-64



(2x photo)

- 20 1836 B-1. Original. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). A lovely example of this Proof-only key date. Deeply reflective chocolate



brown surfaces show pleasing violet toning at obverse peripheries, faint blue in the obverse fields, and a more dominant blue tone on the reverse. Very nicely preserved, surfaces nearly immaculate as the near-gem grade would suggest, spot above star 1 identifies this specimen, smaller speck outside star 3, some light old surface deposits appear at right base of wreath but are inoffensive. A beautiful example of this very elusive issue, one of about 50 that exist in grades that range from gem Proof to Very Good, this piece far nearer to the top of the pile than to the bottom.

PCGS Population: 8; 4 finer (Proof-65 RD finest)

### Elusive Proof 1854 Half Cent

#### First Restrike



(2x photo)

- 21 **1854 B-2. First Restrike. Rarity-5. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Nicely reflective rose surfaces with blue undertones on the obverse, while the reverse exhibits a deeper ruddy brown shade with light blue highlights. All details are superbly defined, partial wire rim present at base of obverse and reverse. Some very faint hairlines may be seen under magnified scrutiny, more on the obverse than reverse, and a light abrasion is noted on Liberty's jawline. A difficult date to locate in Proof despite the fact that Mint State and circulated specimens are quite common.

NGC Census: 1; none finer. NGC has certified only two Proof specimens of this date.

Uncertified half cents and large cents in this sale are graded in accordance with "EAC" style net grading guidelines, often more conservative than standard "market" grading.

## LARGE CENTS

### Classic 1793 Chain Cent

VF-20 (ANACS)



(2x photo)

- 22 **1793 Sheldon-3. Rarity-3-. Chain AMERICA. VF-20 (ANACS).** A sharp example of this famous issue, one any collector would be proud to own and display. Even and attractive medium brown with finely granular surfaces. The planchet is even in appearance, not heavily corroded or badly flawed. Some lighter color around Liberty's neck may indicate an old retoning, but the eye appeal is sound for the grade. Several rim bruises are visible, most notably over ERT of LIBERTY and the last A of AMERICA, but some smaller ones are also scattered around both sides. A linear planchet fissure is present near Liberty's forehead, some scattered abrasions are consistent with the grade level. Ownership of a Chain cent is important to many different types of collectors: large cent specialists and date collectors, type set enthusiasts, as well as those who simply appreciate the historic importance of this first U.S. Mint cent or its charming design. Demand for this rarity never wanes, and we expect strong bidding on this specimen.





- 23 **1794 S-57. Rarity-1. VF-25.** Pleasing light brown with mostly smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade. A perfectly ideal specimen of the 1794 issue for a date collector, showing just a bit of dark olive verdigris among some reverse legends that does not detract in the least. A trace of softness at O of OF is attributable to an unevenly rolled planchet which happens to be a bit thin in that area. No major marks or distractions, just a nice example of this ever-popular date.

### High-Grade 1798 S-179



- 24 **1798 S-179. Rarity-3. Second Hair Style. AU-50 (NGC).** Pleasing medium chocolate brown, glossy and lively, with tan highlights faded from mint color surrounding legends and devices. Excellent surface quality and overall visual appeal. Tiny rim bruise over O of OF, thin scratch from left ribbon end to dentils. A long thin vertical scratch from the top forecurl to cheek, behind Liberty's eye, is toned over and of less consequence than one might imagine. A very desirable coin for the date collector.



- 25 **1802 S-237. Rarity-2. EF-45.** Sharpness of AU-55, though some short scratches are noted. Medium brown with iridescent blue and multicolored highlights on fully reflective fields. Nicely struck and exhibiting good visual appeal. Perhaps lightly lacquered at one time, faint vestiges of which appear to cling within the central reverse inscription. Some hairlines are notable under magnification, short diagonal scratch under L of LIBERTY, a few others beneath the fraction on the reverse. The sharpness of this piece is akin to some specimens within the Condition Census, and this example overall ranks high on the list of known specimens of this variety.



- 26 **1803 S-245. Rarity-3. VF-35.** Perhaps a few points sharper, but there is a very subtle patch of horizontal hairlines beneath LIBERTY. A lovely example of the so-called "Unicorn" variety. Even smooth chocolate brown with no serious problems, as it takes some effort to notice the above-mentioned hairlines. No heavy marks, only very light ticks, some weakness at 9:00 on the reverse is strike-related. Late die state with heavy cud under RICA, a rare state according to Breen. This variety takes its unusual moniker from a series of heavy die clashes, one vestige of which resembles a horn coming from Liberty's forehead. A portion of the clashing also resembles a nick at Liberty's throat, but the same feature appears on other specimens of this die state. A very nice example and one of the only examples of this die state we have encountered.

- 27 **Pair of large cents:** ☆ 1820 Newcomb-13. Rarity-1. MS-60. Abundant mint red remains, perhaps 75%, with full cartwheel lustre on both sides. Some flyspecks, as usually seen on this Randall Hoard variety. A scrape under the E of STATES keeps this from a higher grade, but the eye appeal is nearly that of a gem ☆ 1848 N-31. Rarity-2+. AU-55. Lustrous olive and chocolate brown with good mint gloss and the look of a higher grade. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 28 **1823 Restrike. Copper. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Even and attractive light brown with sedate lustre. A nicely preserved specimen, some surface dirt has protected the fields nicely, a single tiny spot noted off Liberty's chin, another under 2 of the date. Late die state with crumbling over stars 5 through 7, two perpendicular obverse cracks, an arc crack on the reverse from D of UNITED to R of AMERICA, and another reverse crack that divides TE of STATES. A very nice example of this popular mid-19th century concoction produced from two discarded U.S. Mint dies, the obverse from 1823 and the reverse from 1813.



- 29 **1826 Newcomb-3. Rarity-3. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Glossy medium olive brown on smooth attractive surfaces. Free of serious disturbances, a few little spots around star 13, no significant problems. A good-looking example of this date, one that was never saved in hoard quantity and is very challenging in Mint State.





- 30 **1834 N-2. Rarity-1. MS-60.** Lustrous tan and light brown with especially frosty lustre on the reverse. Good visual appeal, full cartwheel, stars flat as usually seen, a lovely coin though we note two minor spots on the reverse. An excellent addition to a type set.

### Superb Gem 1839 Booby Head MS-67 RB (NGC)



(2x photo)

- 31 **1839 N-11. Rarity-1. Booby Head. MS-67 RB (NGC).** Rich mint color surrounds all design elements — devices, stars, and legends — set off from a backdrop of subtly iridescent blue and violet highlights. Incredible cartwheel lustre graces both sides, and all details are fully realized, including all dentils. The coin is free of any rub — once a given on a Mint State coin, of course — and the fields are immaculate. Free of spotting, hairlines, or other post-striking flaws. Choice sums up this coin well. Only a linear planchet depression running vertically at the base of TE of STATES is specially noted. Likely a Condition Census specimen of this variety, this despite the number of nice Mint State coins known from the N-11 marriage, and possibly one of the better ones in the CC. A great looking specimen, the finest 1839 cent seen by NGC, and one of the finest we have encountered as well.

NGC Census: 1; none finer in any designation. This is the finest 1839 cent certified by NGC.



- 32 **1848 N-41. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Highly lustrous frosty chocolate brown with just a hint of olive highlights. A superb Mint State specimen, well struck and lovely to behold. No marks are noted, and only a single hairline under Liberty's bun keeps this from a higher certified grade. Thorough cartwheel lustre is the aspect of this coin that most jumps out at the viewer. An excellent type coin or a very nice specimen of a date that can be elusive in nice Mint State.



- 33 **1849 N-22. Rarity-1. MS-66 BN (NGC).** A very pleasing Mint State example of a challenging date. Frosty lustre on attractive light brown surfaces. The obverse fields show some shallow reflectivity. Excellent surface quality, no serious post-striking flaws, a single tiny spot northwest of star 1. A beautiful example. 1849 cents are elusive in Mint State, and are especially tough to find with mint color.



- 34 **1852 N-15. Rarity-3. MS-66 RB (NGC).** Impressive cartwheel lustre over surfaces rich with mint color. The reverse is mostly red with only the devices and legends toned down, while the obverse is nearly half red, elsewhere toned down with pleasing bluish highlights. Nicely struck for the date, some light chatter in the lower left obverse field, only tiny scattered marks. A good looking cent.

### Full Red 1853 Cent



- 35 **1853 N-25. Rarity-1. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright rosy mint color with thorough cartwheel lustre. Some minor scattered fly-



specks as is typical for the red and red-brown specimens of this hoard variety, traces of an old fingerprint at star 5, good eye appeal overall. A pleasing original gem specimen.

### Rare Proof 1854 Large Cent



(2x photo)

- 36 **1854 N-12. Rarity-5+. Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Deeply reflective fields exhibit a good deal of remaining mint color, mellowed on the obverse with some highlights of pale sea green at the upper peripheries, while the reverse is a more even golden shade with some pale orange remaining. A natural planchet flaw outside the dentils near stars 1 and 2 identifies this specimen, as there are no severe spots or marks to note. Only minor hairlines are visible under magnification. Proof large cents represent an excellent value in this marketplace in our opinion, particularly specimens so perfect for a type set as this one.

NGC Census: 1; none finer in any designation.



- 37 **1855 N-1. Rarity-1. Upright 5s. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Generous amounts of mint red blend easily with frosty medium tan highlights. Just two examples of the date and variety have been certified finer than the present specimen within the RB designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 59; 2 finer within the designation (both MS-66 RB).

## SMALL CENTS

Is there any better way to begin an offering of small cents than with an 1856 Flying Eagle cent? How about with *three* specimens of this grand and popular rarity, all in choice to gem Proof grades! An early die state example of the famous 1858/7 Flying Eagle rarity is featured within a circulated set of Flying Eagle-Indian cents, and several lots of Proof "white cents" of various dates are also featured. A group of neat Indian cent varieties is offered including an 1888/7 overdate, and other Indian cent highlights too numerous to mention can be found as well. Four nice choice to gem Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln cents begin that series, and a selection of early Lincoln Matte Proofs can be found, as well as a choice Uncirculated example of the very rare 1970-S Doubled Die Obverse variety, with many great Lincoln cents featured in between. If it's great small cents you're after, the present offering is a great place to find them!

### Gem Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



(2x photo)

- 38 **1856 Snow-9. Flying Eagle. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Reflective surfaces with finely textured motifs. The obverse is a colorful palette of olive, oxblood, faint violet, and pale gold, while the reverse exhibits an even sheen of faint orange-rose. Arguably the most popular of all small cent rarities, certainly a date and issue whose fame is widespread within the numismatic family. Many of us in today's hobby cut our eyeteeth on the Flying Eagle and Indian cent series, and who among us has not dreamed of owning a gem 1856 "Flyer?" Current wisdom has it that perhaps 1,500 to 2,500 1856 Flying Eagle cents were struck, some in 1856, and others over the course of the next several years. Initially produced to influence congressmen and others of the need for, and utilitarian size of, small cents to replace the old circulating coppers, they were later produced for collectors and others. Regardless of the actual number produced, this date has always been a prized rarity in U.S. numismatics, almost since the date of inception. Attractive gem 1856 Flying Eagle cents don't come cheaply in today's numismatic marketplace, but on the other hand, they never have. We suspect that the present coin will see serious bidding pursuit, and the outcome will be that befitting a gem quality example of this prized rarity.



## Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle 1¢



(2x photo)

- 39 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Subdued lustre graces the warm olive surfaces of this popular rarity. Hints of original mint brilliance reside within the protected regions. Another pleasing example of this prized rarity, and another coin that will enjoy a spirited round of bidding activity before it is finally “hammered” to the most serious bidder in the audience.

## Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle 1¢ Rarity



(2x photo)

- 40 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-63 (NGC).** Rich golden brown with sparkling rose and faint electric blue highlights. You won't catch anyone sleeping when this 1856 “Flyer” crosses the auction block.

Diagnostic obverse die lines from dentils through U in UNITED to eagle's beak, another from dentils to top of I in that word, and another in the feathers of the forward wing just opposite the I, reverse centering dot attached to underside of upper left serif of N in CENT.

- 41 **1857 Flying Eagle. Snow-1. Repunched Date. MS-63 (NGC).** Choice and attractive for the assigned grade, with sweeping expanses of rich gold and pale fiery carmine toning on the satiny surfaces. Nicely struck. Bold repunching noted at the 857 in the date, a notable feature of this scarce and seldom found variety. The Snow reference on Flying Eagle and Indian cents notes “rare early die states have full repunched date, this later fades away completely.” The present coin is undoubtedly from the earliest die state, and all the more enticing as a variety as a result.

## Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Set, 1857 to 1909-S

### Includes Early Die State 1858/7 Flying Eagle

- 42 **Nearly complete set of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents, 1857 to 1909-S, lacking just the 1856 Flying Eagle rarity and the 1869/69 issue:** ☆ 1857 VF-20, cleaned ☆ 1858 Large Letters. F-12 ☆ 1858/7 Small Letters. VF-30, cleaned. Early die state,

top of 7 bold to the unaided eye! ☆ 1859 EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1860 EF-40 ☆ 1861 F-15 ☆ 1862 AU-55, cleaned, reverse spots ☆ 1863 EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1864 copper-nickel. F-12 ☆ 1864 bronze. MS-60 RB, cleaned long ago ☆ 1864-L VF-30, cleaned long ago ☆ 1865 EF-40 ☆ 1866 VG-8, pitted ☆ 1867/67 VF-30, cleaned long ago ☆ 1868 AU-50, dipped ☆ 1869 EF-40 ☆ 1869 VF-35. Repunched 18 ☆ 1870 VF-20 ☆ 1871 EF-45, cleaned long ago ☆ 1872 F-12 ☆ 1873 Open 3. VF-20, obverse “X” scratch ☆ 1874 EF-40 ☆ 1875 EF-40, dark corrosion ☆ 1876 F-12 ☆ 1877 AG-3 ☆ 1878 EF-40, cleaned long ago ☆ 1879 EF-40 ☆ 1880 VF-20, cleaned long ago ☆ 1881 VF-20, granular ☆ 1882 VF-20 ☆ 1883 VF-30 ☆ 1884 F-15 ☆ 1885 VG-8 ☆ 1886 Type I. VG-8, cleaned ☆ 1887 VF-20, marks ☆ 1888 EF-40 ☆ 1889 VF-30 ☆ 1890 VF-20 ☆ 1891 EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1892 EF-45 ☆ 1893 EF-45 ☆ 1894 MS-60 RD, dipped ☆ 1895 VF-30 ☆ 1896 VF-30 ☆ 1897 VF-20 ☆ 1898 EF-40 ☆ 1899 EF-40 ☆ 1900 EF-40 ☆ 1901 AU-58, cleaned long ago ☆ 1902 EF-40 ☆ 1903 EF-40 ☆ 1904 VF-30 ☆ 1905 AU-50, dipped ☆ 1906 AU-50, dipped ☆ 1907 AU-50, dipped ☆ 1908 MS-60 RB ☆ 1908-S VF-30, cleaned long ago ☆ 1909 AU-58, dipped ☆ **1909-S EF-45.** Obverse lamination at center. A set that should be seen before bidding judgment is passed. Housed in a “Library of Coins” album. (Total: 59 pieces)



- 43 **1858 Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS).** A sharp and lustrous Flying Eagle cent that approaches gem quality in many respects. The fields are satiny and somewhat prooflike, and the devices lend a modest cameo appearance.

Accompanied by an *Eagle Eye PhotoSeal* certificate.

## Desirable Gem Proof 1861 Indian 1¢

### An Underrated Rarity

### Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 44 **1861 Proof-66 (NGC).** A lustrous pale golden brown example of this vastly underrated Proof Indian cent issue. The devices are frosty and the fields are mirrored with a faint yet pleasing cameo contrast the ultimate outcome. A small, shallow planchet defect, as struck, appears on the Indian's neck, and we mention it for accuracy's sake. It is thought that just 400 to 500 Proofs of the date were distributed, though some estimates range as low as 100 pieces and as high as 1,000 or so. The Bowers Indian cent reference notes that, “The Proof 1861 Indian cent seems to be rarer than generally



realized," and this writer's own professional experience echoes that sentiment. The present coin is one of just four Proofs of the date called Proof-66 by NGC, with none certified finer by that organization. If you are looking for a quality Proof of the date, your search probably ends here.

NGC Census: 4, none finer within any designation.



- 45 **1863 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).** Deeply reflective fields and frosty motifs display varying degrees of gold and rose iridescence. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 800 to 1,000 or so pieces, though the Bowers reference on the subject notes that opinions vary widely on this matter. An attractive specimen in all regards.

### Gem Cameo Proof 1864 "White" Cent Copper-Nickel Rarity



- 46 **1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and mirror fields contrast in a highly pleasing manner on this sparkling gem Proof Indian cent. The obverse is pale gold while the reverse is a study in orange-gold contrast. A tiny fleck near the dentils at 9:00 on the reverse is the only mark of note. From the final year of "white" cent coinage within the series ("white" cent being, as many of you no doubt know, old-time collector terminology for the copper-nickel small cent issues of 1856-1864), and one of perhaps just 800 to 1,000 Proofs of the date distributed. An enticing gem Proof, one that has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just a half dozen examples of the date.

PCGS Population: 11; 6 finer within the designation (all Proof-66 CAM).



- 47 **1864 Bronze. MS-66 RD (NGC).** Radiant lustre enlivens the orange centers and golden peripheries of this flashy gem. Struck from a late state of the dies, clashed and cracked in areas, and showing some stress near the rims. A visually appealing gem, thoroughly satisfactory in all ways.
- 48 **1864 S-4. FS 006.47. Doubled Die Obverse. EF-45 (ANACS).** Medium chocolate brown surfaces display solid design features and no marks of consequence. Broadly doubled LIBERTY, perhaps not as distinct as found on the 1873 rarity, but boldly doubled nonetheless. A scarce and underrated variety that gets a four-star (out of five possible stars) rating in the Fivaz-Stanton *Cherrypicker's Guide*.



- 49 **1864 L on Ribbon. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Fiery orange-red surfaces with deeper highlights on the high points. A pleasing gem example of the variety struck later in the year with designer's initial L on the lower ribbon of the Indian's headdress.
- 50 **1864 L on Ribbon. AU-50 (ANACS).** Medium to deep tan with attractive problem-free surfaces for the grade. Some detritus can be seen in the protected areas of the reverse (though this would no doubt easily be removed with the moist end of a toothpick). Tops of 1 and 8 in date repunched.



- 51 **1865 Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Frosty golden brown devices and similarly toned motifs form a neat cameo contrast. A few faint flecks become apparent under low magnification. From a Proof distribution for the date of perhaps 750 to 1,000 coins.

A "spike" protrudes upward into the Indian's neck from a place on the ribbon near the lowermost diamond.

- 52 **Group of Indian cents:** ☆ 1865 MS-65 RB ☆ 1873 MS-63 RB ☆ 1874 MS-64 RB ☆ 1876 MS-62 RB ☆ 1879 MS-63 RB ☆ 1886 Type 1. (2). MS-63 RB and MS-62 RB ☆ 1889 MS-65 BN ☆ 1896 MS-63 RB. Each is lustrous and attractive. A few display various shades of iridescent toning, some with spotting. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 53 **1866 MS-64 RB (NGC).** A high degree of lustre performs admirably on the satiny deep orange-red surfaces. Much warm violet and rose iridescence blends easily.

Minor doubling at the T in LIBERTY.



- 54 **1866 S-1. FS 007.6. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-62 RB (ANACS).** Bright golden brown centers give way to satiny tan highlights at the rims. The scarce and popular variety with broad doubling seen at the tops of BERTY in the Indian's headband. One of the more dramatic Doubled Die Obverse varieties in the Indian cent series.



### Gem Cameo Proof 1869 Indian 1¢



- 55 **1869 Proof-65 RD Cameo (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and slightly “crinkly” fields form a modest yet pleasing cameo contrast. A hint of pale sea green iridescence adorns both sides of this lively gem Proof cent, and a few faint flecks can be found on the obverse. An appealing cent from a Proof distribution of perhaps 850 to 1,100 or so coins. The present gem is among the three finest Proof examples of the date called RD and Cameo by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-66 RD Cameo).



- 56 **1870 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Sparkling golden brown surfaces with much red present, particularly on the reverse. Highly lustrous.



- 57 **1870 S-1. FS 008.6. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Iridescent violet at the obverse center gives way to deep orange near the rim, while the reverse is a fiery blend of orange and rose. The elusive variety with prominent doubling at TY in LIBERTY, and with the inner bottom of the 0 in the date also showing repunching.



- 58 **1870 S-2, 3. FS 008.7. Doubled Die Reverse. MS-61 BN (ANACS).** Lustrous medium brown with golden mint brilliance in the protected areas. A scarce Doubled Die Reverse variety, here with doubling plainest at ON in ONE, and also at CE of CENT. Additionally, doubling is noted in the leaves at the viewer’s left of the reverse wreath.



- 59 **1870 S-2, 3. FS 008.6. Doubled Die Obverse/Reverse. MS-61 BN (ANACS).** Satiny deep brown surfaces display warm underlying lustre. A reverse toning fleck is noted at the end of the wreath stem on the reverse. A doubled die duo, here with obverse doubling at TY in LIBERTY, and also at the denomination and wreath on the reverse (both these dies appear in combination with other dies).



- 60 **1871 MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Generous red highlights blend with medium tan toning on the satiny, lustrous surfaces of this popular and desirable semi-key date.

### Gem Uncirculated 1873 Indian Cent

Close 3



- 61 **1873 Close 3. MS-66 RB (NGC).** A satiny gem with fiery lustre that comes to life beneath rich gold, violet, and burgundy iridescence. The present specimen is one of just four examples of the date called MS-66 RB by NGC, with no examples certified finer within any color designation by that firm.

NGC Census: 4; none finer within any designation.

### Choice Uncirculated 1873 Indian Cent

Snow-2, Doubled Die Obverse



- 62 **1873 S-2. FS 009.1. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 RB (ANACS).** Satiny and lustrous with generous amounts of mint red mingling with lively rose and tan iridescence. Modest doubling noted at LIBERTY at the Indian’s headdress; not as forcefully or prominently doubled as the Snow-1 variety (which shows doubling at the Indian’s eye as well), but considered scarcer than that more popular variety. A great opportunity for the Indian cent specialist.

### Uncirculated 1873 Indian Cent

A Second Snow-2



- 63 **1873 S-2. FS 009.1. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-62 BN (ANACS).** Satiny mattelike surfaces display deep and engaging tan highlights on the obverse, while the reverse is lustrous with faded mint red. A deep toning spot is noted on the Indian’s cheek.



## Choice Uncirculated 1874 Indian 1¢

### Snow-1, Doubled Die Obverse



- 64 1874 S-1. FS 009.33. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RB (ANACS). Bursts of mint brilliance surround the medium brown portrait on the obverse, while the reverse is a blend of bright and natural orange and gold. Doubling noted at LIBER on the obverse, which marks this elusive variety for specialists in the series.



- 65 1876 MS-66 RB (NGC). A satiny beauty with rich underlying lustre that enhances the mix of carmine, violet, and gold on both sides. A lovely example from our nation's centennial year.



- 66 1876 MS-65 RB (NGC). A satiny gem with broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre that highlights the pale orange obverse and the sultry, dusky golden brown reverse.

## Gem Proof 1877 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

- 67 1877 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). A startlingly lovely cameo Proof representation of the date, here with frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields that display rich orange, rose, and pale violet highlights. While Proofs of this important key date are more common than Uncirculated specimens, the demand for them has increased dramatically owing to the distinct shortage of gem Mint State 1877 Indian cents. As a result, Proofs of the date constantly trade hands in the numismatic marketplace, insuring escalating interest and demand for the date. The present gem Proof is splendid in all details and truly choice for the assigned grade.



- 68 1878 MS-65 RD (PCGS). A frosty pale red specimen with some bright gold and deep crimson highlights scattered here and there on both sides. Just 10 examples of this variety have been graded finer in the RD designation by PCGS.

A large and noticeable "wart" caused by die rust can be seen with the unaided eye at the Indian's jawline.



- 69 1879 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Deep autumnal shades of red, gold, and rose vie for dominance on this deeply colorful gem Proof Indian cent. The frosty motifs are sharply impressed and display Longacre's design topic to its fullest. Nice overall despite a few faint flecks.



- 70 1880 MS-65 RD (NGC). Blazing golden red with intense lustre, sharp details, and delightful eye appeal.



- 71 1881 Proof-65 RD (NGC). Fiery orange-red with mirror fields, lightly frosted devices, and with rich crimson highlights on the reverse. Some faint flecks are noted under low magnification.



- 72 1882 Proof-66 RB (NGC). An amazing display of technicolor gold, violet, rose, blue, and sea green gathers on the obverse, while the reverse is chiefly rich violet and electric blue.



- 73 1883 MS-66 RD (NGC). Blazing lustrous surfaces display an amalgam of rich orange, violet, and golden iridescence.





- 74 **1883 MS-65 RD (NGC).** Fiery golden red on the obverse with deeper orange tones on the reverse. Highly lustrous. Some tiny flecks can be seen under low magnification.



- 75 **1885 Proof-65 RD (NGC).** Robust bursts of pale violet adorn the design high points and deep, dusky red graces the fields of this gem Proof Indian cent. A sharp and appealing specimen by any account, rightfully among the top eight RD Proofs of the date certified by NGC, and worthy of note as such.

NGC Census: 4; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-67 RD finest).

### Gem Red 1885 Cent



- 76 **1885 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre spins broadly on bright red surfaces. A blend of faint violet eases its way into the mix, adding greatly to the overall visual enjoyment.

### Choice Red Proof 1886 Type II Indian 1¢



(2x photo)

- 77 **1886 Type II. Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** Deep fiery red and orange mingle in the fields while bursts of deep violet and sky blue adorn the design high points of this choice Proof cent. A pleasing and colorful example of this popular issue, one that is thought to make up about 40% or so of the Indian cent Proofs made in 1886; the Type I issue, of course, makes up the other 60% or so of the production figure of 4,290 Proofs of the date. The present specimen is among the dozen top Proof examples of the date certified in the RD designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RD finest).

On the Type I 1886 Indian cent, the final feather in the Indian's headdress points between the I and C in AMERICA, while the same feather points between the C and A on the Type II issue, as offered here.

### Gorgeous Gem Proof 1887 Cent

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 78 **1887 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** An incredibly beautiful cameo Proof Indian cent. The frosty motifs stand boldly out from deeply mirrored fields. A mix of warm sunset gold, carmine, and orange adorns the obverse, while the reverse is neatly attired in vibrant shades of violet and rose. No Proof 1887 Indian cent has been certified finer than the present specimen within any color designation, BN, RB, or RD. Simply superb.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within any designation.



- 79 **1887 S-1. FS 009.5. Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58 BN (ANACS).** Medium chocolate brown and devoid of marks of consequence. Broad obverse doubling shows at OF AMERICA.

### Important 1888/7 Overdate Indian 1¢



(2x photo)

- 80 **1888/7 S-1. FS 010. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium golden tan with some red obverse highlights, and with some deeper red and violet on the reverse. A rare overdate variety that is eagerly sought but is seldom found. Indeed, just 11 examples of this rarity have been certified by PCGS to date, six of those finer than the present specimen, just two of which are in Mint State holders. From an early state of the die, with the complete bottom of the 7 in the date protruding from beneath the lower left bottom of the final 8 in the date. An elusive rarity that would compliment any advanced Indian cent collection.



- 81 **1890 Proof-65 RD (NGC).** Deeply lustrous golden brown with attractive splashes of rose, gold, and violet. Among the dozen finest Proofs of the date called RD by NGC.

NGC Census: 11; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 RD).





- 82 1890 S-1. FS 010.85. **Quadruple Die Obverse. MS-64 RB (ANACS).** Generous amounts of mint red and warm gold blend easily with warm blue highlights. Some detritus has gathered in the D of UNITED, otherwise a blemish-free coin to the unaided eye. The Fivaz-Stanton *Cherry-picker's* reference calls this a Tripled Die Obverse, but regardless of the number of times the obverse peripheral legend was punched, there is no doubt that it was done multiple times.



- 83 1890 S-1. FS 010.85. **Tripled Die Obverse. MS-62 RB (ANACS).** Lustrous golden orange surfaces with distinct rose and olive highlights. Tripling plainest at the tops of MERICA and some other letters on the obverse. This elusive variety gets a five-star rating from the Fivaz-Stanton reference, their highest!



- 84 1894 **Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright deep golden surfaces with traces of red. Some faint flecks can be seen under low magnification, but the unaided eye appeal is substantial. A blazing gem Proof Indian cent.



- 85 1894 **MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Blazing red surfaces with intense lustre and superb color and visual appeal.



- 86 1895 **Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Medium red frosty motifs and mirror fields contrast nicely, while wisps of deep rose and violet add to the overall charm of this gem Proof Indian cent. A few well-hidden and very tiny flecks can be located with careful study under low magnification, but seeking them out is tantamount to "nitpicking." Only one example of the date has received a finer RD designation from NGC, which highlights the overall quality of the present specimen admirably.

NGC Census: 8, 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 RD).



- 87 1896 **MS-65 RD (NGC).** A fiery orange gem with superb eye appeal.



- 88 1898 **Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Deep reddish brown with bold royal blue iridescence on the high points.



- 89 1899 **Proof-65 RD (NGC).** Rich gold and fiery red are the order of the day where this gem Proof Indian cent is concerned.



- 90 1906 **Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display rich orange, violet, and crimson highlights. Among the top 15 Proofs of the date certified by PCGS within the RD designation, three of which are finer than the present specimen.

PCGS Population: 12; 3 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 RD).

- 91 1906 **MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Fiery orange surfaces display a nuance of deeper red on the high points.



- 92 1908 **Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden red with rich crimson highlights, particularly at the reverse rim.

*From the Palm Beach Collection, as noted on the holder.*

- 93 1908-S/S S-1. RPM-1. **MS-64 BN (NGC).** A reasonable amount of underlying lustre highlights the satiny orange and dusky violet surfaces of this attractive Indian cent. Repunched S mintmark variety, elusive and desirable in all grades. A pleasing woodgrain effect can be seen when viewed under low magnification.



- 94 1909 **V.D.B. Lincoln. MS-67 RD (PCGS).** A blazing red gem with satiny surfaces and intense cartwheel lustre, virtually as per-



fect as the day it made its first appearance at the mint coining press. Indeed, just one example of this popular issue has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, a solitary MS-68 RD coin.



- 95 **1909 V.D.B. MS-67 RD (PCGS).** A second splendid, blazing red example of the date, equally as fine as that in the preceding lot.
- 96 **A trio of PCGS-certified 1909 V.D.B. Lincoln cents, each MS-66 RD,** and vying with the others where beauty, lustre, and color are concerned. (Total: 3 pieces)

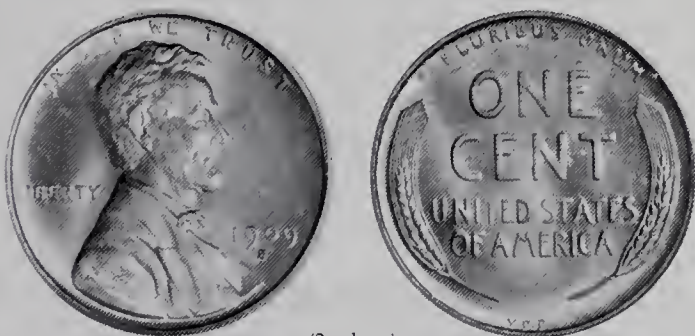
### Outstanding Red Gem 1909-S V.D.B. 1¢



(2x photo)

- 97 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS).** An outstanding gem specimen of the most famous and desirable of all Lincoln cents—indeed, a case could be made for this coin being the most popular of *all* small cent issues in America. Satiny golden red surfaces with intense lustre and mint bloom that just won't quit. Further, the strike is bold and appealing, and the overall grade is undeniably accurate! Simply superb in every way, and worthy of a premium bid.

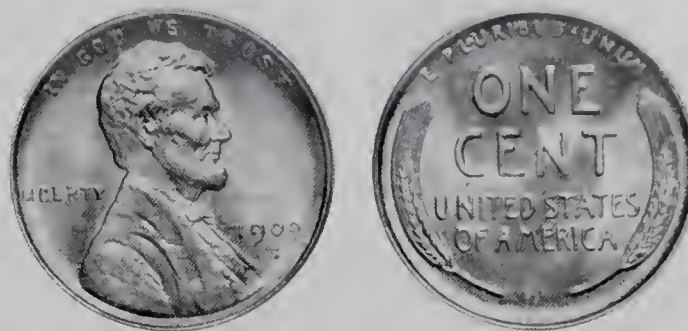
### Gem Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. Cent



(2x photo)

- 98 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre supports intense orange, red, and faint rose iridescence. Choice for the grade and certain to attract much bidding interest.

### Gem Uncirculated 1909-S V.D.B. 1¢



(2x photo)

- 99 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense underlying cartwheel lustre that explodes with vivid rose, peach, orange, and carmine iridescence. Absolutely choice in all regards.



- 100 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 RB (ANACS).** Satiny golden brown with lovely rose and orange highlights. Decidedly choice and definitely worthy of the assigned grade.

### Gem Matte Proof 1909 Lincoln Cent



- 101 **1909 Matte Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright golden matte surfaces with richer orange highlights at the obverse rim and across much of the reverse. Matte Proof Lincoln cents from the early days of the series are "sleepers" in that attractive gem specimens are seldom available, not a surprising fact when you consider the small mintages of each date. For instance, the 1909 Proof mintage is just 2,352 pieces, of which the present gem is one of the finest extant, at least in a PCGS holder. While nearly three dozen Proofs of the date have been called Proof-66 RD by PCGS, as here, just a half dozen have been certified finer. A grand opportunity for an advance Lincoln cent specialist, or for a collector who desires a rarity that is somewhat off the beaten track in U.S. numismatics.

PCGS Population: 34; 6 finer (Proof-68 RD finest).



- 102 **1909-S S over Horizontal S. MS-66 RD (NGC).** A sparkling gem of the finest order. Blazing orange-red surfaces display intense cartwheel lustre, a bold strike, and visual appeal that just won't quit. We note here that the present gem is one of fewer than 20 examples of the variety called MS-66 RD by NGC, with no examples of this popular variety graded finer by that firm. A gorgeous gem in all regards.

NGC Census: 19; none finer within any designation.



### Gem Proof 1910 Lincoln 1¢

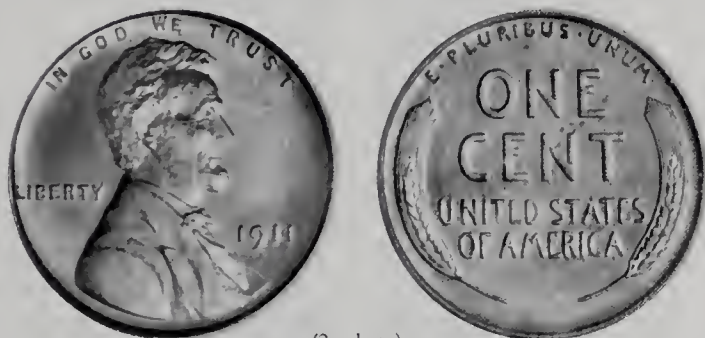


- 103 **1910 Matte Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Intense lustre enhances the satiny matte surfaces of this lovely and lively gem Proof Lincoln. Bright and attractive orange with slightly deeper rose and crimson toning highlights. Sharp as can be expected, and a delight to behold. While 4,083 Proofs of the date may seem like a sizable Proof mintage for the era (and it is), it is just a “drop in the bucket” when compared to today’s amazingly large Proof mintages of two million or more pieces per annum! The present lovely gem is among the 12 finest examples in the RD category certified to date by NGC.

NGC Census: 10; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 RD).

- 104 **1910 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** A superlative gem in all respects. The lustre is never ending, the orange and gold highlights vie with each other for dominance, and the strike is essentially as sharp as you will ever find for the date.

### Splendid Gem Proof 1911 Cent None Graded Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 105 **1911 Matte Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** An intensely lovely specimen. The matte surfaces display grand lustre, rich shades of rose, carmine, and gold, and a strike that is everything Victor D. Brenner designed it to be. Just 2,411 Proofs of the date were struck, and of those submitted to PCGS, they have not seen a finer example than the present specimen within any color designation!

PCGS Population: 9; none finer within any designation.

### Superlative Gem Proof 1912 Cent Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 106 **1912 Matte Proof-66 RD (NGC).** Satiny matte surfaces explode with intense lustre and varying shades of rose and golden red. From a Proof mintage for the date of 2,145 pieces of which the present specimen is the finest example seen to date by NGC within the RD designation. What a prize!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

### Choice Proof 1912 Lincoln 1¢



- 107 **1912 Matte Proof-64 RD (PCGS).** A sunset blend of orange, red, gold, bronze, and faint sky blue give full-fledged endorsement to the quality and appeal of this choice Proof Lincoln cent.

### Gem Mint Red 1912 Cent



- 108 **1912 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** A blazing orange beauty with intense lustre, a sharp strike, and visual appeal commensurate with the grade. Faint traces of an old reverse fingerprint are seen, but these are easily forgiven in the overall context. Only seven examples of the date have received a finer RD designation than the present coin from PCGS.

### Second Gem Uncirculated 1912 Cent



- 109 **1912 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** A second blazing gem example of this early Lincoln issue. The deepening orange-red surfaces are frosty and incredibly lovely to behold.



**Extraordinary Gem 1916 Cent****None Graded Finer by PCGS**

- 110 1916 MS-67 RD (PCGS).** A blazing orange specimen with increasingly deep carmine and rose highlights toward the rims. A satiny gem of the finest order, and among the finest certified by PCGS. Indeed, no examples of this date have received a finer grade *within any color designation* from that organization.

PCGS Population: 26; none finer within any designation.



- 111 1922 No D. Strong Reverse. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium tan with some golden highlights. A typical state for this popular "1922 Plain" issue, obverse mushy and indistinct, reverse sharp and bold.



- 112 1923 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Bright and flashy red with deeper gold and carmine highlights in places. A lovely gem, equal to the task of the assigned grade, and bettered by just eight other examples of the date in the PCGS *Population Report*.



- 113 1924-S MS-65 BN (NGC).** Strong underlying lustre supports vivid violet, rose, and gold toning highlights. A generous amount of bright mint red can be seen in the protected areas.



- 114 1925 MS-67 RD (PCGS).** Tied for finest certified by PCGS! A blazing golden orange specimen with rich rose and bright yellow highlights. Sharp and appealing, and among the finest examples of the date certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 47; none finer.

**Superb Gem Uncirculated 1926 Cent****None Graded Finer by PCGS**

- 115 1926 MS-67 RD (PCGS).** A blazing red gem of the finest order. Intense cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the surfaces of this prize. One look at the present gem will satisfy your curiosity as to why no example of the date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS!

PCGS Population: 50; none finer.

- 116 Trio of PCGS-certified Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1928 MS-66 RD. Lustrous ☆ 1929 MS-66 RD. Lustrous ☆ 1930-D MS-65 RB. Pale lilac and magenta toning on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

**Gem Red 1931-S Lincoln 1¢****None Graded Finer by PCGS**

- 117 1931-S MS-66 RD (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre graces the bright orange-red surfaces of this dazzling gem. One of just two dates in the entire Lincoln cent series with a mintage figure below one million pieces; in this case, 866,000 circulation strikes were produced. (The other date, is of course, the 1909-S V.D.B. rarity.) It is worth noting here that no example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

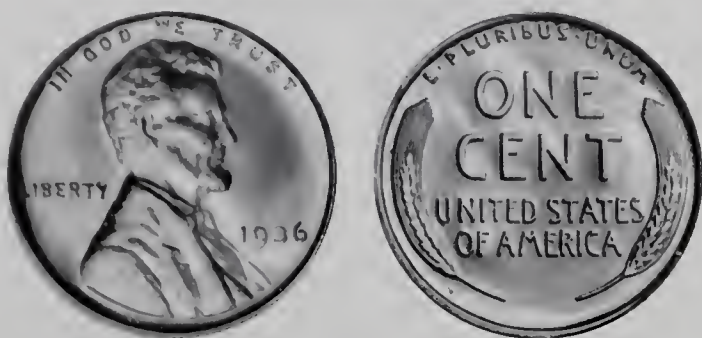
PCGS Population: 78; none finer.

- 118 Trio of 1934 gem Uncirculated cents, each graded MS-67 RD (PCGS).** Three blazingly lustrous red gems, each as lovely as the next where quality and eye appeal is concerned. One holder marked "Benson" on the insert. A glorious trio in all regards. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 119 Group of PCGS-certified Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1935 MS-67 RD (3). Each is lustrous ☆ 1937 Proof-67 RD. Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1937-D MS-67 RD (3). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 7 pieces)



### Gem Satin Proof 1936 Cent



(2x photo)

- 120 **1936 Satin Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** A satiny red gem with strong underlying lustre and delightful overall eye appeal. From a Proof mintage for the date of 5,569 pieces, split somewhat evenly between those Proofs with a Satin finish, sometimes called Type I, or those with a Brilliant finish, also referred to as Type II. Just one Satin Proof of the date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 23; 1 finer (Proof-67 RD).

### Gem Brilliant Proof 1936 Cent



- 121 **1936 Brilliant Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Generous amounts of mint brilliance peek from beneath deep violet, carmine, and golden toning highlights.



- 122 **1936 Doubled Die Obverse. Type III. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous red surfaces as glorious and fresh as the day this particular specimen left the mint. Obverse doubling plainest at IN GOD and ERTY.

PCGS Population: 9; 7 finer (all MS-66 RD).

### Gem Proof 1939 Lincoln Cent

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 123 **1939 Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant red and orange surfaces display a whisper of faint powder blue and gold in the fields. It is fitting to note here that no Proof example of this date has been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS. If you are currently seeking a high-quality example of this issue, your search may very well end here.

PCGS Population: 25; none finer.

### Impressive Gem Proof 1939 Cent

None Graded Finer by NGC



- 124 **1939 Proof-67 RD (NGC).** A blazing mint red specimen with faintly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. A nuance of faint gold can be seen on either side, heightening the overall visual thrill of this virtually impeccable gem. No examples of the date have been graded finer by NGC, which certainly serves to highlight the overall quality of the present specimen.

NGC Census: 8; none finer.

### Blazing Red Proof 1940 Cent

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 125 **1940 Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** A highly lustrous and fiery deep orange gem with extraordinary eye appeal. Small wonder that the present beauty is tied for finest certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer.

- 126 **Sextette of Lincoln cents grading MS-67 RD (PCGS):** ☆ 1942-D (3) ☆ 1944-D (3). Each is lustrous and attractive, a few with minute spotting noted. (Total: 6 pieces)

### Choice 1970-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent

"An Extremely Rare Variety"



- 127 **1970-S FS-1C-029. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RD (ICG).** Bright orange-red with strong lustre and all the charm and appeal expected of the grade. Some faint flecks become apparent under low magnification, though their significance is overshadowed by the overall rarity of the variety. A fairly recent discovery in the Doubled Die arena, this rarity was not publicized until 1974 and later on a larger scale in *Coin World* in 1976 according to Breen's *Encyclopedia* (Breen-2255). The popular *Cherry Picker's Guide* by Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton notes this date "is an extremely rare variety in any grade, and definitely one of the rarest of all Lincoln cent varieties." In fact, it gets their "Five-Star" rating (their highest, by the way) where interest and desirability are concerned. The doubling is plainest at LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST, and to a lesser extent at the 0 in the date. Your collection will surely be enhanced by this choice red rarity!



## TWO-CENT PIECES

Our "short but sweet" offering of two-cent pieces includes a gem Mint State-65 RB specimen of the famous 1864 Small Motto rarity, while our offering of nickel three-cent pieces is brief yet forceful with several gem Mint State and Proofs included. The silver three-cent series is represented by a variety of dates from 1851 to 1873, start to finish, if you will, with plenty of stops along the date highway at the choice and gem Mint State and Proof levels. Indeed, this section packs a lot of punch for a group of coins with a grand total of just 55¢ face value!

### Gem Uncirculated 1864 Small Motto 2¢



- 128 **1864 Small Motto. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Satiny chiefly red surfaces with some warm tan iridescence on the high points. A frosty gem example of an issue that is considerably scarcer, across the board, than its Large Motto counterpart and is eagerly sought in all grades as a result. It is worth noting here that PCGS has certified just four examples of this issue at a finer grade within the RB designation. Gems such as offered here tend to top the want lists of serious two-cent specialists and type collectors alike.

PCGS Population: 23; 4 finer within the designation (all MS-66).

### Gem Proof 1870 Two Cents Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



- 129 **1870 Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Reflective fields and lightly textured motifs display rich gold and violet highlights against deeper orange surfaces. One of just a baker's dozen of Proofs of the date certified at Proof-66 RB by NGC, with no examples of the date certified finer within any designation.

NGC Census: 13; none finer.

## NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

- 130 **1865 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, highly lustrous golden gray gem from the first year of the denomination. Sharply struck from boldly clashed dies.
- 131 **1870 MS-65 (NGC).** A blazingly lustrous gem with frosty motifs and pale golden highlights in the satiny fields.
- 132 **Pair of NGC-certified three-cent pieces:** ☆ 1880 nickel. Proof-65. Golden toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1851 silver. MS-64. Soft rose with splashes of deep rich silver gray. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 133 **1881 MS-66 (NGC).** Lustrous with golden orange striated toning over both surfaces.

NGC Census: 15; none finer within any designation.

- 134 **1886 Proof-65 (NGC).** Warm golden highlights on reflective fields and satiny motifs. A popular Proof-only issue, one of 4,290 examples of the date produced without attendant circulation strikes.

## SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

- 135 **1851 MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny golden gray specimen with strong underlying lustre and wisps of deep golden iridescence on the high points. Struck in the first year of this tiniest of all U.S. coins.

### Gem Uncirculated 1854 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 136 **1854 MS-65 (NGC).** Sparkling cartwheel lustre on satiny surfaces. Splashes of iridescent violet, rose, and electric blue adorn both sides of this nicely struck gem. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been certified at a finer grade level than the present coin by NGC.

NGC Census: 25; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

### Gorgeous Gem Proof 1857 Silver 3¢ Extraordinary Rainbow Toning



(2x photo)

- 137 **1857 Proof-66 (NGC).** An incredible array of violet, indigo, electric blue, gold, and peach adorns both sides of this outstanding gem Proof silver three cent piece. A delightful gem in all regards. One of only eight Proof examples of the date called Proof-66 or finer; regarding "or finer," only two of the mentioned eight pieces are finer in the eyes of NGC than the present specimen.

NGC Census: 6; 2 finer (both Proof-67).



## Choice Proof 1858 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 138 **1858 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant centers give way to rich shades of sea green, gold, blue, and crimson on the obverse, while faint pastel blue and gold dominate the reverse. One of perhaps 300 or so Proofs of the date estimated to have been struck, and always elusive and desirable as such.



(2x photo)

- 139 **1858 MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and satiny silver three-cent piece that approaches gem quality. Rich splashes of electric blue, peach, and rose adorn both sides. Nicely struck for the date.



(2x photo)

- 140 **1859 Proof-64 (NGC).** Rich gold and silver mint brilliance mingle at the centers, giving way rapidly to concentric halos of violet, electric blue, and bright gold on the obverse, while the reverse is dominated mainly by violet and blue highlights.



(2x photo)

- 141 **1861 MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty, visually stunning gem Mint State example of the date. Sharply struck with strong lustre on satiny devices and somewhat reflective fields. Well struck for the date, with virtually all of the design details present, and with the vast majority of those details crisp. Definitely a gem!

## Gem Uncirculated 1862 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 142 **1862 MS-67 (NGC).** An intense degree of cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath concentric halos of rose, violet, indigo, and blue that work outward toward the rims. Nicely struck from clashed dies. It is worth noting that just one example of this date has received a finer grade from NGC, making the present gem among the 13 finest examples of the date seen by that organization.

NGC Census: 12; 1 finer (MS-67★).



(2x photo)

- 143 **1863 MS-66 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and somewhat prooflike with deep gold, orange, and pale sky blue highlights on frosty motifs and somewhat reflective fields. A sharp and pleasing gem survivor from a circulation strike mintage for the date of just 21,000 pieces. For the record, NGC has certified just half a dozen examples of the date finer than the present specimen.

NGC Census: 13; 6 finer (MS-68 finest).

## Scarce 1871 Silver 3¢



(2x photo)

- 144 **1871 MS-66 (NGC).** A somewhat prooflike specimen with frosty motifs, mirrored fields, and rich golden highlights on both sides. A rarity from the waning years of the denomination, one of just 3,400 circulation strikes produced.

- 145 **1873 Proof-63 (PCGS).** A popular Proof-only issue from the final year of this tiny silver denomination. Deep steel gray obverse highlights with golden gray, gunmetal-blue, and pale crimson on the reverse. Just 600 Proofs were produced, making for a popular issue with collectors of the series.



## NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Our selection of nickel five-cent pieces begins with the first year of the denomination, 1866, and finishes with a set of Jefferson nickels, 1938-2002. Along the way such dainties as a gem Cameo Proof-65 1885 and a gem Mint State-66 1912-D Liberty nickel are featured. Buffalo nickels include a host of Matte Proofs from the early years and Satin Proofs from the later years of the series, along with many superb examples of scarce to rare dates, again, too numerous to mention, but certainly worthwhile for Buffalo nickel hunters to set their sights on (pardon—or not—our pun). Come to think of it, nearly a complete date run of the series is included here, all in tip-top grades, and all a delight to behold. Multiple rolls of late date Mint State Buffalo nickels are included, these put back years ago by Dr. Byron Pevehouse, one of our name consignors, who hopes that you enjoy them as much as he did!



- 146 **1866 Rays. MS-64 (NGC).** Pale rose highlights on satiny, lustrous surfaces. A pleasing choice Mint State example of the first date in the nickel five-cent denomination.

- 147 **Pair of Proof Shield nickels:** ☆ 1869 Proof-63 (PCGS). Reflective with a hint of gold, some minute spotting is noted under low magnification ☆ 1879 Proof-65 (PCGS). Doubled date variety with die ejection doubling seen elsewhere. Reflective with lovely golden orange highlights on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 148 **1871 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A glittering gem Proof with frosty motifs, mirrored fields, and pale champagne highlights.



- 149 **1872 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Breen-2492. Doubled Die Obverse, doubling plainest at the annulet beneath the point of the cross atop the obverse shield and in the surrounding design devices. A satiny Proof with pale golden highlights present on both sides.

### Gem 1879/8 Shield Nickel



- 150 **1879/8 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Reflective golden gray fields with satiny devices. Sharply struck.  
PCGS Population: 23; 7 finer within designation (Proof-69 finest).



- 151 **1879/8 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A satiny cameo Proof with reflective fields, frosty motifs and pale golden highlights on both sides. A tiny spike protruding from the upper right side of the lower ball of the obverse shield is a diagnostic for this popular overdate.



- 152 **1883 Shield. MS-66 (NGC).** A glittering, highly lustrous gem from the final year of the Shield nickel design. A satiny gem that exhibits a bold strike.



- 153 **1883 No CENTS. Proof-66 (NGC).** Reflective with a few minor planchet flaws visible under low magnification. Delicate rose toning at the peripheries with a splash of pale steel blue on the reverse.

- 154 **1883 No CENTS. MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden surfaces. Several planchet flaws are visible on both obverse and reverse surfaces.

- 155 **Trio of PCGS-certified Proof Liberty nickels:** ☆ 1884 Proof-65. Reflective with delicate rose highlights ☆ 1897 Proof-64. Rose toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1904 Proof-64. Sky blue and rose over reflective surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 156 **1885 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** A gem cameo Proof of this key date in the series; in Mint State, the rarity of the date is such that serious collectors are often driven to lovely gem Proofs such as the present coin. Though 3,790 Proofs of the date were struck, there hardly ever seems to be enough to go around where serious collectors are concerned, so bid liberally here.

- 157 **1901 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with strong cartwheel lustre and rich champagne iridescence.



- 158 **1903 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Lightly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields display faint champagne toning.



- 159 **1903 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny, frosty gem with a nuance of pale golden toning and strong lustre. Sharply struck.

### Gem Uncirculated 1912-D Liberty 5¢

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 160 **1912-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Briskly lustrous with rich rose, peach, and faint sky blue toning on satiny surfaces. A lovely gem example of the first branch mint coinage within the nickel five-cent denomination (nickels dated 1912 were also coined at the San Francisco Mint). No example of this scarce and popular branch mint issue has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 20; none finer.

### Lovely 1913 Type I Buffalo 5¢



- 161 **1913 Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).** Rich satiny lustre and golden iridescence sets both sides ablaze with colorful highlights of indigo, magenta, tangerine, and bright yellow.

- 162 **Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1913 Type I. Lustrous with iridescent gold-rose highlights ☆ 1913 Type II. Iridescent gold highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1914. Lustrous with iridescent rose and just a whisper of bluish gray. A very attractive trio. (Total: 3 pieces)

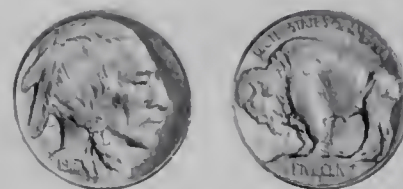
*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 163 **1913-D Type I. MS-66 (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty gem with intense golden highlights on the obverse and with rich electric blue and rose on the reverse. A sharp and attractive beauty if ever there was one.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 164 **Pair of Mint State Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1913-D Type I. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of sunset orange, some minor spotting is noted ☆ 1913-S Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous golden rose surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 165 **1913-S Type I. MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and engaging golden highlights combine with a bold strike, making the present gem nearly irresistible.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Splendid Proof 1913 Type II Buffalo 5¢

Gem Proof-67 NGC



(2x photo)

- 166 **1913 Type II. Proof-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem Proof specimen with faintly textured surfaces that explode with bright lustre and rich shades of golden toning. One of 1,514 Proofs of the date produced, and one of the finest such Proofs certified to date by NGC; only seven Proof examples of the date have received a finer grade than the present coin from NGC. Simply superb!

NGC Census: 32; 7 finer within the designation (Proof-68☆ finest).



- 167 **1913-D Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty golden gray surfaces display strong lustre with a whisper of faint sky blue. Sharp and appealing.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 168 **1913-D Type II. MS-65 (NGC).** Vibrant peach, rose, and gold iridescence highlight the satiny, lustrous surfaces of this popular issue. Fewer than a dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC. If you enjoy vividly toned coins, it would be worth your while to "take a gander" at the present gem.



## Gem Uncirculated 1913-S Buffalo 5¢

### Type II



(2x photo)

- 169 **1913-S Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem example with satiny surfaces that display warm golden highlights. Far and away the scarcest and most desirable of the six different date and mint-mark combinations from the first year of the series, and always desirable as such. A sharply struck specimen, certainly better than typically seen; here virtually all of the bison's shoulder pelt is in evidence.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

## Choice Uncirculated 1913-S Buffalo 5¢

### Type II



- 170 **1913-S Type II. MS-64 (PCGS).** Sparkling golden gray with strong underlying lustre. Nicely struck; not fully so, but close enough to warrant individual mention. Far and away the scarcest of the six Buffalo nickel issues of the date.



- 171 **1914 MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous with lovely golden orange highlights on both surfaces.

## Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1914-D 5¢



- 172 **1914-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with fiery lustre that erupts beneath pale champagne highlights. According to David Lange's reference on the Buffalo nickel series, "most 1914-D nickels have indifferent lustre, though nice examples can be found." The lustre

on the present gem is anything but "indifferent," and we suspect serious bidding will be the order of the day when this semi-key date crosses the auction block.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

## Gem Mint State 1914-D Buffalo 5¢



- 173 **1914-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Sparkling silver gray with a burst of faint gold at the centers. An unsung semi-key date, especially when found in gem condition. Some lightness of strike at the bottom of the bison's shoulder hair, not unusual for the date. Still, choice in all regards.

## Lustrous Gem Mint State 1914-S 5¢



- 174 **1914-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Explosive cartwheel lustre enhances the rich golden tones that grace the surfaces of this beautiful coin. Another date in the Buffalo nickel series for which David Lange notes: "The strike varies widely. Both mushy and well struck pieces are common; the former are often semi-prooflike." The present coin is about as sharply struck as a Buffalo nickel of any date or mint comes, both obverse and reverse, and is worthy of your consideration. Truly choice for the grade.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 175 **Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1915. Satiny with golden rose highlights ☆ 1916. Splashes of faint golden orange toning on both sides ☆ 1917. Satiny lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

## Lustrous Gem 1915-D Buffalo 5¢



- 176 **1915-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre that radiates broadly beneath rich champagne and rose toning. Nicely struck in most places, though a touch of weakness is noted at the bison's shoulder on the reverse. As the Lange reference notes, "This is the first date from the Denver Mint in which weakness of strike becomes a factor." The author later notes that "Patience will be required to find an appealing example of this issue." We are happy to announce that your patience has been rewarded.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



### Satiny Gem 1915-S 5¢



- 177 **1915-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem with rich golden highlights on both sides. The reverse is splashed with pale rose iridescence in the protected areas. David Lange's reference on the subject notes that: "1915-S nickels may be found quite well struck with the exception of LIBERTY. More common, however, are poorly struck pieces." The present coin is sharply struck from lightly clashed dies, with a wealth of tiny detail present on both sides. Definitely a gem in all regards.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

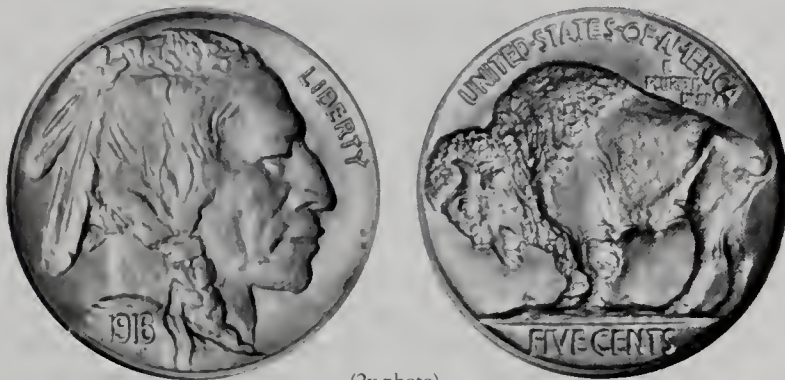
### Intensely Lustrous 1916-S Buffalo 5¢



- 180 **1916-S MS-65 (PCGS).** An incredibly lustrous gem. The obverse explodes with bright golden iridescence while the reverse is a rich amalgam of electric blue, crimson, and peach. The fields are somewhat prooflike, which adds considerably to the overall eye appeal. Nicely struck in all areas, though a touch of weakness is seen at the bison's shoulder. Gem quality is always in demand, and the present specimen exudes that quality.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Elusive Gem Proof 1916 Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 178 **1916 Proof-66 (NGC).** A satiny gem with frosty steel gray surfaces that display intense areas of champagne, pale sky blue, and faint heather. One of just 600 Proofs of the date struck, far and away the lowest Proof mintage of any Buffalo nickel (1913-1916 and again 1936-1937). A sharply struck gem that displays all of artist James Earle Fraser's design details in their fullest glory. An American classic in more ways than one.

### Gem Mint State 1916-D Buffalo 5¢



- 179 **1916-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Pale gold and powder blue iridescence graces the obverse of this satiny gem, while the reverse is alive with a visual display of bright gold, peach, and rose. A touch of striking weakness is seen at the bison's shoulder, though the overall strike is quite crisp and bold for the date.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Gem Uncirculated 1917-D 5¢

#### Gorgeous Toning



(2x photo)

- 181 **1917-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny, highly lustrous mattelike specimen with intense violet, gold, crimson, and peach on both sides. "Nearly all examples seen suffer from poor detail definition" according to the Lange reference, although the present specimen is a pleasing diversion from the norm for the date. Just a touch of weakness at the bison's shoulder is evident, and a similar area of striking lightness can be seen at the Indian's braid just above the knot on the obverse. A splendid gem, a coin that is well beyond "typical" for the date.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 182 **1917-D MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous lilac-gray with faint gold and powder blue toning highlights. Some striking weakness at the bison's shoulder on reverse, typical for the date and not a factor where the grade is concerned. A toning fleck in the field behind the Indian's neck is the only mark of note.



## Impressive Gem 1917-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 183 1917-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous mattelike steel gray surfaces display a wealth of rich golden iridescence. "1917-S nickels are very scarce in all grades. Gems are particularly elusive," reads the Lange reference, and the present specimen is by all means and standards a true gem. Nicely struck with strong definition at the bison's shoulder; not fully struck, but close enough to warrant mention where this date is concerned. Time and again in this offering of gem Buffalo nickels, our consignor proves that patience and a "good eye" typically result in a collection that is well above average where aesthetic quality is concerned.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 184 1918 MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny pale golden gray specimen with intense lustre and a nuance of rose and peach toning on both sides. Somewhat finer than typically seen for the date, with fairly decent design details at the center on both sides.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

## Impressive Gem 1918-D 5¢



(2x photo)

- 185 1918-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath rich sky blue, rose, and faint gold highlights. The reverse strike at the bison's shoulder is nearly complete in detail, making the present specimen well above average where design definition is concerned. A visually exciting gem in all regards.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 186 1918-D MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny, lustrous specimen with splashes of rich rose and pale golden iridescence. Some shoulder weakness noted on reverse, as is usual for the date.

## Choice Uncirculated 1918-S 5¢



(2x photo)

- 187 1918-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre mingles warmly with bright rose, faint electric blue, and lively pale sea green iridescence. Regarding this date, the Lange reference notes, "Mint State coins are few, while choice and gem pieces are rare and seldom offered." A sharply struck coin for the date, with nearly full details on the bison's shoulder. One of the "chin whisker" varieties, with die clash from E PLURIBUS UNUM on reverse seemingly suspended from the underside of the Indian's chin on the obverse. Choice for the grade, and highly elusive at MS-64 or finer.

The present coin displays a strong die crack from the obverse rim at 7:00 upward across the 9 in the date and from there to the Indian's hair near the ribbon knot. According to the Lange reference, "One die shows an interesting crack through the date that progressed to become a retained cud." Evidently this is the die represented here, though the cud has not formed.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 188 1919 MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and impressive gem specimen of the date. Satiny, lustrous surfaces display pale blue iridescence on the obverse and rich champagne brightness on the reverse.

- 189 Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1919. Satiny with splashes of iridescent orange and sky blue ☆ 1923. Lustrous with golden orange and sky blue on both surfaces ☆ 1925. Lovely satiny surfaces with just a whisper of delicate iridescent highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



**Gem Uncirculated 1919-D Buffalo 5¢**  
Rainbow Iridescence



(2x photo)

- 190 **1919-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A flashy and lustrous gem with intense pastel rainbow iridescence on both sides. The oft-quoted Lange reference notes that this date is: "One of the more challenging issues to locate fully struck in the period of generally weak coins that extended from 1917 through 1926. It is one of the last holes filled by a discriminating collector, regardless of whether one is collecting EF-AU or gem Uncirculated." The present coin is much finer struck than typically seen for the date, here with nearly complete shoulder and head details on the bison. Indeed, much of the hair details directly above the hair knot on the obverse are also present and accounted for. It is interesting to note that PCGS has certified just a dozen examples of the date finer than the presently offered specimen, all MS-66. An exceptionally lovely example of a scarce date.

PCGS Population: 47; 12 finer (all MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

**Choice Uncirculated 1919-S Buffalo 5¢**



(2x photo)

- 191 **1919-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with strong lustre and a nuance of rich golden toning. Nicely struck for the date, indeed finer in appearance than the plate coin in the Lange reference, of which the author noted, "The example shown is exceptionally sharp." Mr. Lange goes on to note that, "1919-S nickels usually have disappointing lustre." The present coin is a pleasing exception to the general rule of thumb for this date, being nearly fully struck and possessed of strong and appealing lustre. It is entirely possible that our consignor passed on more than one example of this date with a finer grade, knowing full well that a nicely struck MS-64 1919-S Buffalo nickel would be a greater treasure in the long run than a flatly struck MS-65 example.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

**Lustrous Mint State 1920 Buffalo 5¢**



- 192 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous champagne surfaces with a splash of pale silver-blue at the reverse rim. While David Lange noted that this date "frequently exhibits an overall softness in strike," the present example is sharply struck. Some minute spotting is noted under low magnification.

PCGS Population: 79; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

**Gem Mint State 1920 Buffalo 5¢**



- 193 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem of the finest order. Intense cartwheel lustre blends smoothly with pale golden highlights on the satiny surfaces. One of the "chin whisker" varieties, caused by die clash; a portion of E PLURIBUS UNUM can be seen in the field beneath the Indian's chin. For the record, just seven examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, all of those at the MS-67 level.



- 194 **1920 MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny gem with explosive cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint champagne toning, especially on the reverse. Nicely struck with nearly full details on both sides. Absolutely gem quality.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 195 **Trio of PCGS-certified Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1920 MS-65. Satiny silver gray surfaces with splashes of faint rose ☆ 1927 MS-65. Silver gray surfaces with hints of iridescent rose, minute spotting is noted under magnification ☆ 1928-D MS-64. Lustrous with iridescent toning on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



### Splendid Gem 1920-D Buffalo Nickel



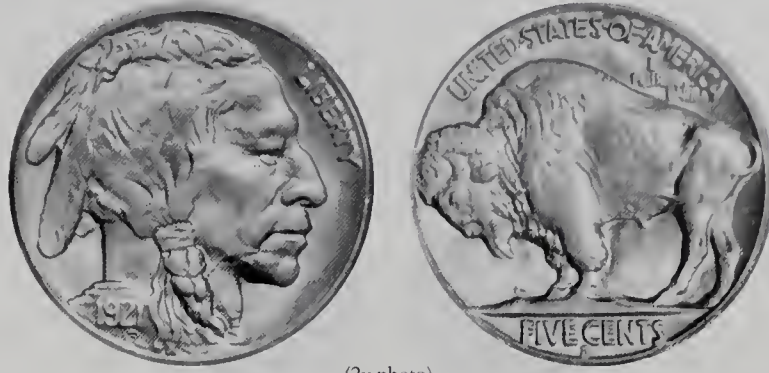
(2x photo)

- 196 1920-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with superlative cartwheel lustre that radiates boldly beneath bright peach, rose, and faint powder blue highlights. Possessed of a much finer strike than is typically found for a 1920-D Buffalo nickel, here with strong shoulder and head details, as well as tail and leg details on the bison. It is worth noting here that only one example of this date has been certified finer by PCGS, that called MS-66. An extremely lovely gem in all regards.

PCGS Population: 43; 1 finer (MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Gem Mint State 1921-S Buffalo Nickel



(2x photo)

- 199 1921-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous gem with rich gold on both sides. Some reverse striking weakness is noted, although the outline of the hair at the bison's shoulder is evident. One of slightly more than 1.5 million examples of the date struck, the sixth lowest mintage figure in the Buffalo nickel series (1913-1938), and a date that is accordingly given key date status. Only seven examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, a testimony to the elusive nature of the date at MS-65 or finer.

PCGS Population: 50; 7 finer (all MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Choice Mint State 1920-S 5¢



(2x photo)

- 197 1920-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with warm heather, peach, and rose highlights. The Lange reference on Buffalo nickels notes, "In Mint State, 1920-S is among the scarcest coins in the series." That reference gives this issue key date status, especially when nicely struck. The present coin answers that description, as virtually all shoulder and hair details are seen on the reverse.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 198 1921 MS-65 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre graces the satiny pale golden surfaces of this exquisite gem. Fully struck with bold and crisp design details on both sides.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 200 1921-S VF-30 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. A nice problem-free circulated example of a popular key date branch mint issue.

### Choice Uncirculated 1923-S 5¢



- 201 1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny pearl gray with pale champagne highlights on both sides. Nicely struck for the date, with nearly full details at the bison's shoulder.

### Choice Uncirculated 1923-S 5¢



- 202 1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny, mattelike golden gray surfaces display a wealth of pale powder blue, peach, and rose iridescence on both sides. The Lange reference notes that, "Examples having adequate strikes do turn up, but fully struck pieces are rare." The present coin, while not sharply struck, certainly possesses a strike that is somewhat better than "adequate." Couple that with the attractive lustre and overall eye appeal, and the present 1923-S Buffalo nickel becomes an item of great desirability.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 203 **1923-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Strong lustre on satiny silver gray surfaces. A dash here and there of bright champagne iridescence enlivens the overall appeal. Some lightness of detail on the reverse, though not totally lacking at any one place in the major design details. Nice for the grade.

This choice Mint State 1923-S Buffalo nickel exhibits what is commonly referred to as "orange peel" surfaces, especially at the rims. This is a sign of die fatigue, and shows the stress the die steel underwent during its lifetime.



- 204 **1924 MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with grand overall eye appeal.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Stunning Gem 1924-D Buffalo 5¢ Vivid Golden Toning



(2x photo)

- 205 **1924-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A high degree of cartwheel lustre spins gracefully on the satiny, deep golden surfaces of this bright and exciting gem. The strike is crisp in most places, though some weakness is noted at the bison's shoulder; the Lange reference addresses this fact by noting, "Coins with fair to good strikes may be found, but fully struck pieces may be unknown." One of the sharpest specimens of the date. It certainly is among the finest examples of the date where grade is concerned, for PCGS has certified only one finer than the present specimen. Another grand opportunity for an advanced Buffalo nickel specialist.

PCGS Population: 62; 1 finer (MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Choice Mint State 1924-S 5¢



(2x photo)

- 206 **1924-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray surfaces exhibit intense cartwheel lustre and a satiny, mattelike appearance. "Seemingly the most difficult date in the series in grades VF-AU, 1924-S is also quite rare in Mint State," according to the Lange reference. With a mintage of slightly more than 1.4 million pieces, the 1924-S Buffalo nickel has the fourth lowest mintage in the series, and enjoys key date status as a result. The strike on the present specimen is well above average for the date, with strong shoulder details on the reverse, as well as a full and crisp horn. Another example of a date that was undoubtedly handpicked by our con-signor for its overall visual quality and clarity of design detail.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 207 **1924-S VF-30 (NGC).** Deep silver gray with slate highlights in the protected areas of the design. A scarce and popular date from our westernmost mint.

### Gem Uncirculated 1925 Buffalo 5¢



- 208 **1925 MS-66 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous satiny gem with a nuance of pale champagne toning on both sides. Struck from well-worn dies that imported a grainy, "orange peel" texture, especially at the rims. Decent central details present, including much of the pelt at the bison's shoulder. It is useful to know that just one example of this date has received a finer grade from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 88; 1 finer (MS-67).

- 209 **Pair of PCGS-certified Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1925 MS-65. Satiny silver gray with lovely bright sunset orange highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1927 MS-66. Lustrous pearl gray iridescence. (Total: 2 pieces)



### Satiny Gem 1925-D Buffalo 5¢



- 210 1925-D MS-65 (NGC).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces display rich pale gold and sky blue iridescence, with the overall appearance greatly bolstered by cartwheel lustre. Regarding this date, David Lange notes in his reference, "Mediocre Mint State coins are not rare, but truly choice and gem pieces are very elusive." The present coin falls into the "elusive" category owing to its much finer than average strike (which is nearly full on the reverse), as well as its dazzling lustre. Definitely a beauty within the grade, as attested to by the fact that just four examples of the 1925-D have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 211 1925-D MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny specimen with extraordinary eye appeal. Blazing peach and faint powder blue iridescence graces the obverse, while the reverse is bathed in vivid pale violet, orange, and peach iridescence. Some striking weakness at the shoulder and bison's head, as frequently seen for the date. All things considered, still a decidedly choice example of this popular branch mint issue.

Struck from a rotated reverse die, with the bison's head pointing to about 7:30 on the reverse rim rather than the usual 9:00 position.

### Lustrous 1925-S Buffalo Nickel Choice MS-64 (PCGS)



- 212 1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre bursts forth from beneath warm iridescent golden toning. Soft and somewhat typical on the obverse, though the reverse is quite crisp and sharp where

design elements are concerned. Indeed, the Lange reference notes that "Low-end Mint State coins are scarce, while fully struck choice and gem pieces are genuinely rare." Again, while the obverse of this specimen is typical for the date, the reverse is anything but typical, which undoubtedly influenced our consignor. No doubt he could have found a higher grade, but chose instead to purchase a coin with a crisp and practically unheard of strike. Now you are presented with an opportunity equal to that of our consignor, and we hope you take advantage.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 213 Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1926. Satiny champagne surfaces ☆ 1927. Lustrous with bright sunset orange and bluish gray ☆ 1928. Lustrous with rose-gold highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Gem Mint State 1926-D 5¢



- 214 1926-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Warm underlying lustre cascades broadly across pale peach and rose surfaces. "The majority are so poorly struck as to render them undesirable to collectors," notes the Lange reference regarding this date, though the strike on the present piece is far above average, at least in our experience. We are certain our consignor must have searched over scores (or more) of examples of this date before finally selecting such a nicely struck specimen.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Choice Uncirculated 1926-S 5¢



- 215 1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A glistening, lustrous silver gray specimen with rich rose, peach, and powder blue iridescent toning highlights. From a mintage of 970,000 pieces, the lowest mintage figure in the Buffalo nickel series, and the only date within the series



that saw a production run of fewer than one million pieces. While not fully struck, the present specimen exhibits moderately strong details at the bison's shoulder and head, an area that is often flat and unappealing. Indeed, the present specimen is far, far finer than the typically seen 1926-S Buffalo nickel and is worth a premium bid as such. Regarding the actual grade, only 10 have been certified finer than the present piece by PCGS, all MS-65. A scarce key date in a choice and appealing state of preservation.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Choice AU 1926-S Buffalo 5¢



- 216 **1926-S AU-55 (NGC).** A pleasing golden gray specimen with some underlying lustre visible in the protected areas. Eagerly sought in all grades, with attractive AU-specimens high on the want lists of many Buffalo devotees.
- 217 **1926-S VF-20 (PCGS).** Pleasing golden gray with warmer slate highlights in the protected areas. Problem-free for the grade

### Gem Uncirculated 1927-D Buffalo 5¢ Vibrant Toning Highlights



(2x photo)

- 218 **1927-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem with vibrant violet, gold, peach, and heather toning on both sides. A satiny gem possessed of a fairly strong strike for the date; while not sharp, much of the reverse pelt details are at least outlined and vying for the viewer's attention. Only one has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, and that MS-66 coin is no doubt part of an advanced Buffalo nickel cabinet. Take our word for it; you could do far worse than to "settle" for the present gem as an addition to your collection.

PCGS Population: 50; 1 finer (MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 219 **1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with iridescent wisps of rose and olive. A touch of striking lightness at the reverse center, as nearly always seen for the date.

### Choice Uncirculated 1927-S 5¢



(2x photo)

- 220 **1927-S MS-64 (PCGS).** "Scarce in Mint State, 1927-S is genuinely rare in choice and gem condition," begins the Lange reference on this date and we are in complete concurrence. The bright silver gray surfaces display pale rose and champagne highlights. Somewhat prooflike in appearance and with a bold, crisp, and nearly full strike, especially on the reverse. An elusive issue that will see strong bidding support owing as much to its attractive nature as its grade.

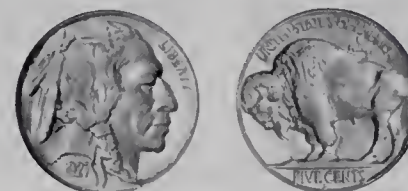
*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Choice Mint State 1927-S 5¢



- 221 **1927-S MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre graces the satiny silver gray surfaces. A broad display of pale powder blue, rose, and peach iridescence graces both sides. Just seven examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by NGC. A choice and colorful example of the date and grade combination.

### Elusive 1927-S Buffalo 5¢ Choice MS-64 NGC



- 222 **1927-S MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny specimen with bright golden highlights on somewhat reflective surfaces. Nicely struck—not fully so, but near enough that mention is merited. Another delightful example of the date and grade combination.





- 223 **1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling bright gem with rich golden iridescence on both sides. Just eight examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS, all of those at the MS-67 level.

### Delightful Gem 1928-D Buffalo 5¢



- 224 **1928-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. A high degree of bright cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath rich gold and pale peach highlights. Nicely struck with just a modicum of weakness at the bison's shoulder. As the Lange reference notes: "Whatever deficiencies this issue displays in strike are partially offset by their superior lustre. Most 1928-D nickels are quite bright and pleasing." The present coin is not only "bright and pleasing," but it is possessed of a finer strike than typically seen, certainly finer than the Lange plate coin.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Another Gem 1928-D Nickel



- 225 **1928-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A blazing pale golden gem with intense lustre and grand eye appeal. A hint of weakness at the bison's shoulder as typically seen; this "weakness" is a near litany when considering Denver Mint issues of the 1920s.

### Gem Uncirculated 1928-S 5¢



(2x photo)

- 226 **1928-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous satiny golden gray surfaces with rich champagne highlights. Nearly full pelt and head details on the reverse bison. A truly beautiful gem specimen of a popular branch

mint issue from our westernmost coining facility, a coin that is far superior to the typical MS-65 example of the date where strike is concerned. Further, only three have received finer grades from PCGS, all MS-66.

PCGS Population: 51, 3 finer (all MS-66).

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Gem Uncirculated 1929 Buffalo Nickel



- 227 **1929 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with bursts of faint gold, rose, and violet on both sides. Nearly fully struck, with just a hint of weakness at the bison's shoulder. Just one example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 79, 1 finer (MS-67).

- 228 **Pair of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1929 ☆ 1929-S. Both are lustrous and attractive with iridescent bluish gray and splashes of golden orange. (Total: 2 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Lustrous Gem 1929-D Buffalo 5¢



- 229 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A high degree of fiery lustre springs to life beneath rich gold and faint powder blue highlights. Somewhat soft at the reverse, though much more detail can be found there than on the typical example of the date. A lively gem that will please even the most ardent supporter of well-struck Buffalo nickels.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Gem Mint State 1929-D Buffalo 5¢



- 230 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A glittering gem with spectacular lustre and lively rose and golden toning highlights. Typical strike for the date, somewhat soft at the head and shoulder area of the reverse, but still choice where physical quality is concerned. Regarding the striking characteristics of the date, David Lange's reference on the series notes that: "Well struck coins are scarce, and fully struck examples are very rare. Unlike 1928-D, however, 1929-D does not provide such a large pool of coins from which to select. Some Uncirculated pieces have very little of the horn showing, the head being not much more than an undefined mass." The good news? While the present gem is soft, it has a full horn, and some of the head details are present and accounted for, which actually makes it *above average* for the date despite its softness!



- 231 **Trio of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1930. Lustrous with pale sky blue and sunset orange highlights ☆ 1930-S. Lustrous golden orange with minute spotting noted mostly on the obverse ☆ 1931-S. Lustrous golden orange surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*



- 232 **1930-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem of the finest order. The lustre is unbeatable, the strike is nearly full, being quite crisp in most places, and only three examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS. This sure sounds like a winner to us!



- 233 **1931-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Among the finest examples of this elusive and popular branch mint issue certified by PCGS; none have been graded finer by that firm. Highly lustrous and largely brilliant with warm golden highlights on both sides. Nearly fully struck, with just the faintest touch of weakness at the lowest point of the bison's shoulder pelt; the details are there, they are just not sharp and crisp.  
PCGS Population: 213; none finer.

### Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1934-D 5¢

**None Graded Finer by PCGS**

**Amazing Strike for the Date**



(2x photo)

- 234 **1934-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Intensely blazing lustre explodes like a fire storm on the satiny, chiefly brilliant surfaces of this near-perfect gem. A blaze of faint gold highlights the topmost hair on the Indian's portrait, with similar splashes on the bison on the reverse. Regarding the strike, it is extraordinarily sharp for a 1934-D Buffalo nickel, with essentially full design elements at the bison's head and shoulder area. Sure, there is a touch of weakness at the shoulder, but when one considers the usual shallow, flat appearance of specimens of this date, then the present coin stands head and shoulders above the vast majority of known specimens. Further, no examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS. Take a good look at this one!

PCGS Population: 26, none finer

- 235 **Pair of Buffalo nickels grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1934. Lustrous with just a splash of sunset orange on the obverse and faint orange at the reverse devices ☆ 1934-D. Lustrous bright golden orange surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 236 **1935 Buffalo nickel PDS set, PCGS-certified:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-66. Lustrous with just a whisper of orange on the obverse ☆ Denver. MS-65. Lustrous golden orange surfaces ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Lustrous with soft golden gray toning. A few minute spots are noted on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Superb Gem Satin Proof 1936 Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

- 237 **1936 Satin Proof-68 (NGC).** An impressive gem in all regards. The satiny surfaces are ablaze with fiery lustre, the strike is sharp, and the eye appeal is nothing short of extraordinary. Just one Proof example of this issue has been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, which also speaks volumes about the beauty of the present coin. From a Proof mintage for the date of 4,420 pieces, a figure that was just about evenly split between Satin Finish Proofs, as here, and Brilliant Finish Proofs. As fine as the assigned grade purports, if not finer!

NGC Census: 15; 1 finer (Proof-68☆).

### Gem Satin Proof 1936 Buffalo 5¢



- 238 **1936 Satin Proof-67 (NGC).** Another splendid Satin Proof of the date, here with blazing, glorious lustre and faint golden toning highlights. Absolutely choice for the assigned grade.



### Third Gem Satin Proof 1936 Buffalo 5¢



- 239 **1936 Satin Proof-67 (NGC).** A sparkling satin Proof specimen of the date, the first Proof coinage in the denomination since 1916. Sharp and appealing, with brisk golden highlights on both sides.

### Final 1936 Satin Proof Buffalo 5¢

Gem Proof-67 NGC



- 240 **1936 Satin Proof-67 (NGC).** Sparkling golden iridescence imbues this satiny beauty with a life of its own. Add a high degree of lustre and the appeal is virtually irresistible.

- 241 **Group of PCGS-certified Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1936 MS-65. Satiny champagne surfaces ☆ 1936-D MS-65. Lustrous with a whisper of golden iridescence and minute spotting noted ☆ 1936-S MS-65. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1937 MS-66. Satiny champagne surfaces ☆ 1937-D MS-65. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1937-S MS-65. Satiny lustre with golden highlights ☆ 1938-D MS-66. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1938-D/D MS-65. Lustrous with iridescent orange and sky blue ☆ 1938-D/S MS-65. Satiny with just a whisper of gold. Minute spotting is noted on both surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

- 242 **Mint State roll of 1937 Buffalo nickels, grades average MS-63,** with many finer choice and gem pieces included. Put back decades ago this attractive “original” roll should be a source of many nice coins. All are bright and lustrous, and many are sharply struck. Faint golden toning is also encountered here and there in this premium roll. (Total: 40 pieces)

- 243 **A second Mint State roll of 1937 Buffalo nickels,** very similar in overall quality to the preceding roll. Grades range from choice to gem Mint State in this roll that was put aside decades ago, and many coins are sharply struck. Some golden toning graces many of the specimens. (Total: 40 pieces)

- 244 **Another Mint State roll of 1937 Buffalo nickels,** grades from MS-63 or so to the gem category. Put back decades ago, the present “original” roll has not been searched since that time. All are lustrous and bright, and many are sharply struck. Pale golden toning is the order of the day on most of these delightful Buffalo nickels. (Total: 40 pieces)

- 245 **A further roll of Mint State 1937 Buffalo nickels,** as engaging and lovely as the preceding rolls, and much the same with regard to grade, sharpness, color, and overall appeal. Also put back “way back when,” and worth the time and effort to pick through for gems! (Total: 40 pieces)

- 246 **A final roll of Uncirculated 1937 Buffalo nickels,** these also put back decades ago by our consignor, and only now seeing the light of day after more than 20 years. The quality is MS-63 and finer, we suspect with many sharp and appealing gems within. A final opportunity to grab an “original” roll that has been off the market for a considerable time. (Total: 40 pieces)

### Popular 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢

Choice MS-64 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

- 247 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen that is visually far above average for choice Mint State examples of this popular variety. Bursts of vibrant gold, blue, and peach enhance both sides, with fiery lustre beneath adding incredible depth. Nicely struck as well, with much of the reverse shoulder detail present and accounted for. A true delight, and a coin that will be eagerly chased by active Buffalo nickel specialists.

*From the Lane Riddle Waterford Collection.*

### Uncirculated 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢



- 248 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-62 (NGC).** Another attractive Mint State example of this popular issue. The satiny and lustrous medium gray surfaces show wisps of pale rose and gold. A decent strike is present, not full at the shoulder, but then this date is seldom found thus. Certainly choice for the assigned grade, a coin that would do justice to virtually any Buffalo nickel assemblage.

- 249 **Uncirculated roll of 1938-D Buffalo nickels,** off the market for decades and not cherry-picked for the popular D/D and D/S varieties; we have not hunted for those elusive Buffalos in this roll, so who knows what you may find! Grades of MS-63 and finer predominate, and many sharp and appealing gems are no doubt inside. (Total: 40 pieces)

- 250 **Another Uncirculated roll of 1938-D Buffalo nickels,** mainly MS-63 and finer. Put back more than 20 years ago and unsearched since then. Perhaps a D/D or D/S mintmark variety will be found within (no guarantees however), and perhaps many gems will be found as well. (Total: 40 pieces)



- 251 **Another roll of Mint State 1938-D Buffalo nickels**, these also from an old-time holding of more than 20 years ago. The probability of finding gem quality coins herein is strong, so what are you waiting for? (Total: 40 pieces)
- 252 **A fourth roll of Uncirculated 1938-D Buffalo nickels**, unsearched by anyone in more than 20 years. Grades are MS-63 and finer, with many in the "or finer" range. A final opportunity to obtain a roll-quantity lot of this popular date. (Total: 40 pieces)
- 253 **One roll each of Uncirculated 1938-D Buffalo and Proof 1971-S Jefferson nickels**, the Buffalos average MS-63 and all are lustrous, and the roll is unsearched since it was put back more than 20 years ago. The Jefferson Proofs average gem Proof, as made, and many nice pieces are certain to be found therein. A great chance to cherry-pick to your heart's content. (Total: 2 rolls, 80 pieces)

**Frosty Gem 1938-D/S Buffalo 5¢**  
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



- 254 **1938-D/S MS-67 (PCGS)**. A glistening gem of the highest order. Intense lustre flashes broadly beneath rich gold and pale violet iridescence. Scrutiny under low magnification plainly reveals the underlying S beneath the dominant D mintmark. No example of this popular variety has been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, an insight into the quality presented here.  
PCGS Population: 72; none finer.

- 255 **1938-D/S Buffalo. MS-66 (PCGS)**. Fully brilliant and grandly lustrous with a nuance of appealing golden iridescence. Underlying S mintmark evident under low magnification.
- 256 **A nearly complete set of Jefferson nickels, 1938 to 2002-P**, lacking just the 1968-D, 1969-D, 1970-D, and 1977 issues for completion. Average grade is MS-64 or finer, and many of the coins show delightful rainbow toning. This set was handpicked over the course of several years, with many coins showing Full Step details. Those coins that do not show Full Step details are nonetheless close to such sharpness, and are highly desirable as such. This is a quality Jefferson nickel set that deserves special viewing attention, as well as special bidding activity. Please, examine this set carefully and make your decision. (Total: 171 pieces)

## HALF DIMES

The diminutive half dime denomination provides a magnificent array of opportunities for collectors, whether their interest is in die varieties or high grades, circulated coins or Proofs, inexpensive items or the very finest. Among early half dimes, we begin with a Mint State specimen of the 1795 LM-1, a Rarity-6 variety. The scarce and underappreciated 1801 issue is represented in good collector grade. High-grade specimens of later dates are the order of the day, including an 1835 in magnificent MS-68, the lovely Pittman 1838-O, and a gem 1851 from the Eliasberg Collection. 1863 and 1871 half dimes are both present in superb "ultra" gem grades, and a selection of Proofs is likewise included. All half dime photos are 2x.

**Rare 1795 Half Dime**  
LM-1, MS-61 (NGC)



- 257 **1795 Logan McCloskey-1, Valentine-1. Rarity-6. MS-61 (NGC)**. Lustrous silver gray with some pleasant light golden toning. A very pretty piece for the grade. Some parallel diagonal planchet rolling lines are the only notable flaws, but they are mint-made and do not affect the visual appeal in a serious fashion. The strike is very nice for the date, especially on the reverse, which is finely detailed. A rare die variety, called "difficult to obtain in any grade" in the Logan-McCloskey book and "very rare in Mint State." An advanced specialist in the series will never need to upgrade this half dime variety if this piece is successfully obtained.

**Pleasing EF 1797 Half Dime**



- 258 **1797 LM-2, V-4. Rarity-4. 16 Stars. EF-40 (PCGS)**. Pretty pale silver gray with attractive light toning chiefly at peripheries. Handling marks commensurate with the grade level, evidence of gentle circulation. The strike is light at centers, a hallmark of this half dime type in general and this date specifically, but the detail is good for the grade in all areas usually seen struck up. Both obverse and reverse dies are fatigued and clashed, crack through E of UNITED at 9:00 on reverse. This variety represents the second marriage of this reverse die, following its use with the 15 star obverse. A highly collectible example of the 16 Star variety, certainly a piece any experienced collector would enjoy handling or owning.



### Scarce 1801 Half Dime



- 259 1801 LM-2, V-1&2. **Rarity-4. VF-25 (PCGS).** An attractive circulated specimen of this very challenging date. Deep gray with golden peripheral toning on the obverse, a bit lighter silver gray on the reverse with the same pleasing light golden toning. Scattered light marks and abrasions, we note only a tiny dig at the star below A of STATES. While not fully detailed at centers, the detail is better than usual for this grade, and there is only modest weakness in some areas near the upper right corner of the shield verticals. Despite the arc of damage to the obverse die, this specimen is struck from a relatively early die state for the variety, before the lapping and later cuds and cracks described by Logan and McCloskey. As early half dime specialists know, finding a nice 1801 half dime can be a serious challenge, though we expect that many bidders will find this specimen highly satisfying.

### Gorgeous Gem 1830 Half Dime

#### Possible CC for Variety



- 260 1830 LM-12, V-11. **Rarity-4. MS-66 (PCGS).** A simply gorgeous specimen of this elusive die marriage, almost certainly one of the very finest known for the variety. Stunning full cartwheel lustre swirls on both sides. The obverse toning ranges from tan to gold to rose to blue on the obverse, while the reverse is mostly bright blue at peripheries with ruddy toning at center—both sides exhibit beautiful coloration. The surfaces are pristine and the detail is sharp across the devices and legends. The LM book notes that “problem free examples above EF of this die marriage are very desirable.” Logan’s was a raw coin graded AU-50. As choice as any date or type collector could hope for, as exquisitely preserved as any variety specialist could desire.

PCGS Population: 17; 7 finer (MS-68 finest).

### Satiny Gem 1832 5c



- 261 1832 LM-10.1, V-13. **Rarity-3. MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny cartwheel lustre covers both sides, with light golden toning deepening towards the rims and the reverse colored in a deep autumnal blend of rich orange, violet, and royal blue. Sharply detailed and very lively. An ideal high-grade representative of this denomination.

### Remarkable Gem 1835 Half Dime



- 262 1835 LM-10, V-7. **Rarity-1. MS-68 (NGC).** A simply extraordinary specimen, seemingly as nice today as when it first fell from its diminutive dies. Complete and brilliant cartwheel lustre covers frosty silver gray surfaces. This coin looks essentially new, with only a single tiny speck outside star 8 to serve as an identifier. There are no marks of note. Indeed, it seems pretty remarkable that a coin can survive all the trials and tribulations endured since 1835 and still look like this! This piece is positively ideal for a type coin collector, someone from the mold of Haig Koshkarian or Oliver Jung, someone who only wants the finest quality and eye appeal. Neither this variety nor this date is rare, but condition like this would be impossible to surpass.

NGC Census: 2; none finer. A single specimen of this date has been graded MS-68 PL by NGC.



- 263 1837 No Stars, Small Date. **MS-62 (PCGS).** Deep and lustrous steel gray with attractive deep blue and rose iridescence. Struck from clashed dies. Sharp and appealing, and decidedly nice for the assigned grade.



## Classic 1838-O No Stars Half Dime Rarity

Choice MS-64 PCGS

The Pittman Coin



- 264 **1838-O No Stars. MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray centers give way to electric blue at the obverse rim, joined on the reverse by splashes of vivid violet and bright rose. Struck from lightly clashed and slightly rusted dies, evidence of both plainest on the reverse. Some faint and interesting die cracks are present, the most obvious of these on the obverse from the rim at 10:00 to the upper portion of Miss Liberty's arm, and another from the rim at 1:00 into the field and nearly reaching Liberty's pole arm. A reverse die crack runs across the bottom of the O mintmark, extending into the leaves on both sides of the wreath. A popular "starless" obverse type that saw use only in New Orleans in 1838—in Philadelphia that year, obverse stars were all the rage. (In reality, the new obverse style dies with stars had not arrived in our southernmost mint in a timely fashion.) While devotees of the half dime discipline are well aware of the actual rarity of this issue in Mint State grades, mainstream numismatists perhaps may not share that knowledge until now. Its mintage of 70,000 pieces is considerably smaller than that of any other New Orleans half dime issue, though its true rarity is often overlooked. At the time of the John Jay Pittman sale, David Akers noted "in high grade especially, it is very underrated, and I doubt if more than 12 to 15 examples exist in full Mint State." That number is still quite accurate now, some seven years later. For those who are partial to population figures, it is worth noting here that the present specimen is among the three finest examples of the issue seen to date by PCGS; just one of those is finer than the present coin. And finally, lest we be remiss, it is worth noting also that the present coin is sharply struck in virtually all areas, although some flatness is noted at the date, probably a result of the actual die and not for lack of metal flow. All in all, one of the finest 1838-O half dimes is about to enter the auction arena. The present coin was certainly fine enough for John Pittman's collection, and we suspect the next owner will take just as much pride in ownership as did Mr. Pittman.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-66).

*Purchased by John Pittman from Lester Merkin's sale of September 1968, Lot 146, for a mere \$245; David Akers Numismatics Inc.'s sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part I, October 1997, Lot 454.*

## Gem Mint State 1838 Half Dime



- 265 **1838 No Drapery. MS-65 (NGC).** Sultry underlying lustre enhances the warm gold, electric blue, and deep sea green toning; the reverse center is pale lilac with a goodly blend of faded mint bloom. A sharp and appealing gem.
- 266 **1838 No Drapery. MS-62 (PCGS).** Smoky golden gray with lilac highlights and rich underlying lustre. Choice for the grade.
- 267 **1844 MS-64 (NGC).** A lustrous choice Mint State example of this early Liberty Seated half dime issue. Sharply struck in all places and a pleasure to behold. Rich lavender and electric blue highlights grace both sides.

## Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1851 Half Dime

The Eliasberg Specimen

None Grade Finer by NGC



- 268 **1851 MS-67 (NGC).** An impressive array of bright pastel gold, rose, peach, and blue graces the frosty and delightfully lustrous surfaces of this superlative gem half dime. Sometimes this writer can't help but dwell on just how much quality can be contained in such a small coin. The strike is fairly bold for the issue, with just a modicum of weakness at Liberty's head and correspondingly at the very center of the reverse bow. Aside from those small areas, everything else is crisp and bold, with all the design details settled against virtually mark-free surfaces. One of nearly countless superb quality coins from the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, one that has mellowed slightly with age, and, if anything, has become even more gorgeous. As if to testify to that fact, NGC has seen fit to certify just three examples of the date at the MS-67 level, as here, with none certified finer.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Valentine-2. Centered Date variety. Several tiny obverse die breaks connect certain stars with Liberty's head and the liberty cap, while the reverse sports a diagonal die line from the dentils to the top of the O in OF.

*From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 982.*





269 **1851-O MS-64 (NGC).** A richly toned half dime, somewhat prooflike in nature, with frosted motifs and plainly reflective fields; we say “plainly” because they peek out shyly beneath heavy gun-metal-blue and deep rose iridescence. Variety with tops of date numerals touching rock above.

270 **1853 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous coin with lively peach and rose iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck, a definite “plus” where this date is concerned. Centered date, high arrows variety.

### Lustrous Uncirculated 1854-O Half Dime With Arrows



271 **1854-O Arrows. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous, with a vertical reverse planchet flaw, as struck, that is not disconcerting in the least. While not rare in the classic sense, this date is certainly scarcer across the board than its counterpart from the Philadelphia Mint. Just 15 examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen, the finest of those called MS-67 by NGC.

### Gem Mint State 1856 Half Dime



272 **1856 MS-66 (NGC).** A sparkling gem with bold lustre and an even sheen of golden toning that deepens at the rims. Central design sharpness gives way to some peripheral weakness at the dentils, as nearly always seen for the date. Still, a gem with remarkable eye appeal, and a coin that has been bettered in the NGC *Census Report* by just four examples of the date.

NGC Census: 36; 4 finer (MS-68 finest).



273 **1856 MS-65 (NGC).** Silver gray mint brilliance mingles with horseshoe crescents of bright amber, crimson, and electric blue, while the reverse displays delightful bull’s eye toning of the same hues. Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies.

274 **1860 MS-64 (PCGS).** A sharp and appealing half dime that approaches gem in many regards. Strong underlying lustre bolsters the lively and fiery orange, peach, rose, and violet iridescence on both sides.

### Impressive Gem 1860-O Half Dime



275 **1860-O MS-66 (NGC).** A sharp and impressive gem specimen of this popular New Orleans issue. The devices are boldly rendered, and the fields are somewhat prooflike. Both sides are adorned with electric rose and blue, the reverse highlights being somewhat deeper and richer. A coin that easily warrants the assigned grade. Indeed, only one example of this issue has been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, and it certainly must be a special coin to exceed the present specimen by even just one grading point!

NGC Census: 8; 1 finer (MS-67).

### Impressively Toned Gem 1863 Half Dime Among 15 Finest Certified by PCGS



276 **1863 MS-67 (PCGS).** Repunched 18 in date. A visually stunning example of this fairly scarce and desirable Civil War issue. The fields are reflective and the devices are frosted, and both sides are richly toned in deep hues of violet, gold, blue, and sea green. The reverse is mainly crimson and bright sunset gold, adding a fine visual contrast from front to back, so to speak. Further, the



present coin is essentially as sharply struck as the design type is ever found, with full hair, hand, and foot details on the obverse, and with sharp and appealing wreath details on the reverse. Add a nearly immeasurable amount of beauty to the fact that just 18,000 circulation strikes of this date were produced, and it becomes readily apparent just what makes this cataloguer "crow." Of the 15 half dimes of the date certified at MS-67 or better, only one piece fits into the "better" category. Simply superb in all respects.

PCGS Population: 14; 1 finer (MS-68).



- 277 **1865 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** Attractive medium gray motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a wide range of iridescent toning with bright crimson and rich orange gold predominating. Bursts of pale sky blue and sea green intermingle in a pleasing manner. One of 500 Proofs of the date produced. A lovely gem that is certainly deserving of the grade and the Cameo designation as well.



- 278 **1865 Proof-65 (NGC).** A second gem Proof example of the issue, here with frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields that display bursts of bright crimson, fiery gold, and pale blue on the obverse, with rose and electric blue dominating the reverse.

### Gem Proof 1867 Half Dime Among Five Finest Certified by NGC



- 279 **1867 Proof-66 (NGC).** Sparkling rose and bright electric blue iridescence mingle boldly on the frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this aesthetically appealing gem. One of 625 Proofs of the date struck, and among the five finest examples from that mintage seen to date by NGC. This is quality.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (Proof-67).

### Extraordinary Gem 1871 Half Dime Among Two Finest Seen by NGC



- 280 **1871 MS-68 (NGC).** A sparkling pale champagne beauty of the finest order. The devices are frosty and the fields are somewhat prooflike, which adds an extra dimension to the appeal of this lovely gem. Sharply struck, though from lightly rusted dies. Miss Liberty's portrait on the obverse shows evidence of this by its slightly "pebbly," grainy appearance. It is indeed a pleasure to catalogue a beautiful half dime such as the present coin; despite its common date status, in spectacular gem MS-68, as here, this date becomes a prized *condition rarity*. Indeed, the only other example of this date that equals (or surpasses) the present specimen in quality is also graded MS-68, but with a "★" designation. It is hard to imagine a coin with more eye appeal than the present specimen, and we suspect that the "finer" in the NGC *Census* is only marginally if at all finer! (This writer would love to see both coins side by side!) If you seek the finest quality coins across the denomination spectrum, take a good look at this coin, for it could very well represent the design type in *any* collection currently being formed (or one that has already been formed)!

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (MS-68★).



## DIMES

Our selection of dimes is truly memorable, strong within nearly every type issued between 1796 and the modern era. The most challenging major variety of 18th-century dimes is present here: the 1798/7 with 13 star reverse, available to a new generation of bidders in superb MS-62 grade. The 1801 is a scarce date, and the specimen we offer has been the pride of the Winsor Collection (sold in 1895) and the Eliasberg Collection sold a century later — a lovely 1829 dime is also offered herein with

### Very Rare 1798/7 Dime

JR-2, Rarity-6

Among the Finest Known



- 281 1798/97 John Reich-2. Rarity-5+. 13 Stars Reverse. MS-62 (NGC).** A superb specimen of a famous early dime rarity. Deeply toned with a melange of deep gold, rose, champagne, and pale blue. Fully lustrous with bold cartwheel on both sides. Somewhat softly struck at absolute centers but finely detailed elsewhere. Two parallel hairlines are noted at central obverse but there are no heavy digs anywhere; a spot between ER may serve as an identifier. All 13 stars are visible and the overdate feature is plain to the naked eye.

This specimen stands as one of the very finest known examples of this important variety, the rarest die variety of the year and an important "Redbook" variety as well. In the most recent *Guide Book*, this variety is priced only up to EF (\$8,000) but is completely unpriced at higher grades. Indeed, it stands as one of the *only* regular issue coins to be unpriced above EF! The JR book estimates that "at most, three may claim MS-60 or better condition." We imagine this is one of them, as this coin is pedigreed to one of the finest dime collections of all time: the James Stack sale of 1990, where it was described as "Brilliant Uncirculated." At the nadir of the market (January 1990), this rarity brought \$22,000. We imagine it will sell for a multiple of that price in the current strong market for top quality early type coins.

NGC Census: 2; none finer. NGC has certified only four total examples, and we would not be surprised to find out that both MS-62 certifications are this coin.

From Stack's sale of the James A. Stack Collection, January 1990, Lot 6. The original lot ticket accompanies this lot.

its Eliasberg provenance. Two 1802 dimes are present, both in high grades. An 1839 No Drapery dime in MS-68 is something to see, as are gem specimens of 1848 and 1859. Barber dimes are led by a choice Mint State 1895-S, while a number of Mercury dimes from the same West Coast mint are present in remarkable grades: 1918-S, 1919-S (in MS-66 FB!), and 1925-S. The key 1921-D issue is represented here in gem grade. Beyond these stellar pieces, many other Mint State and Proof coins from the Seated, Barber, Mercury, and Roosevelt series should whet the collecting appetite of collectors.

### The Eliasberg 1801 Dime

From the 1895 Winsor Sale



- 282 1801 JR-1. Rarity-4. Net VF-30.** Sharpness of EF-45 or so, but the surfaces show some light granularity. The roughness is of only minor impact to the obverse and visible only in patches, while the reverse is more evenly granular. Light golden toning graces the silver gray surfaces, and abundant lustre remains on the obverse. The rims are perfect and only some light hairlines require mention. A challenging date in all grades, but especially so in upper circulated grades. Mint State pieces are all but unheard of. The fact that this piece was the finest that Louis Eliasberg encountered in a lifetime of collecting tells us a great deal, especially since he had upgraded enough coins by 1947 that he consigned a substantial quantity of duplicates to public auction that year. This piece is a prize for a dime date collector to be certain.

From S.H. and Henry Chapman's sale of the Richard Winsor Collection, December 1895, Lot 659; Clapp Estate to Louis Eliasberg; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1048; Anthony Terranova.

### Condition Census 1802 JR-2 Dime

AU-55



- 283 1802 JR-2. Rarity-5. AU-55.** A superb specimen of a very tough early dime. Frosty silver gray surfaces, bright with lustre and somewhat prooflike in the fields. A smattering of tiny contact points may



be seen under magnification, many of which may have pre-existed striking; we note only one inside star 2 for identification. Some light hairlines are visible as well, but the overall eye appeal is just superb—this is a really nice early dime even before factors like rarity and die state are considered. Regarding the die state, the reverse has now developed a crack in an arc from the arrow butts to the wing tip at 3:00. Surprisingly, the reverse sharpness still remains excellent and there is only a minor loss of detail, but a bit of flatness at Liberty's forehead is essentially entirely attributable to the advanced die state. The obverse detail elsewhere remains superb.

This piece is likely Condition Census for this rare variety, as the JR book notes that the finest specimen seen was an AU-55 that was formerly in the R.L. Miles collection. PCGS has certified only two Mint State specimens for the entire date! This coin was formerly certified AU-55 by PCGS but removed from the holder by the collector who formerly owned it; the PCGS ticket remains with the coin. The rarity of this date is famous, and we expect competition for a coin of this remarkable quality will be fierce.

While this coin is no longer within its PCGS AU-55 holder, the PCGS Population Report info is as follows: 3 in 55 (including this coin), 3 finer, the best of which is MS-62.

*From Heritage's 1997 Midwinter ANA Sale, March 1997, Lot 5888. Formerly housed in an AU-55 PCGS holder. The original green label PCGS grade ticket accompanies this lot.*

### Sharp 1802 Dime Rarity



(2x photo)

- 284 **1802 JR-2. Rarity-5. EF-45.** An extremely sharp specimen of this challenging date. Mottled brown and black toning on silver gray surfaces. Glossy and attractive, though a few minor obverse scratches are noted, the most significant of which is under Y of LIBERTY. Some light hairlines are noted on the reverse as well. The sharpness is impeccable for the issue, both in terms of bold strike and little circulation. The centers of both sides are boldly detailed, a characteristic found only on this scarce early die state. The JR book mentions that the finest EDS specimen is only EF-45 and that no specimen in any die state is known in Mint State! A rare prize that should receive strong consideration from early dime enthusiasts.

*From Stack's sale of June 1989, Lot 1284. The original lot ticket accompanies this lot.*

### Scarce High-Grade 1803 Dime



(2x photo)

- 285 **1803 JR-3. Rarity-4. Net EF-40.** Sharpness of AU-50, but the obverse has been very lightly polished eons ago. Pale silver gray with very pleasant but subtle toning on the reverse. A very sharp specimen, boldly detailed even at the absolute centers, which so often appear weak. Much of this sharpness is attributable to the crisp early die state, an unusual state for a variety that appears "generally uneven" according to the JR book, due to extensive clashes and cracks. The JR book further notes "motto weak except on highest grade coins." Each and every letter of E PLURIBUS UNUM is plain on this fine specimen. Some hairlines do appear on the obverse, mostly at center, and two tiny spots are noted over IBE of LIBERTY. B is slightly weak, a hallmark on all authentic specimens from this obverse die. This date and variety are rarely encountered in better shape than this; that one of the authors of the JR book included this coin in his reference collection is a further testament.

*Ex. William Subjack collection.*

### Charming AU 1805 Dime



- 286 **1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. Four Berries. AU-58 (NGC).** Abundant cartwheel lustre remains on lightly toned silver gray surfaces. Rich with pearlescent frost. Nicely struck, nearly full at centers and showing strong definition. Only light scattered marks, really a choice coin for the grade. An ideal date for a type collector, and certain to please a connoisseur of AU coins.

### Gently Circulated AU 1805 Dime



- 287 **1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. Four Berries. AU-53 (PCGS).** Nice deep antique gray on the obverse, a bit darker gray on the reverse, with rich variegated highlights. Very lightly worn and full of appeal—just a nice early dime. The die state is an interesting one, showing many layers of clash marks and the latest stage of die cracks noted in the JR book. The strike is excellent, even at centers. A very desirable piece that will require a strong bid.



### High-Grade 1807 Dime



(2x photo)

- 288 **1807 JR-1. Rarity-2. MS-62 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray surfaces show abundant golden lustre. An attractive piece struck from heavily clashed dies, as is usually seen on this lone variety of the date. The planchet shows some crudity, with parallel rolling marks diagonally slanting downwards at the base of the reverse and a soft spot (resembling a tiny, ragged clip) left of L of LIBERTY and at a corresponding spot below U of UNITED. These mint-made flaws, certainly common enough on coins of this era, are really the only notable problems, as there are no severe hairlines or contact marks seen. A pleasing specimen of the type.

### Pretty AU 1807 Dime



- 289 **1807 JR-1. Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Frosty silver gray with nice lustre. Pleasing toning at central reverse in shades of tan and deep olive. Sharply defined and nicely struck, though the planchet is a bit thin at UNI of UNITED. This unevenness has left some visible adjustment marks in that area on the reverse and the stars opposite on the obverse a trifle weak. No real problems, just a few scant hairlines. Struck from a very heavily clashed state of the dies, with so many clashes that it becomes difficult to count them. A very sharp piece full of appeal, a nifty addition to any type set or specialized collection.

*From Stack's sale of the William H. Fenn III Collection, October 1976, Lot 329. The original lot ticket accompanies this lot.*

### Nicely Toned 1820 Dime

#### Choice Mint State



- 290 **1820 JR-8. Rarity-3. MS-63 (NGC).** Rich circles of toning span deep gold to sea green to champagne. Thoroughly lustrous and very attractive, no serious marks. A great looking type coin for toned coin enthusiasts.

### Choice Mint State 1829 Dime

#### From the Eliasberg Collection



- 291 **1829 JR-3. Rarity-4. Small 10¢. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and lightly reflective, with rich toning in circles of rosy gold, sea green, and champagne. A really beautiful example with choice color. Nicely detailed strike, only very minor handling marks, lovely overall. A great looking dime from the Eliasberg Collection.

*From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1084.*



- 292 **1834 JR-5. Rarity-1. Large 4. MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with rich variegated toning around the obverse periphery, while the reverse toning is less intense but more widespread. Nicely struck, frosty and attractive with no major flaws. A very good looking type coin, especially for those who appreciate this sort of toning.



- 293 **1836 JR-2. Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty silver gray on the obverse with just a hint of light peripheral toning, while the reverse is ablaze with rich toning in shades of plum, gold, and sea green. Fully lustrous, better than average strike with full talons, a good looking Mint State coin. The unusual toning makes one wonder how this coin was stored to take on such interesting color—perhaps in a open faced album or coin board?

### Superb 1839 No Drapery Dime

#### MS-68 NGC



(2x photo)

- 294 **1839 No Drapery. MS-68 (NGC).** An incredibly beautiful gem in all regards. Mere notations such as rose, electric blue, violet, and gold do not do justice to the incredible artist's palette display of toning that this gorgeous gem has acquired over the course of



165 years of gentle numismatic ownership. A sharply struck gem that shows even the tiniest details in full and bold relief. Any striking weakness is limited to the dentils, which is more the norm for this date. Careful examination reveals some prooflike reflectivity in the fields though the incredibly lovely toning tends to subdue their reflective nature. The present gem is one of just four examples of the date called MS-68 by NGC, and only one example has been certified finer than the present coin (that one "simply" a MS-68 coin with a "★" designation). A pristine and colorful gem that would do justice to any advanced dime collection or type coin cabinet.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (MS-68★).

### Delightful Gem Uncirculated 1848 Dime



(2x photo)

- 295 **1848 MS-65 (NGC).** Smoky lilac-gray surfaces display faint rose and sky blue on the obverse with a touch of deeper rose and pale sunset orange on the reverse. While not a rarity in Mint State, at the gem level as here, *Condition Rarity* rears its head. Indeed, of the eight finest examples of this date certified by NGC, just one specimen is finer than the present coin, and that by just one grading point. A touch of striking weakness haunts Miss Liberty's head and a corresponding spot at the reverse bow, otherwise any writer would be hard pressed to find a flaw with this delightful gem.

NGC Census: 7; 1 finer (MS-66).

### Sparkling Gem 1859 Dime Among Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 296 **1859 MS-67 (PCGS).** Sparkling lustre radiates boldly across the pristine pale golden surfaces of this impressive gem dime, the last Philadelphia Mint issue within the denomination to bear obverse stars. A lovely gem with surfaces that must be diligently searched before they will yield any tiny marks to the viewer's eye. Among the 13 finest examples of the date graded by PCGS, with only one from that small group certified finer by that firm.

PCGS Population: 12; 1 finer (MS-68).

### Choice Uncirculated 1873 Arrows Dime



- 297 **1873 Arrows. MS-64 (NGC).** A lustrous example of this perennial favorite issue, here with much central brilliance that gives way to rich golden toning at the rims. A nicely struck coin with essentially full and crisp design elements in all areas.

Struck from lightly rusted dies, the obverse shows faint texturing on Liberty's icon along with some tiny raised lumps on her legs.

### Splendid Gem 1874 Arrows Dime



(2x photo)

- 298 **1874 Arrows. MS-66 (PCGS).** A sharply struck example of this popular favorite with dime collectors and type coin aficionados alike. Robust underlying lustre works forcefully with the intense powder blue, pale gold, and pale rose iridescence on both sides. Just a hint of faintness at the upper left of the reverse wreath is the most damaging statement we can make about this superlative gem! A honey of a coin, one that will please its new owner immeasurably.

PCGS Population: 19; 7 finer (MS-68 finest).



- 299 **1875 MS-66 (NGC).** A frosty gem with textured motifs and lightly mirrored satiny fields that form a mild yet appealing cameo contrast. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Just eight examples of the date have been graded finer by NGC, all of those at the MS-67 level.



- 300 **1885 Proof-65 (NGC).** Deep gunmetal-blue mirror fields and frosty motifs display a whisper of pale rose on the obverse high points, while the reverse is mainly bright silver gray with a hint of faint electric blue.





- 301 **1886 MS-66 (NGC).** A bright array of rich orange, sea green, and faint gold iridescence adorns both sides of this flashy gem. Struck from heavily worn and stressed dies, as attested to by several faint die cracks on either side and severe orange peel surfaces at the peripheries. Still a delightful gem to behold. Indeed, just nine examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC.

NGC Census: 31; 9 finer (MS-67★ finest).

### Colorful Gem 1888 Dime Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



- 302 **1888 MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly gorgeous display of intense crimson, gold, and pale sea green adorns the obverse of this flashy and impossibly lustrous gem, while the reverse displays rich violet, lilac, and ocean blue toning. Tied for finest certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 19; none finer.

### Choice Mint State 1895-S Dime



- 303 **1895-S MS-64 (NGC).** Bright and frosty centers give way to rich shades of gold, crimson, pale sea green, and electric blue. A popular branch mint Barber dime issue, especially when found so attractively preserved. Just a half dozen examples of the date have achieved finer grades than the present coin from NGC.

NGC Census: 18; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

### Impressive Gem Proof 1896 Barber 10¢



- 304 **1896 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A splendidly toned and heavy cameo Proof, though such is not noted on the PCGS holder. Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display an impressive array of rich rainbow iridescence. The devices are sharp and the fields are heavily mirrored, lending essentially all the highly desired traits that earmark a great coin. Only seven Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen, none of those above Proof-67.

- 305 **1897 MS-65 (NGC).** A frosty, highly lustrous gem with rich electric blue and rose highlights on the obverse. The reverse is largely brilliant with a halo of deep crimson and gold at the rim.
- 306 **1906 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A sparkling array of pale green, medium blue, and orange gold adorns the obverse, while the reverse is alive with rich crimson and deep peach iridescence.



- 307 **1916 Barber. MS-66 (PCGS).** A common date in a highly uncommon state of preservation. The frosty, extremely lustrous surfaces have blossomed over the decades with rich bursts of orange, crimson, gold, and pale blue, leaving some central reverse brilliance as the only area of the coin yet untouched by nature's paintbrush. Fewer than 30 examples of this otherwise common date have been called MS-66 by PCGS with just two other examples of the date certified finer by that organization. An impressive gem that represents superlative quality and outstanding value in today's numismatic marketplace.

PCGS Population: 27; 2 finer (both MS-67).

- 308 **Trio of MS-66 Mercury dimes:** ☆ 1917-S (NGC). Lustrous with just a hint of gold at the devices ☆ 1920 (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1923 FB (PCGS). Golden mottled toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

### Lustrous Gem 1918-S Dime



(2x photo)

- 309 **1918-S MS-65 FB (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Pale champagne iridescence and robust lustre add immensely to the overall appeal of this sharply struck gem. An elusive date at the assigned grade.



- 310 **1919 MS-66 FB (NGC).** A sharp and lustrous satiny gem with full design details in all areas. The eye appeal easily warrants the assigned grade, as one glance will no doubt convince potential bidders. Fewer than a dozen examples of this date have been graded MS-66 FB or finer by NGC, with just one of those finer than the present gem.

NGC Census: 10; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 FB).



## Remarkable Quality 1919-S Mercury Dime Superb Gem MS-66 Full Bands



(2x photo)

- 311 **1919-S MS-66 FB (NGC).** Although the 1919-S Mercury is scarce enough in gem Mint State, the present piece goes significantly beyond that, has *Full Split Bands* and, to cap it all off is certified superb gem MS-66. As if this were not enough, the coin is fully brilliant, highly lustrous, and has breathtakingly beautiful eye appeal. Further, no example of the date has been graded finer by NGC. Needless to say, your search for a very special 1919-S ends right here!

NGC Census: 3; none finer.

## Key 1921-D Mercury 10¢ MS-65 FB NGC



(2x photo)

- 312 **1921-D MS-65 FB (NGC).** An incredible display of lustre bursts forth beneath rich champagne and deeper golden highlights on this impressive gem key date Mercury dime. Sharply struck in all places, as should be expected from the high grade assigned to this gem. A popular key date, one of slightly fewer than 1.1 million examples struck. Even in grades as low as VG to Fine, this date bears great demand. At the MS-65 FB level, there is less bidding competition for the date, but, of course, its value at this level chases away the "tire kickers" and brings out the specialists. Fewer than a dozen examples of this desirable key date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, which certainly speaks highly of the overall quality of the present specimen. A popular rarity in a popular grade, a coin that will see spirited bidding activity.

## Spectacular Gem 1925-S 10¢ None Finer in a PCGS Holder



(2x photo)

- 313 **1925-S MS-67 FB (PCGS).** Explosive cartwheel lustre and bright shades of champagne and gold vie for the viewer's attention—this is a coin that makes its presence felt! Sharp and appealing, a splendid gem by any standards. An area of intense prooflike reflectivity is seen in the obverse field at Miss Liberty's forehead, a phenomenon more often seen on Mercury dimes of the early 1940s. Every bit the spectacular gem the label proclaims it to be, which is why it is tied with just three other examples as the finest specimens of the date certified by PCGS *within any designation*. Seeing is believing as they say, and once you see this incredible Mercury dime, you will believe deeply that you just simply have to own it!

PCGS Population: 4; none finer within any designation.

## Lustrous Gem 1926-D Mercury 10¢



- 314 **1926-D MS-65 FB (PCGS).** A boldly lustrous gem with satiny surfaces that display pale champagne and faint powder blue iridescence. A sharp and lovely coin for the assigned grade, one that is definitely deserving of the MS-65 FB designation.
- 315 **Selection of Mercury and Roosevelt dimes, grades average MS-63 or finer:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1934-D ☆ 1935 ☆ 1935-D ☆ 1935-S ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1938 ☆ 1938-D ☆ 1938-S ☆ 1939 ☆ 1939-D ☆ 1939-S ☆ 1940 ☆ 1940-D ☆ 1940-S ☆ 1941 ☆ 1941-D ☆ 1941-S ☆ 1942 ☆ 1942-D ☆ 1942-S ☆ 1943 ☆ 1943-D ☆ 1943-S ☆ 1944 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1944-S ☆ 1945 ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S. Each is lustrous and most are brilliant, some display attractive delicate toning ☆ Roll of 1946-S dimes. All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few with traces of delicate iridescent toning. A lovely group. (Total: 85 pieces)
- 316 **Three Uncirculated rolls of Mercury dimes:** ☆ 1940-S ☆ 1941-S ☆ 1943-S. Average grade MS-63 and finer on these nice quality rolls put aside by our consignor decades ago, and as near to unsearched "original" rolls as you are apt to find today—we only looked for grading purposes and not to see if there were any FSB specimens. Most are brilliant and highly lustrous, though some coins display a touch of toning. (Total: 3 rolls, 150 pieces)
- 317 **Pair of Proof Mercury dimes:** ☆ 1941 Proof-65 (PCGS). Frosty gray over reflective surfaces ☆ 1942 Proof-64 (PCGS). Reflective. (Total: 2 pieces).



**Incredibly Toned Gem 1941-D 10¢****Tied for Finest Certified by NGC**

- 318 1941-D MS-68 FB (NGC).** An incredible array of bright neon blue, rich gold, and vibrant crimson explode like fireworks on the satiny surfaces of this incredibly lustrous gem. One of just six examples of the date certified by NGC at the present grade, with none finer.

NGC Census: 6; none finer within any designation.

- 319 Selection of PCGS-certified Roosevelt dimes:** ☆ 1946 MS-66 FB (2) ☆ 1946-D MS-66 FB ☆ 1946-S MS-66 FB (2) ☆ 1947 MS-66 FB ☆ 1947-S MS-66 FB ☆ 1948 MS-66 FB ☆ 1948-D MS-66 FB ☆ 1948-S MS-66 FB ☆ 1950-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1950-S MS-66 FB ☆ 1951 MS-66 FB ☆ 1951-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1951-S MS-66 FB (2). ☆ 1952 MS-66 FB ☆ 1952-D (2). MS-66 FB and MS-65 FB ☆ 1953 MS-66 FB ☆ 1953-D MS-66 FB ☆ 1953-S (2). MS-66 FB and MS-65 FB ☆ 1955 MS-65 FB ☆ 1956-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1958-D (2). MS-66 FB and MS-65 FB ☆ 1959 MS-66 FB ☆ 1959-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1960-D MS-66 FB (2) ☆ 1961 MS-66 FB ☆ 1961-D MS-66 FB ☆ 1962 MS-66 FB ☆ 1962-D MS-66 FB. Each is lustrous with most brilliant, some displaying lovely toning of various shades. (Total: 35 pieces)

- 320 Octette of Roosevelt dimes grading MS-67 FB (PCGS):** ☆ 1946-S (3). One is brilliant and two with iridescent toning mostly on the obverse ☆ 1948-D. Lustrous with faint splashes of toning on the obverse ☆ 1948-S. Splash of rich golden brown toning on the obverse ☆ 1959-D (3). Each is lustrous with two displaying just a whisper of delicate toning and one displaying mottled iridescent toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 321 Large group of Roosevelt dimes** ☆ 1946-S MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1947-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1948 MS-67 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1948-S MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1949-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1950 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1951-S MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1953 MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1953-S MS-67 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1954 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1954-D (2). MS-66 (PCGS) and MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1954-S MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1955 MS-66 (PCGS) (4) ☆ 1955-S MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1956 MS-66 (PCGS) (4) ☆ 1956-D MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1957 MS-66 (PCGS) (5) ☆ 1957-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1958 (5). MS-67 (NGC) and MS-66 (PCGS) (4) ☆ 1958-D MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1959 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1959-D (3). MS-67 (PCGS) and MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1960 MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1960-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1961 MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1962 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1962-D MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1963 MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1963-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1964 MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1964-D MS-66 (PCGS). All are lustrous with some brilliant and some displaying lovely rich toning. A very attractive group. (Total: 65 pieces)

- 322 Hoard of 1954-S Roosevelt dimes, average grade MS-63.** Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant, though some pieces are toned various shades. A very attractive group. (Total: 30 rolls, 1,500 pieces)

This lot has not been thoroughly verified for dates and counts and as such it is being offered "as is" without privilege of return.

- 323 Large hoard of Roosevelt dimes, grade average MS-63 or so:** ☆ 1953-D (1 roll) ☆ 1955 (18 rolls) ☆ 1955-D (35 rolls) ☆ 1856-D (1 roll). An unsearched grouping that was put away three decades ago by the consignor. Mostly brilliant, all are lustrous. (Total: 55 rolls, 2,750 pieces)

This lot has not been thoroughly verified for dates and counts and as such it is being offered "as is" without privilege of return.

- 324 Large hoard of Roosevelt dimes:** ☆ 1954-D (1 roll) ☆ 1956 (12 rolls) ☆ 1956-D (1 roll) ☆ 1958 (11 rolls) ☆ 1958-D (5 rolls) ☆ 1960 (5 rolls) ☆ 1960-D (2 rolls) ☆ 1961 (1 roll). All are lustrous. Mostly brilliant with some displaying toning, put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 38 rolls, 1,900 pieces)

This lot has not been thoroughly verified for dates and counts and as such it is being offered "as is" without privilege of return.

**TWENTY-CENT PIECES**

Only three 20-cent pieces are featured in this sale, though each is a treasure unto itself, among them a lovely MS-64 1875-CC. There is more depth to the quarter dollar offering, beginning with a Mint State-64 1805 of the Browning-3 designation, a nice starting point if ever there was one, and with no shortage of other dates from the early days of the denomination. Liberty Seated issues are well represented by both Proofs and Mint State pieces across the respective grading ranges. Barber quarters are equally well represented with a plenitude of scarce and desirable issues in grades to suit every taste and pocketbook. If you've ever dreamed of owning a choice MS-64 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, this sale brings you that much closer to your dream! Multiple key date 1932-D and 1932-S Washingtons are included, along with many original rolls of Mint State dates from the 1940s and 1950s, put back decades ago by Dr. Byron Pevehouse, whose name adorns the cover of this grand sale. But enough with reading, now on with the bidding!

**Lovely Gem Cameo Proof 1875 20¢**

(2x photo)

- 325 1875 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Frosty motifs and mirrored fields display a faint whisper of pale champagne gold. The motifs are sharply rendered for the date, and the eye appeal is what one should expect for the assigned grade. From the first year of this short-lived series; while 2,790 Proofs of the date were produced, few survive today that can compare with this lovely gem. In fact, just two Proofs of the date are considered finer by NGC as of this writing, which should serve to draw special attention to the present beauty.

NGC Census: 6; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-67★ finest).

From the P. Kaufman Collection, as noted on the holder.



## Choice Uncirculated 1875-CC 20¢



- 326 **1875-CC MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny example of this popular Carson City Mint product. Deepening shades of champagne and gold convey a languid feel to the underlying lustre. Some striking weakness noted at the top of the eagle's dexter wing, but the coin is still a pleasure to behold. An altogether pleasing example of the only collectible Carson City Mint issue within the denomination.

Gem Cameo 1878 Proof 20¢  
Proof-Only Swan Song Date

(2x photo)

- 327 **1878 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** A sparkling cameo gem Proof of the final year of this short-lived quarter dollar look-alike denomination, by this point in time made solely in the Proof format. The frosted design elements and mirror fields are imbued with faint hints of deep golden toning at the rim, and the strike is as bold as is ever seen for Proofs of the denomination. Just 600 Proofs of the date were produced, and of that mintage NGC has certified fewer than a dozen pieces Proof-65 Cameo or finer!

NGC Census: 5; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-67 Cameo finest).



Washington, DC, at the time of Thomas Jefferson's inauguration in 1800. (*Album of American History*)

## QUARTER DOLLARS

Choice Mint State 1805 Quarter  
MS-64 (PCGS)

(2x photo)

- 328 **1805 Browning-3. Rarity-1. MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny cartwheel lustre enriches nicely toned surfaces, pewter gray with highlights of pale gold and green. A very attractive piece, strike shows some softness in typical areas like E of LIBERTY, tail of eagle, and upper stars on reverse. No significant marks, tiny spot inside 0 of date, a nice choice example. Several die clashes are noted, a single die crack connects the date to stars 1 and 2, another runs horizontally through star 3. A very desirable example of this popular early type in far above average condition.

## Choice AU 1806 Quarter



- 329 **1806 B-9a. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Pale golden toning covers highly lustrous and frosty surfaces. Essentially full cartwheel remains on both sides. Impeccable eye appeal—coins like this are why so many collectors enjoy coins graded AU-58. A light inborn planchet striation is noted over star 6, but there are no other flaws



made either before or after this coin left the Mint. Neat late die state with multiple clashes and two impressive obverse die cracks, one vertical from E in LIBERTY through 8 in the date and the other perpendicular through star 13. A very attractive coin, ideal for a type collection—anyone who sees this coin will enjoy it.



- 330 **1815 B-1. Rarity-1. AU-58 (PCGS).** Thoroughly toned in rich and eye-catching dappled autumnal tones of rose and gold. Excellent cartwheel lustre, only light rub on the high points keeps this from a choice Mint State designation—a true AU-58. A beautifully preserved coin with a decidedly unusual look.



- 331 **1836 B-3. Rarity-1. MS-62 (ICG).** Even brilliant silver gray, only lightly toned. Lustrous and somewhat reflective in the fields, scattered light marks; we note just a little nick halfway between Liberty's lips and star 4. A pleasing specimen for the grade.

### Choice Uncirculated 1853 Arrows and Rays 25¢



- 332 **1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-63 (NGC).** A frosty pale golden specimen with strong underlying lustre and boldly rendered design motifs. Struck from lightly clashed dies. A perennial favorite with quarter specialists and type coin collectors alike.

### Choice Mint State 1854 Arrows 25¢



- 333 **1854 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and satiny specimen, with appealing golden highlights on the obverse and nearly full brilliance on the reverse. Sharply struck in all areas, a grand selling point for this near-gem specimen. Ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade U.S. type set.



- 334 **1860 MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty and brilliant specimen with a dash of pale champagne toning on both sides. Sharply struck. Among the 16 finest examples of the date certified by NGC, with only seven specimens from that total finer than the present piece.  
NGC Census: 9; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

### Gem Proof 1862 Quarter



(2x photo)

- 335 **1862 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a pleasing yet modest cameo contrast. Splashes of vibrant electric blue and pale violet mingle nicely with brilliance on the obverse, while the reverse displays a nearly even palette of faint violet and electric blue. One of 550 Proofs of this Civil War date struck, one of the lowest Proof quarter dollar production figures after 1858 within the Liberty Seated quarter series. Fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, which speaks highly of the quality of this attractive gem.

PCGS Population: 14; 5 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).

### Choice Proof 1863 Quarter



- 336 **1863 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields compliment each other, though perhaps not heavily enough to warrant a Cameo designation from PCGS. Pale powder blue, elec-



tric blue, and rose gathers on the obverse, while the reverse has deepened to medium electric blue and deep lilac. One of only 460 Proofs of the date struck, the lowest Proof production figure in the series after 1858. For the record, fewer than 20 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

### Choice Uncirculated 1866 Quarter With Motto



- 337 **1866 Motto. MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre graces the pale golden surfaces of this popular issue from the first year of the denomination to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Some central striking weakness is noted on both sides, not an unusual occurrence for this date. Choice for the assigned grade, somewhat prooflike in appearance, and worthy of strong bidding support.

### Frosty Gem 1877 Quarter



- 338 **1877 MS-67 (NGC).** A frosty gem with intense cartwheel lustre that highlights the pale sky blue and champagne toning on the obverse; the reverse is fairly brilliant with a rich golden halo at the dentils. Sharply struck.

### Splendid Choice Proof 1882 Quarter Proof-64 DCAM PCGS Sole DCAM Proof Certified by PCGS



- 339 **1882 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** An incredibly beautiful coin for the assigned grade. The devices are heavily frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, which, of course, adds up to a DCAM designation from PCGS. Miss Liberty's portrait is nearly fully brilliant, and is surround by incredible bull's eye ringlets of deep violet, crimson, and electric blue. The reverse is largely brilliant at the center with a faint champagne tinge, while the peripheries explode in deep gold and crimson. A delightful specimen that goes well beyond the requirements for the assigned grade of Proof-64. As noted in our headline above, the present coin is the *only* DCAM example of the date certified to date by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer within the designation

### Gem Cameo Proof 1883 Quarter



(2x photo)

- 340 **1883 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).** Frosted motifs and mirror fields form a visually exciting cameo contrast. Bright champagne brilliance at the centers gives way slowly to attractive shades of violet, indigo, and electric blue toward the rims. A sharp and pleasing coin, one that is among the five finest certified within the CAM designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (all Proof-68 CAM).



- 341 **1887 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem, a coin that is undeniably choice for the assigned grade. The fields are somewhat reflective and the devices are modestly frosty, which adds immeasurably to the visual appeal. Splashes of vibrant orange, rose, peach, and faint sea green adorn the obverse, while the reverse is an even blend of faint sea green and pale gray-blue. Sharp and appealing, and undeniably fit to wear the mantle of MS-65.

### Gem Cameo Proof 1892 Barber 25¢



- 342 **1892 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and mirror fields exhibit rich golden toning on the obverse, while the reverse displays just a whisper of faint champagne. A lively and lovely gem Proof, one of the five finest Proof Barber quarters of the date assigned the CAM designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 CAM)





- 343 **1892-O Type II. MS-65 (ICG).** A delightfully appealing and colorful gem with rich bull's eye blue and gold toning on both sides. The surfaces are satiny to the eye and the underlying lustre is crisp and fluid. A touch of striking weakness is seen at the eagle's sinister claw and nearby tail feathers, but this is much more the rule than the exception for this first date of the type from New Orleans. All in all, the present Barber quarter is a lovely little work of art.

Type II reverse with tip of eagle's dexter wing covering all but the upper left, upper right, and lower right serifs of the E in UNITED.

### Gem Mint State 1893 Quarter



- 344 **1893 MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty lilac-gray with rich electric blue toning intermingled throughout the design motifs. A pleasing coin for the grade, and among the 13 finest examples of the date graded by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 4 finer (all MS-66).

### Sharp and Splendid Gem 1894-S Quarter

#### Vivid Rainbow Toning

#### Among Three Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 345 **1894-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A sharp and incredibly frosty gem example of the date. The design elements are about as crisp as ever

seen for a Barber quarter, and both sides of this lustrous gem are bathed in a veritable shower of bold and vivid gold, blue, rose, violet, and pale sea green, the sort of toning that takes a lifetime to develop. If the grand personal beauty of this attractive gem is not enough to titillate you, then perhaps the fact that the present coin is among the three finest 1894-S Barber quarters seen to date by PCGS may be of interest to you—if not, we have no doubt other bidders will find it extremely interesting!

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-67).

### Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1895 Barber 25¢ Among Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 346 **1895 MS-66 (PCGS).** A delightful gem Barber quarter in all regards—highly lustrous, nicely struck, and gorgeously toned. The pale electric blue center of the obverse gives way to robust gold, violet, and peach at the rim, while the reverse is aglow with intense electric blue iridescence. PCGS has certified just one 1895 Barber quarter at a grade finer than the present beauty, which gives a clear insight into just how lovely the present gem is!

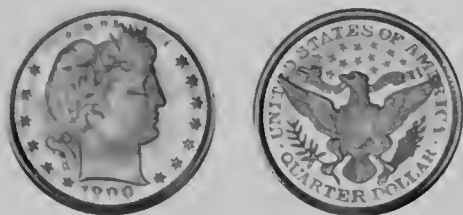
PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer (MS-67).



- 347 **1895-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty golden gray centers give way to deep halos of gold, crimson, violet, and electric blue at the rims. An attractive beauty, a coin with a finer than average strike for a New Orleans Mint Barber quarter, and a coin that just misses the gem classification. In short, you'll wish all MS-64 Barber quarters were this nice!



### Deeply Toned Gem Proof 1900 Quarter



- 348 **1900 Proof-66 (NGC).** A deeply toned gem that comes alive with fiery orange, peach, and deep electric blue when rotated beneath a brilliant light source. Sharp and pleasing especially to those who enjoy richly toned gems.

### Superb Gem Uncirculated 1900 Quarter

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 349 **1900 MS-67 (PCGS).** A sparkling frosty gem with intense underlying cartwheel lustre. Rich splashes of vibrant electric blue, peach, and rose adorn both sides. It is worth noting here that no example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

### Lively Gem Uncirculated 1905-O Quarter

Among Top Four Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 350 **1905-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with intense lustre that highlights the speckled electric blue and rich golden iridescence on both sides. A touch of weakness is noted at a few obverse stars and at the eagle's claws on the reverse, as is often seen for the date (and for New Orleans quarters of the design type in general). A notable rarity at the assigned grade, gem MS-66, with only three examples of the date graded as such by PCGS, and with only one specimen certified finer by that group. As rare as it is lovely.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-67).

- 351 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous pale golden surfaces impart a satiny look. A blush of deeper gold adorns the center of the obverse.
- 352 **1909-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with pale sea green at the obverse rim. Faint gold and crimson mingle in a refreshing manner on the reverse.

### Frosty Gem Mint State 1911 Quarter

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 353 **1911 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem with a speckling of rich pale gold on the obverse, and with just a hint of golden toning on the reverse. Nicely struck with very little shortness of detail in any area. It's hard to imagine calling a date that saw a circulation strike mintage of more than 3.7 million pieces a *rare* date, but such is the case with the 1911 quarter when gem quality is attained—the present beauty is one of just a half dozen examples of the date called MS-66 by PCGS, with none certified finer. A definite case of *condition rarity* if ever there was one!

PCGS Population: 6; none finer.



**Superb Cameo Proof 1912 Quarter**  
Vivid Toning Highlights



(2x photo)

- 354 1912 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).** A vividly toned gem with eye appeal that just won't quit. The frosted motifs and mirror fields display splashes of iridescent sea green, electric blue, rose, and gold on the obverse, while the reverse is an amalgam of bright gold, faint crimson, and rich electric blue. The present gem is the solitary Proof-67 CAM example of the date certified by PCGS, with only one example of the date graded finer by that firm.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68 CAM).

- 355 1915 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Largely brilliant with a hint of faint gold and some modest cameo contrast.



- 356 1915-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous pale golden gem with deep gold highlights in the recessed areas. A lovely example of the final S-mint issue in the Barber quarter series.

**Famous 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter**  
Choice Mint State  
Superb Eye Appeal



(2x photo)

- 357 1916 Standing Liberty. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous on the obverse, a mixture of lustre and matte texture on the reverse. Nearly fully brilliant, muted by delicate lilac and gold toning. Head details not full, but eyebrow, nose, chin, and mouth well defined, all of the rivets on the shield visible, several of them light, and with other details sharp. A truly beautiful 1916 quarter, ranking in eye appeal among the finest we have seen.

The fame of the 1916 quarter is everlasting. Only 52,000 were struck in this year, the first appearance of the design. While normally a first year of issue piece might be saved in quantity, it is likely that the very large mintage of 1917 Type 1 quarters, of the same motif, overwhelmed the release of the 1916 quarters late in the year, with the result that few were saved. Whatever the answer, most went into circulation without notice. Almost from the beginning the 1916 was viewed as scarcer in Mint State than even its low mintage would indicate. Today in 2004, with thousands of people desiring Standing Liberty quarters, there simply are not enough to go around. When examples at the MS-64 and higher levels are seen, which is not all that often, the eye appeal is apt to be lacking. In summary, here, indeed, is a remarkable opportunity.

Although today the 1916 is well enough known, and the low mintage is recognized by anyone with a copy of the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, it was not a landmark in its own time. In fact, examples seem to have been stocked by very few dealers, quite possibly because they simply were not available in quantity. John Zug of Bowie, Maryland, had some in stock as did Henry Chapman of Philadelphia. New Jersey dealer W. L. Pukall had a modest holding as well, fewer than Zug or Chapman. Although the quantity held by this trio is not known, the writer estimates it to be on the order of several hundred pieces, not into the thousands.

Although in 1916-1917 the new quarter dollar attracted public attention and was highly admired, likely most people saved those of the 1917 date, as noted earlier. Today these are fairly plentiful. It was not until the 1930s, when Wayte Raymond's "National" albums become popular, followed by the "boards" issued by J.K. Post, then by Whitman Publishing, that the collecting of 20th-century coins by date and mintmark achieved great popularity. Standing Liberty quarters were caught up in the wave, but by that time few Mint State 1916 coins were to be found anywhere.



### Vividly Toned Gem 1917-D 25¢

Type I, MS-66 FH PCGS



- 358 **1917-D Type I. MS-66 FH (PCGS).** A frosty gem with intense cartwheel lustre that rotates vividly beneath extensive splashes of gorgeous sunset orange, peach, gold, and crimson. Add a dash or two here and there of electric blue and pale sea green and the overall visual effect is heightened considerably. A beautiful coin for those who enjoy vividly toned Standing Liberty quarters, one that should be viewed to gain a full appreciation; words can not always tell the complete story.

### Sharp Gem 1917-S Type I 25¢



- 359 **1917-S Type I. MS-65 FH (NGC).** A frosty, mattelike gem with deep peach and lilac toning highlights evenly dispersed on both sides. If you enjoy rich toning highlights, take a look at this one!



- 360 **1917-D Type II. MS-64 FH (PCGS).** Largely brilliant with rich champagne highlights on both sides. A lustrous beauty that pushes the gem category.

- 361 **Selection of PCGS-certified Standing Liberty quarters:** ☆ 1919 MS-63 FH. Lustrous golden gray surfaces ☆ 1920 MS-64. Lustrous rose and gold toning on both surfaces ☆ 1921 MS-62. Silver gray with hints of gold ☆ 1925 MS-63. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1926-D MS-64. Lustrous with rose-gray on the obverse, soft silver gray on the reverse ☆ 1930 (2). MS-64 FH: MS-64. Both are lustrous with lilac-gray and golden toning. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 362 **1920 MS-65 (PCGS).** An extraordinary coin for the grade. Intense cartwheel lustre and superbly deep violet, crimson, and electric blue highlights combine in a visually stunning manner on this satiny gem.

- 363 **Quintette of PCGS-certified quarter dollars:** ☆ 1920 MS-64. Lustrous with attractive rose and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1923 MS-65. Lustrous with rose, gold, and lilac-gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1926-D MS-64. Lustrous with golden toning ☆ 1930 (2). MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning; MS-64. Lustrous with pale orange and sky blue highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 364 **1927-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. Decent design details for the grade, and free of unsightly or meaningful marks. With only 396,000 pieces struck, this date takes a back seat to just the 1916 rarity (52,000 struck) where low mintage is concerned. Prominent demand for this date begins in EF and spirals upward from there both in terms of interest and in terms of dollar value. A nice EF-45 coin such as here is not overly expensive, nor is it something to sneeze at when it is included in a set of Standing Liberty quarters.

- 365 **1929-S MS-65 (NGC).** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with splashes of deep gold and crimson at the top of the obverse.

### Grand 1932-D Quarter

Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

- 366 **1932-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and with delicate toning, the present 1932-D quarter is one of the nicest we have handled in recent times. Indeed, only one finer has passed through the grading process at PCGS!

The distribution of the 1932-D quarter is rife with mystery. The present cataloguer (QDB) discussed this on occasion with the late Elliot Goldman, of Tucson, Arizona, who shared admiration for this particular variety, realizing that examples were hard to find.



A quick look at mintage figures reveals that 436,800 were made of the 1932-D while fewer, just 408,000, were struck of the 1932-S. And yet, both Goldman and I found that gem 1932-D quarters were at least a couple dozen times rarer than gem 1932-S quarters. In fact, years ago I handled occasional bank-wrapped rolls of 1932-S, but never of 1932-D! Knowledge of the mintage figure tended to overwhelm market reality, with the result that for many years the true nature of the 1932-D was not realized, although I certainly mentioned it enough in my writings.

Then, presto! In recent times, with the advent of certification services, the *Condition Rarity* of the 1932-D became apparent, and today such coins have achieved proper recognition, perhaps still not in proportion to the differential of the 1932-S, but certainly with awareness never before seen.

The present coin is quite attractive and will no doubt create a bit of attention as it crosses the block.

### Choice Uncirculated 1932-S Washington 25¢



- 367 **1932-S MS-64 (PCGS).** One of the key dates to the Washington series, here in lovely MS-64 condition. Rich golden highlights adorn both sides of this lustrous specimen.



- 368 **1932-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous specimen with pale gold and faint sky blue iridescence on both sides. A popular and elusive branch mint issue from the first date of the design type and a well-regarded key date in the series.



- 369 **1934-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty gem with strong underlying lustre that supports even sunset gold highlights.

- 370 **Group of PCGS-certified Washington quarters:** ☆ 1935 MS-65 ☆ 1942-D MS-65 ☆ 1944 MS-65 ☆ 1944-D MS-66 ☆ 1946 MS-65 ☆ 1946-D MS-65 ☆ 1946-S MS-65 ☆ 1947-D MS-66 ☆ 1948 MS-65 ☆ 1948-S MS-66 ☆ 1951 MS-65 ☆ 1952-D MS-65 ☆ 1953 MS-65 ☆ 1953-S MS-65 ☆ 1954 MS-65 ☆ 1954-D MS-65 ☆ 1954-S MS-65 ☆ 1955 MS-65 ☆ 1956 MS-65 ☆ 1958 MS-65 ☆ 1958-D MS-65 (2) ☆ 1960-D MS-65 ☆ 1963 MS-65. All are lustrous and attractive, mostly brilliant, some displaying various shades and amount of toning. (Total: 24 pieces)

- 371 **Octette of NGC-certified Washington quarters:** ☆ 1940-S MS-67. Satiny ☆ 1942-S MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1943 MS-66. Mottled reddish orange at the devices ☆ 1946-S MS-67. Lustrous with just a whisper of toning ☆ 1950-S MS-67. Lustrous with delicate champagne toning mostly on the obverse ☆ 1952-S MS-67. Silver gray with sunset orange and deep rich brown at the obverse rim, the reverse displays faint rose and golden iridescence ☆ 1954-S MS-66. Iridescent blue green on both surfaces ☆ 1956 MS-67. Mottled golden brown, magenta, blue-green, and gold on the obverse, the reverse with magenta, gold, blue-green, and burnt orange. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 372 **Mint State early Washington quarter grouping:** ☆ 1945-S (40) ☆ 1946-D (40) ☆ 1948 (40) ☆ 1948-S (26). Average grade MS-60 to 63, some finer. Mainly brilliant with a few toned pieces present. Another group of mid-20th century silver issues put aside in roll quantities by our consignor and unsearched for more than 20 years (except for grading purposes). A grand group of Washington quarters. (Total: 146 pieces)

- 373 **Pair of Uncirculated branch mint Washington quarter dollar rolls:** ☆ 1946-D ☆ 1948-S. Average grade MS-63, some finer. Mainly brilliant and lustrous though some show toning highlights. Offered here for the first time in more than 20 years. (Total: 2 rolls, 80 pieces)

- 374 **Uncirculated Washington quarter roll mini-hoard:** ☆ 1952-D ☆ 1953-S ☆ 1954 (39 pieces) ☆ 1954-D (2) ☆ 1955-D ☆ 1964-D (2). Grades average MS-61 to 63, some finer. Most are brilliant with a few toned pieces present as well. Another great group from an old-time "stash" of silver rolls. (Total: 7 complete rolls, 1 partial roll, 319 pieces)

- 375 **Nine Mint State rolls of silver Washington quarters:** ☆ 1953-D ☆ 1953-S ☆ 1954-D ☆ 1954-S ☆ 1958 ☆ 1959-D ☆ 1960-D ☆ 1963-D ☆ 1964-D (39). Average grades MS-63 or finer. Another smashing group of Washingtons, put aside decades ago and only seen by us for grading purposes. Mainly brilliant with a few toned pieces for balance. (Total: 9 rolls, 359 pieces)

- 376 **Nine rolls of Washington quarters, grade average MS-63:** ☆ 1954-S (2 rolls) ☆ 1958 (2 rolls) ☆ 1963-D (2 rolls) ☆ 1964-D (3 rolls). Mostly brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 9 rolls, 360 pieces)

- 377 **Ten rolls of 1955 Washington quarters,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Average grade MS-63. Most are brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 10 rolls, 400 pieces)

- 378 **Hoard of 1955-D Washington quarters, average BU,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Most are brilliant, though some pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 20 rolls, 800 pieces)

This lot has not been thoroughly verified for dates and counts and as such it is being offered "as is" without privilege of return.



## HALF DOLLARS

Highlights among the many half dollars in this sale include a Mint State-63 1806 Overton-109 No Stems variety, a fascinating double-struck 1819 O-101 in choice EF, a remarkable choice Proof-63 1820 O-108, ex-Brand and Pittman, and a startling choice Proof-63 1836 O-101 Lettered Edge specimen, ex-Eliasberg, to name just a few of the many—and we mean many—treasures to be found among early half dollars. Liberty Seated coins are found in abundance in grades such as choice and gem Mint State and Proof, and the same goes for Barber half dollars in this offering. “Walkers” are not to be outdone, offering our bidders many great early—and late—dates in the series in the same range of grades, choice to gem Proof and Uncirculated, including a Mint State-64 1921, a Mint State-64 1921-D, and an exciting 1921-S, though that major key date is “only” choice AU-53! Lest we forget, many rolls of Walking Liberty half dollars in pristine Mint State grades are here as well, courtesy of Dr. Byron Pevehouse’s farsightedness of more than 20 years ago. Finally, a grand array of Franklin half dollars can be found. In short, the oft repeated and hackneyed phrase, “something for everyone,” has seldom rung more true than here!

### Desirable 1806/5 Overdate 50¢



- 379 **1806/5 Overton-102. Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous silver gray with a frosty golden tone and good cartwheel on both sides. Scattered light marks are present, none especially serious though we note a horizontal hairline across Liberty’s jawline. An attractive coin for the grade.

### Richly Toned 1806 Half Dollar

MS-63 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

- 380 **1806 O-109. Rarity-1. Pointed 6, No Stem. MS-63 (PCGS).** Choice frosty lustre cascades over pleasing toning on both sides, with predominately sea green borders surrounding silver gray and rich gold centers. The strike is superb for the issue, with only a few flat star centers on left obverse border, and the visual appeal is exceptional. A few light abrasions and scattered hairline marks keep this coin from the gem category, but viewing this coin is an enjoyable experience indeed. Haig Koshkarian chose to include a specimen of this variety in his magnificent type set, and we can imagine this coin in a similar setting in the future.  
PCGS Population: 2; 8 finer (MS-64).
- 381 **Pair of half dollars:** ☆ 1812 MS-62. Lustrous with faint rose and steel blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1871 Proof-62. Iridescent gunmetal-blue, rose, gold, and sea green toning on the obverse with rainbow iridescence on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)



## Choice Mint State 1817 Half Dollar

## The Eliasberg Coin



- 382 **1817 O-109. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Boldly struck and fully lustrous with gorgeous deep gray and golden toning. A frosty delight with only a short scratch inside of star 11 worthy of note. Called "Condition Census" in the Eliasberg catalogue, certainly a lovely and fully choice example of this popular date. The excellent eye appeal and fine pedigree of this piece should make bidding competition fierce.

*From Henry Chapman's sale of the George H. Earle Collection, June 1912; Clapp estate to Eliasberg; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, Lot 1741.*

## Fascinating Double Struck 1819/8 50¢



- 383 **1819/8 O-101. Double struck. EF-45.** Perhaps a bit sharper, but darkly toned on the reverse with some shallow surface deposits or dirt. Deep gray with lustrous fields, the reverse lustre somewhat obscured. Very sharp and finely detailed. An interesting and very scarce double strike, struck twice in collar with a few degrees rotation between each impact. The date and each star is distinctively doubled, as is the complete profile and all legends of the reverse. A handsome coin in hand and fun to examine under magnification.

Double struck Bust halves are rather elusive; that this is high grade, a popular overdate variety, and double struck makes it even more special. When the Russ Logan collection was sold in 2002, it contained the intact collection of error Bust halves assembled by Stew Witham. That important collection contained only *two* double struck Bust halves—a dramatic 1809 that realized \$14,950 and a less impressive tab double struck 1835 that brought \$6,900. The rarity of such errors as this is certain to attract many specialists to this lot.

This lot is accompanied by a 1970s era ANACS black and white photo certificate.

## Magnificent Gem 1820/19 Half Dollar

## Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 384 **1820/19 O-102. Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS).** Impressive gem-quality cartwheel lustre encircles both sides over surfaces nicely toned in a melange of deep gray, peach-gold, and very pale blue. The overdate feature on this variety is easily seen with the naked eye, especially the intact 9 within the final date digit. This clarity has made this a very popular variety, and this is the single finest specimen of the 1820/19 overdate (of *any* Overton variety) graded by PCGS. The surfaces are as pleasing and clean as one would imagine for the assigned grade, with only the most minor contact points visible. Perhaps only a minor vertical hairline from Liberty's jawline keeps this from a higher grade assignment. The strike is typical for the variety, with some trifling weakness at the brooch on Liberty's drapery. If this variety is on your want list, it would be a disservice to not carefully consider this coin, view it, and formulate a winning bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.



## Remarkable Proof 1820 O-108 Half Dollar

From the Brand and Pittman Collections

Only Three Known Specimens



(2x photo)



- 385 1820 O-108. Rarity-2 for variety, Rarity-8 as Proof. Proof-63 (NGC). Deeply mirrored fields and frosty devices leave no question as to this specimen's Proof status. The surfaces are predominantly silver gray, brilliant and bright, with a hint of peripheral toning on the obverse in subtle wine and blue tones. A minor planchet flaw was stretched horizontally as the silver sheet was rolled before blanking, and now resides across U in UNITED and the nearby wing tip. The dentils are especially boldly defined, all central details are razor sharp. Only a tiny dig atop D in UNITED and some very gentle hairlines keep this piece from a higher grade, though we certainly prefer this piece to some Proof-64s we have seen of this type. Its eye appeal is remarkable, and its rarity speaks for itself.

In his cataloguing of the Pittman sale, David Akers (who knows as much about early Proofs as anyone) identified three specimens of this variety known to have been struck in Proof: this one, the

Clarke coin from New Netherlands 47th sale, and the Cass/Empire coin that was earlier in the Allenburger sale. Breen's list was identical, though he did not know the variety of this specimen. There are a few other 1820 varieties that are known in Proof by only a single specimen, making a total population for the year of a half dozen or so. This piece also stands as one of the earliest Proof silver pieces known of any denomination. As such, it is a numismatic landmark, the kind of coin that gives a collector permanent reason to be proud, and a coin that would add immeasurably to either a specialized collection or a "short box" collection that contains only spectacular coins.

*Virgil Brand Collection; Abner Kreisberg and Hans Schulman's sale of the Gustav Lichtenfels Collection, February 1961, Lot 2748; David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, May 1998, Lot 1473 (at \$35,200).*

- 386 Trio of early half dollars: ☆ 1824 O-117. Rarity-1. AU-50, lightly cleaned. Lustrous silver gray ☆ 1830 O-101. Rarity-1. EF-45. Attractively toned ☆ 1832 O-103. Rarity-1. AU-50. Pleasing deep gray toning with lustrous iridescence (Total: 3 pieces)

## Attractively Toned 1826 50¢

Overton-120



- 387 1826 O-120. Rarity-3. MS-64 (NGC). Very attractive toning of russet with traces of bright blue over highly lustrous silver gray surfaces. The reverse toning resembles an end-roll Morgan dollar, with the left side of the reverse toned and a rather square portion

of the right side still brilliant, as if sulphur-rich paper was in contact with the toned portion for decades. The cartwheel and overall eye appeal are very nice for the grade, and the strike is sharply detailed throughout. A great looking specimen sure to find many active bidders.



## Toned Near Gem 1830 50¢



- 388 1830 O-122. **Rarity-1. Large 0. MS-64 (PCGS).** Slate blue with brighter blue-green and rose highlights on choice, satiny surfaces. A beautiful specimen, exhibiting even and attractive toning and immaculate surfaces. A few stars on the right side of the obverse lack their centers, but this piece shows a well above average strike for the variety or date. A charming coin that could star in any cabinet.

PCGS Population: 10; 3 finer (MS-65).

## Beautiful Near Gem 1833 50¢



- 389 1833 O-108. **Rarity-1. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lovely peripheral golden toning frames the deep silver gray centers of this highly lustrous specimen, seemingly a gem in everything but assigned grade. The cartwheel is very strong, especially on the reverse, which also boasts a very strong and well-detailed strike. A great looking half dollar for the date or type collector.

## Radiant Gem 1834 Half Dollar



- 390 1834 O-111. **Rarity-1. Small Date, Small Letters. MS-65 (NGC).** Radiant cartwheel lustre coats both obverse and reverse. Toned mostly brilliant silver gray with some subtle russet at obverse peripheries and an overall golden tint to the reverse. The fields are free of bagmarks or planchet flaws and the eye appeal is superb. Some light striking weakness is present over Liberty's ear, as is typical for the date. A very nice specimen that will charm most who view it.

## Extremely Rare 1836 Proof 50¢

The Eliasberg O-101



(2x photo)

- 391 1836 O-101. **Rarity-8. Lettered Edge. Proof-63 (NGC).** Deeply mirrored fields have assumed a silver gray tone, with somewhat richer toning at peripheries and across the reverse. The strike is excellent and the die state is early, with even the circular lathe marks under Liberty's ear plain to see. Some hairlines are present, keeping this piece from a higher grade, but the Proof fields are essentially undiminished. A diagonal flaw, apparently in the planchet, is plainly identifiable on the Eliasberg plate and on this coin, giving us a good identifying feature for the future.

A very rare coin in Proof, this variety went without mention in both editions of Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* and has apparently not been offered elsewhere. Breen did not have full access to the Eliasberg Collection, so it is not surprising that this coin did not appear in his text. We are left with the conclusion that this coin is one of a very small number of specimens of this Overton variety struck in Proof, and one may speculate that it may in fact be unique. Several other 1836 Lettered Edge varieties are known in Proof, including O-102, O-106, and O-116. The total population is probably a dozen or fewer of all varieties. The present offering is of great importance for Bust half specialists or early Proof enthusiasts.

NGC Census for the 1836 Lettered Edge: 1; 5 finer (Proof-67 finest). The other specimens likely represent different Overton varieties.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, Lot 1901.



**Lustrous Mint State 1853 Arrows and Rays 50¢**

- 392 **1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with a nuance of faint golden toning. Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies. Choice for the grade.

**Choice Mint State 1854-O Arrows 50¢**

- 393 **1854-O Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre spins vividly beneath warm shades of gold and faint blue. Sharply struck and thoroughly appealing. Scarcer than its Philadelphia Mint counterpart of the same date, and desirable as such for half dollar specialists and type coin collectors alike.

**Gem Uncirculated 1856-O Half Dollar**

- 394 **1856-O MS-65 (NGC).** Boldly lustrous deep golden gray surfaces show rich crimson, silver, and blue iridescence. A sharp and imposing gem with bold design elements and good overall appeal. Just three examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by NGC, none of those above MS-66.

NGC Census: 14; 3 finer (all MS-66).

Bottom of 6 in date shows light repunching.

**Sparkling Choice Uncirculated 1856-O 50¢  
Repunched Date Variety**

- 395 **1856-O Repunched Date. MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen with satiny surfaces and pale golden highlights on both sides. One of the repunched date varieties (see below), fewer than 10 examples of this date have received a finer grade from PCGS. PCGS Population: 27; 8 finer (MS-66 finest).

The variety with date first punched in at an angle that ran upward from the left to right. The date was then partially effaced then repunched in a more horizontal position, the end result being that repunching shows at the under side of the serif and base of the 1, and broadly so at the tops of the 5 and 6.

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## Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1857 Half Dollar

The Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 396 **1857 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny and highly lustrous gem example of an otherwise common issue. The strike is bold, with all the design elements crisply presented save for a few of the upper obverse stars. Medium golden gray on the obverse, with a brilliant center on the reverse that is boldly encircled by a halo of deep sunset gold. The finest certified example of the date in the eyes of PCGS and rightfully so in the eyes of this writer.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

## Finest NGC Proof 1868 Half Dollar

Proof-68, One and Only



(2x photo)

- 398 **1868 Proof-68 (NGC).** Breathtakingly beautiful, incredible quality, with iridescent toning over deep mirror surfaces—reminiscent of the simply marvelous superb gem 1879 Proof dollars also in this sale. Quality such as this is often dreamed of but is rarely encountered. One glance at this piece will engender in you a great *possession desire*, so be warned in advance. Seriously, today in numismatics perhaps 400 to 500 survive of the 600 Proof 1868 half dollars originally struck, but it would be possible to count on one hand with some fingers left over, the coins could that match this.

## Choice Proof 1864 Half Dollar



- 397 **1864 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and mirror fields form a pleasing cameo contrast, though such is not noted on the PCGS holder. Sultry shades of lilac, electric blue, and gold grace nicely struck devices. One of just 470 Proofs of the date produced, the third lowest Proof mintage within the design type after 1858.

## Choice Mint State 1871 Half Dollar



- 399 **1871 MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny, lustrous devices with pale lilac highlights. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present piece by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).



### A Landmark 1878-CC Half Dollar Among Finest Known



(2x photo)

- 400 1878-CC MS-63 (PCGS).** The present 1878-CC half dollar is a Triple Crown winner—Condition Census in quality, among the highest graded from a numerical viewpoint, breathtakingly beautiful eye appeal, and classic rarity! Indeed, the piece is exciting to catalogue, and, no doubt, the next owner will derive long-term pleasure from having it in his or her cabinet.

This is the last of the Carson City half dollars, the final coinage of this denomination. Only 62,000 were struck at a time in which there was no interest in collecting mintmarks. Accordingly, pieces such as this were saved only as a matter of rare chance. Only five have been graded higher by PCGS and no telling how the all important *eye appeal* of those five would stack up against the present piece. Here is a landmark coin, a great acquisition possibility.

The obverse is from partially polished dies, still showing original striation, indicating early use of the die—not surprising in view of the low mintage. A lint mark is seen in the field to the right of the last date digit. A few marks can be observed here and there. The striking is needle sharp and is virtually definitive for the Liberty Seated design.

The reverse is with satiny lustre, splendid, with light golden toning punctuated by a few sprinkles of iridescent blue. The CC mintmark was entered into the die by the same punch, twice, not quite correctly aligned, with the left C significantly higher on the die.

### Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1880 Half Dollar Vivid Toning Highlights



- 401 1880 MS-66 (NGC).** Frosty motifs and mirrored fields as frequently seen on this date, an issue that saw a circulation strike mintage of just 8,400 pieces. Vivid violet, crimson, gold, and electric blue iridescence encircles the center of the obverse, while the reverse displays vivid sunset gold at the top and lively electric blue and sea green at the bottom. Only six examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, which speaks highly of the quality of the present coin. If you enjoy exciting toning highlights on 19th-century coins, you will be well served to examine the present piece carefully.

NGC Census: 17; 6 finer (all MS-67).

### Splendid Gem Proof 1883 Half Dollar



(2x photo)

- 402 1883 Proof-67 (NGC).** A richly toned gem of the highest order. The obverse center is ablaze with rich violet toning, while the bal-



ance of the obverse is a bright display of electric blue. The reverse center is golden orange, with concentric circles of rich violet, indigo, and deep electric blue toward the rim. Among the eight finest Proofs of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 6; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-68).



- 403 **1888 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields account for the CAM designation of this attractive choice Proof half dollar. The central devices are largely brilliant, with halos of warm gold encroaching from the rims inward. Fewer than 10 Proofs of this date have received a finer CAM designation from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 8 finer within the designation (Proof-66 CAM finest).

### Splendid Gem 1888 Half Dollar



- 404 **1888 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with strong underlying lustre, a sharp strike, and visual appeal well above that required for the assigned grade. Bursts of deep sunset gold gather on both sides, adding to the immense charm of this lovely gem half dollar. Only three examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 15; 3 finer (all MS-67).



- 405 **1897 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS).** A visually enthralling cameo Proof Barber half dollar, a coin with satiny motifs and mirror fields ablaze with deep smoky golden toning. A few faint hairlines on Miss Liberty's cheek are no doubt the reason why this attractive coin just missed the gem category.



- 406 **1898 MS-64 (PCGS).** Nicely toned with pleasant shades of deep blue, brown, pale green, gold, and rose blended across both sides. A few minimal marks are seen, as expected for the grade, but the eye appeal is quite nice. Fresh to the market, and housed in a green label PCGS holder.



- 407 **1898-S MS-61 (NGC).** Sharply struck and lustrous with soft overtones of gold and pale blue across the surfaces. A few marks on the cheek from careless album storage are noted, and undoubtedly account for the grade. However, the technical quality seems nicer than suggested by the grade and this piece has much to offer.

### Choice 1899-S Half Dollar



- 408 **1899-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Pleasant mint lustre is accented by light violet and gold overtones. Nicely struck and quite pleasing.



- 409 **1909-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Boldly lustrous and mostly brilliant save for traces of golden brown toning on the reverse.





- 410 **1910 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Bright fields and faintly frosted motifs display even golden toning on the obverse, while the reverse is aglow with faint sky blue and gold highlights mixed with generous amounts of original mint brilliance. One of 551 Proofs of the date produced, the fifth lowest mintage among the 24 dates in the design type that saw Proof coinage.

### Elegant Proof 1912 50¢



- 411 **1912 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A delightfully original coin with bold reflectivity in the fields and sharp satiny devices. The toning however is the star attribute, as it is mottled very nicely across the surfaces and offers rich tones of olive-brown, along with deep gold, red, and sea green accents. A superb looking example worthy of careful consideration—pieces with this much appeal are few and far between.

### Extraordinary Proof 1913 Barber 50¢

Proof-68 NGC

None Certified Finer



(2x photo)

- 412 **1913 Proof-68 (NGC).** A pleasing cameo half dollar though such is not noted on the holder. Frosty motifs and mirror fields display wisps of iridescent lilac and sunset gold on the obverse, with pale rose and faint orange in the majority on the reverse. Only 627 Proofs of the date were struck in this, a year that saw just 188,000 circulation strikes; in either format superb gems are extremely rare. The present prize is one of just two Proof examples of the date called Proof-68 by NGC, with no other Proofs of the date finer within any designation. Those figures certainly tell a tale where the quality and beauty of the present coin is concerned. A coin that approaches the zenith of perfection among Proof Barber half dollars.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.



- 413 **1916 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny, frosty gem with a whirling burst of attractive golden toning on the obverse. Nicely struck and thoroughly appealing for the grade.



- 414 Group of Liberty Walking and Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1916 AU-50. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1935 MS-64. Satiny champagne surfaces ☆ 1936 MS-64. Lustrous with faint freckling noted on the obverse ☆ 1939 MS-64. Lustrous with a whisper of gold ☆ 1939-D MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces with splashes of mottled gray on the reverse ☆ 1946-D MS-63. Frosty champagne surfaces ☆ 1948 MS-63. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1949 MS-63. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1949-D MS-63. Silver gray with a whisper of rose ☆ 1949-S MS-63 (2). Both with golden gray surfaces ☆ 1950-D MS-63. Just a hint of rose mostly on the obverse ☆ 1951-S MS-63. Frosty silver gray with a splash or two of gold ☆ 1955 (3). MS-64 and MS-63 (2). Each is lustrous with just a hint of gold. (Total: 16 pieces)

- 415 Liberty Walking half dollar set and Franklin half dollar set:** ☆ Nearly complete Liberty Walking 1916 through 1947, lacking only the 1945-S. Grading VG to EF ☆ Complete Franklin set 1948 through 1963-D. Grading AU to Mint State. All with traces of toning. Housed in three Whitman albums. (Total: 99 pieces)



- 416 1916-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparkling branch mint issue from the first year of the design type. Bold lustre and a nuance of pale gold enhance both sides of this frosty, mattelike gem.

### Choice Uncirculated 1918 Half Dollar

Lovely Golden Toning



- 417 1918 MS-64 (NGC).** A lustrous, satiny example of this early Philadelphia Mint issue, a date that is surprisingly scarce in choice to gem Mint State grades in spite of its somewhat sizable mintage of just over 6.6 million pieces. Rich shades of bright champagne and gold mingle closely on both sides of this attractive specimen. Nicely struck along the vertical axis of the obverse, with full liberty cap and hand details.

### Gem Uncirculated 1920 50¢



- 418 1920 MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem. Lively lustre and pale golden highlights combine on the satiny surfaces in an undeniably enchanting manner. Every bit the gem the label purports it to be, with a fairly bold strike and plenty of eye appeal to carry the day. For the record, just 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, all of those at the MS-66 level.

### Gem Mint State 1920 Half Dollar



- 419 1920 MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and satiny surfaces display intense cartwheel lustre on both sides. A burst of deep royal blue and crimson is noted in the field of the flag that serves as Miss Liberty's gown.

### Choice Uncirculated 1920-S 50¢



- 420 1920-S MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous, satiny silver gray surfaces with bursts of gold that deepen toward the rims. Nicely struck at the centers, nearly fully so, a definite "plus" where San Francisco Mint issues of the era are concerned.



**Key Date 1921 Half Dollar**  
Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

- 421 1921 MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with a faint champagne wash on both sides. Cartwheels run rampant when this satiny beauty is displayed under a bright light. One of just 246,000 circulation strikes of the date produced, the second lowest mintage in the series (1916-1947). Always desirable in all grades from the basic collector level of VG to Fine or so, all the way up the grading scale to gem. Regarding the grading scale, a stop at MS-64 to bid on this date is an admirable place to be. Bid heartily here, for you won't be alone!

**Choice Uncirculated 1921-D 50¢ Rarity**



(2x photo)

- 422 1921-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny, highly lustrous specimen that does justice to the assigned grade. The surfaces are aglow with faint golden highlights, and the central strike is particularly sharp, especially on the obverse where Miss Liberty's cap and hair details are sharper than typically found, and the same can be said for her branch hand. One of 208,000 examples of the date struck, the lowest mintage figure of any circulation strike Walking Liberty half dollar. Bidders be advised: you will be hard-pressed to find another 1921-D half dollar in a MS-64 PCGS holder that can hold a candle to the present beauty.

**Important Key-Date 1921-S Half Dollar**



- 423 1921-S AU-53 (NGC).** Medium silver gray with some golden highlights. A few faint hairlines on the obverse, but other marks are at a minimum on both sides. Lustre blooms in the protected areas, adding to the overall eye appeal. One of the trio of rare half dollar issues from 1921—along with its counterparts from Phila-



delphia and Denver—that is always in demand in all grades, especially so at choice AU and finer. Just 548,000 examples were struck of the date, and at AU, as here, it becomes the most important key date in the entire series.

### Choice Mint State 1923-S 50¢



- 424 **1923-S MS-64 (NGC).** Incredibly deep gold and pale sea green iridescence masks the vivid underlying lustre of this satiny half dollar. This date represents the first coinage of the denomination since 1921, as well as the only coinage of the denomination until the San Francisco Mint issue of 1927 (indeed, 1921 was the final year of Walking Liberty half dollars from the Philadelphia Mint until 1934). Lightly struck along the obverse vertical axis, a common occurrence for this branch mint issue. Still a vividly toned specimen that is quite attractive in its own right.

### Choice Uncirculated 1927-S 50¢



- 425 **1927-S MS-64 (NGC).** Largely brilliant with a nuance of pale gold near the rims. The first coinage within the denomination since the 1923-S issue. Some central striking weakness on the obverse, but not as severe as frequently seen for this date. A popular date and grade combination within the series.



- 426 **1928-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty pale golden surfaces with strong lustre, especially on the reverse. Some central striking weakness on the obverse, a noticeable trademark of the date. Struck in San Francisco, the only mint in 1928 to produce the denomination.

### Gem Uncirculated 1929-D 50¢



- 427 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny silver gray gem with sultry lustre on both sides, and with a crescent of deep, gold toning at the lower left obverse. Nicely struck with nearly full details on the obverse, and with exquisite reverse details as well. Struck in the last year of half dollar coinage until 1933.

### Gem Mint State 1929-D 50¢



- 428 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny, brilliant gem with lively lustre, a whisper of faint champagne toning, and a generous quotient of serious eye appeal. Nicely struck—though not fully so—which adds greatly to the appeal of this popular branch mint issue.



- 429 **1934-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Bright and frosty with a high degree of lustre on both sides.

- 430 **Quartette of half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1935. Lustrous with splashes of faint rose-gold ☆ 1936. Lustrous gold with hints of iridescent blue ☆ 1936-D. Lustrous with delicate champagne ☆ 1938. Lustrous golden surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 431 **1935-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Richly frosted surfaces with attractive golden highlights at the extreme peripheries. A somewhat elusive date in gem quality as offered here.



- 432** 1937 Liberty Walking P.D.S. set grading MS-65 (PCGS). An attractive set with various shades of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 433** Selection of Liberty Walking and Franklin half dollars, including two "short sets" of Walkers and a complete set of Franklins. Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1941 (2) ☆ 1941-D (2) ☆ 1941-S (2) ☆ 1942 (2) ☆ 1942-D (2) ☆ 1942-S (2) ☆ 1943 (2) ☆ 1943-D (2) ☆ 1943-S (2) ☆ 1944 (2) ☆ 1944-D (2) ☆ 1944-S (2) ☆ 1945 (2) ☆ 1945-D (2) ☆ 1945-S (2) ☆ 1946 (2) ☆ 1946-D (2) ☆ 1946-S (2) ☆ 1947 (2) ☆ 1947-D (2). Average grades MS-63, many finer. Franklin half dollars: ☆ 1948 ☆ 1948-D ☆ 1949 ☆ 1949-D ☆ 1949-S ☆ 1950 ☆ 1950-D ☆ 1951 ☆ 1951-D ☆ 1951-S ☆ 1952 ☆ 1952-D ☆ 1952-S ☆ 1953 ☆ 1953-D ☆ 1953-S ☆ 1954 ☆ 1954-D ☆ 1954-S ☆ 1955 ☆ 1956 ☆ 1957 ☆ 1957-D ☆ 1958 ☆ 1958-D ☆ 1959 ☆ 1959-D ☆ 1960 ☆ 1960-D ☆ 1961 ☆ 1961-D ☆ 1962 ☆ 1962-D ☆ 1963 ☆ 1963-D. Average from choice AU up to choice Mint State, mainly Uncirculated. A nice group that should be seen to be appreciated. (Total: 75 pieces)  
*One set of Walking Liberty half dollars is from the Bowers and Ruddy Galleries sale of the Mac Farland Collection, January 1981, Lot 1510.*
- 434** 1938-D MS-65 (NGC). A highly lustrous silver gray specimen with deep gold and crimson highlights at the rims. Noted as the only date in the series (1916-1947) after the 1921-S issue to have a mintage that dips below the one million coin mark, in this case just 491,600 pieces. A late date key to the series.
- 435** Quintette of Liberty Walking half dollars, MS-65 (PCGS): ☆ 1939 P.D.S. ☆ 1940 P.S. Each is lustrous and attractive with delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 436** Pair of 1940 half dollars grading Proof-65 (PCGS). Both are reflective with traces of golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 437** Trio of Liberty Walking half dollars grading Proof-65 (PCGS): ☆ 1940. Reflective with lovely golden highlights ☆ 1941. Reflective with just a whisper of gold. Early die state with traces of the designer's initials visible ☆ 1942. Reflective. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 438** Liberty Walking short set, 1941 to 1947-D grading MS-65 (PCGS): ☆ 1941 ☆ 1941-D ☆ 1941-S ☆ 1942 ☆ 1942-D ☆ 1942-S ☆ 1943 ☆ 1943-D ☆ 1943-S ☆ 1944 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1944-S ☆ 1945 ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S ☆ 1946 ☆ 1946-D ☆ 1946-S ☆ 1947 ☆ 1947-D. Each is lustrous and attractive with most having delicate toning. A very attractive set. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 439** Pair of half dollar sets: ☆ Liberty Walking short set, 1941 through 1947-D. Grade average MS-63 or finer. All are lustrous with delicate toning. A very well matched set. Housed in a Capital plastic holder ☆ Franklin set, 1948 through 1963-D. Grade average MS-63 or finer. All are lustrous with most brilliant, some with very attractive medium to light iridescent toning. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 55 pieces)
- 440** Pair of NGC-certified 1942-D Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ MS-66. Lustrous with just a splash of golden toning on the obverse ☆ MS-65. Splashes of faint golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 441** A dozen Mint State 1942-D Liberty Walking half dollars. Grades MS-63 to 64. Mainly brilliant though a few show faint toning highlights. The strike is nothing short of amazing on several of these! (Total: 12 pieces)
- 442** Super Mint State roll of 1943 half dollars, mainly of MS-64 and MS-65 quality. All are sharp and brilliant, with some pale golden toning on a few of the coins. Put back more than 20 years ago, and not looked at since (except for our brief pass for grading purposes). (Total: 20 pieces)
- 443** Choice Uncirculated roll of 1943 half dollars, grades MS-63 to 64, with a few that show strong claims to gem. Brilliant and sharp for the most part, though a few show faint toning highlights. Put back decades ago and offered now for your bidding pleasure. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 444** Mint State group of 1943-D half dollars, grades MS-63 to 65. A largely brilliant group though some show faint golden highlights. (Total: 15 pieces)
- 445** Mint State roll of 1944 half dollars, MS-63 to 65, average grade MS-64 overall. A bright and lustrous group though some show pale golden highlights. Put aside years ago, the appeal is substantial across the board for this great roll of Walkers. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 446** Choice Uncirculated roll of 1944-S half dollars, average grade MS-63. A bright and lustrous roll put back decades ago and now seeing the light of day for the first time in more than 20 years. The strike is typical for the era from San Francisco, somewhat soft at the center though a few pieces show a modicum of hand details. All things considered, a great roll indeed. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 447** Another Uncirculated roll of 1944-S half dollars, average MS-63 overall. Bright and lustrous, though a few exhibit faint golden toning. Somewhat soft at the centers, as often seen for the date, though a few show some central hand details. Another roll that was put aside decades ago. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 448** A third roll of Mint State 1944-S half dollars, these MS-62 to 64 overall. A roll of bright and lustrous Walkers with a splash here or there of gold on a few pieces. Some lightness of strike at the centers, as is typical for the date, though a few show a touch of central hand detail. Put aside by our consignor years ago. Nice overall! (Total: 20 pieces)
- 449** A fourth roll of Uncirculated 1944-S half dollars, grades MS-62 to 63 overall, though a few have claims to a finer level. From the same consignor who sent us the other fine Mint State rolls of this date. Chiefly brilliant and displaying the typical strike for the date, though a few pieces show finer than average hand details. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 450** A fifth roll of Uncirculated 1944-S half dollars, average MS-61 to 63 for quality. From the same consignor as the previously offered rolls of the date, and much the same overall for quality of strike, toning, and other features. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 451** A final roll of Mint State 1944-S half dollars, grades MS-61 and 62 for the most part. Another lustrous roll put aside by our consignor years ago. (Total: 20 pieces)





452 **1945-S MS-66 (NGC).** A vividly toned gem. Deep sky blue, sea green, and pale peach vie for dominance on the silky, lustrous surfaces of this colorful gem.

453 **Choice Uncirculated roll of 1946-S half dollars,** grades average MS-63 to 65, mainly MS-64. A truly great roll of Walkers, this also put back years ago by our consignor, and only seen by us long enough to apply grades, otherwise untouched for decades. The "end piece" is briskly toned on the obverse, with the others mainly brilliant and frosty. Several pieces show better than average central details as well. Nice! (Total: 20 pieces)

454 **Selection of Mint State and Proof Franklin half dollars. Mint State Franklins:** ☆ 1948 MS-64 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1948-D MS-63 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1948-D MS-61 (ANACS) ☆ 1949 MS-64 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1949-D MS-63 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1949-S MS-64 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1950 MS-65 (ICG) ☆ 1950-D MS-63 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1951 MS-63 (ANACS) ☆ 1951-D MS-64 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1951-S MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 MS-62 (ANACS) ☆ 1952-D MS-64 FBL (NGC) ☆ 1952-D (2). MS-64 FBL and MS-63 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1952-S MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1953 MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1953-D MS-64 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1953-S MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1954 MS-65 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1954-D MS-64 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1954-S MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1955 MS-63 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1956 (2). MS-65 (NGC) and MS-64 FBL (NGC) ☆ 1957 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1957-D MS-64 FBL (NGC) ☆ 1958 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1958-D MS-64 FBL (ICG) ☆ 1959 (2). MS-65 (ICG) and MS-64 FBL (NGC) ☆ 1959-D MS-64 FBL (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1960 MS-64 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1960-D MS-64 FBL (2). (PCGS) and (ICG) ☆ 1961 MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1961-D MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1962 MS-64 (ICG) ☆ 1962-D MS-64 FBL (PCGS) ☆ 1963 MS-64 (ANACS) ☆ 1963-D MS-65 W (NGC). All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few with various shades of attractive toning. **Proof Franklins:** ☆ 1952 Proof-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1953 Proof-65 W Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1954 Proof-67 (NGC) ☆ 1955 Proof-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1956 Type I. Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1956 Type II. Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1957 Proof-66 (ICG) ☆ 1958 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1959 Proof-67 (NGC) ☆ 1959 Proof-63 (ICG) ☆ 1960 Proof-66 (NGC) ☆ 1961 (2). Proof-67 (PCGS) and Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1962 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1963 (2). Proof-68 (ICG) and Proof-65 (NGC). All are reflective with just a few pieces displaying traces of delicate toning. A very lovely group. (Total: 58 pieces)

455 **Selection of toned Franklin half dollars grading MS-65 FBL (PCGS):** ☆ 1948-D ☆ 1955 (3) ☆ 1956 (4) ☆ 1957 ☆ 1957-D (10) ☆ 1958 (4) ☆ 1958-D. A very attractive group displaying various degrees of toning. (Total: 24 pieces)

456 **Group of PCGS-certified Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1949-S MS-65 ☆ 1951 MS-65 ☆ 1951-S MS-65 (2) ☆ 1953 MS-65 ☆ 1953-S MS-66 ☆ 1954-S MS-65 (5) ☆ 1957 MS-65 (4) ☆ 1958 MS-65 ☆ 1963 MS-65 (10) ☆ 1963-D MS-65 (2). All are lustrous, mostly brilliant with a few displaying light to medium toning. (Total: 28 pieces)

### Gem 1951 Half Dollar Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



457 **1951 MS-66 FBL (NGC).** A satiny gem with bright silver gray surfaces and crescents of pale crimson toning at the rims. Sharp and appealing. Tied for finest graded by NGC.

NGC Census: 7; none finer.

458 **Group of certified Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1951-S (2). MS-66 (NGC) and MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1953 (2). MS-66 (NGC) and MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1953-D MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1953-S MS-66 (ICG) ☆ 1954-S MS-65 (NGC) (3) ☆ 1955 MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1956 MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1957 MS-66 (ICG) ☆ 1958 MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1959 MS-64 (NGC). A very attractive group with various shades of toning from just the slightest whisper of color to deep, rich and bold. (Total: 14 pieces)

459 **Mint State roll of 1951-S half dollars,** average grade MS-60 to 63, perhaps a few finer. Mainly brilliant though a few pieces show rich golden toning highlights. Unsearched in more than 20 years except for grading purposes. (Total: 20 pieces)

460 **Group of Franklin half dollars grading MS-64 FBL (PCGS):** ☆ 1954 (9) ☆ 1957-D (4) ☆ 1959 (5) ☆ 1960 (34) ☆ 1962-D (2). All are lustrous with most brilliant, just a few display toning. A very lovely group. (Total: 54 pieces)

461 **Large group of 1954-D Franklin half dollars, grade average MS-62 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with some brilliant and some displaying attractive toning. (Total: 159 pieces)

462 **Selection of toned PCGS-certified Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1954-S MS-65 ☆ 1954-S MS-65 ☆ 1956 MS-66 ☆ 1957 MS-66 (3) ☆ 1958 (10). MS-66 (7) and MS-65 (3) ☆ 1961-D MS-65 ☆ 1962 MS-65 ☆ 1962-D MS-65 ☆ 1963 MS-65. This group displays an attractive array of color. (Total: 20 pieces)

463 **Five rolls of Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1955 (2). Average MS-60 to MS-63 ☆ 1957-D. Average MS-63 ☆ 1958-D. Average MS-63 ☆ 1959-D Average MS-63. All are lustrous. Mostly brilliant with some displaying attractive delicate toning. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)



464 **1956 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous gem. The centers are vivid silver gray and splashes of deep violet, oxblood, peach, and gold adorn the obverse; the reverse is a satiny array of violet and rose. Just nine examples of the date have been certified finer than the present within the FBL designation by PCGS. A grand opportunity for a Franklin half dollar enthusiast.



- 463 **1956 MS-66 FBL (NGC).** A heavy display of incredible toning performs its colorful duty on the satiny, lustrous surfaces of this vividly highlighted gem. Shades of red, violet, sea green, gold, and peach mingle in broad swathes of color. Only one example of the date has received a finer FBL designation than the present coin from NGC.

NGC Census: 42; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 FBL).

- 466 **Original rolls of 1958 Franklin half dollars, probably MS-63 or finer.** Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. The end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)

### Gem Mint State 1958-D 50¢

#### Unbelievable Obverse Rainbow Toning



- 467 **1958-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** An unbelievably vivid display of intense gold, peach, violet, sea green, and crimson explode on the highly lustrous obverse of this incredibly toned gem. The reverse is mainly frosty silver gray but it too is beginning to display a bright and exciting array of similar tones around the periphery. Easily among the most impressively toned Franklin half dollars the present writer has seen in recent memory.

- 468 **Hoard of 1959 Franklin half dollars, grade average MS-63.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)

- 469 Large selection of Mint State and Proof Kennedy half dollars. **Mint State half dollars:** ☆ 1964 MS 66 (PCGS) ☆ 1964-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1965 SMS MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1965 SMS MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1965 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1965 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1966 SMS MS-68 (ICG) ☆ 1966 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1967 SMS MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1967 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1968-D MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1969-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1970-D MS-66 (ICG) ☆ 1971 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1971-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1971-D MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1972 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1972-D MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1973 MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1973-D MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1974 MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1974-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1976 Clad. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1976-D Clad. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S 40% Silver. MS-67 (NGC) ☆ 1976-S 40% Silver. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1977 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1977-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1978 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1979 MS-67 (PCGS)

☆ 1979-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1980-P MS-67 (PCGS) (4) ☆ 1980-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1981-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1981-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1982-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1982-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1983-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1983-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1984-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1984-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1985-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1985-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1986-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1986-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1987-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1987-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1987-D MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1988-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1988-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1989-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1989-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1990-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1990-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1991-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1991-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1991-D MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1992-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1992-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1993-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1993-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1994-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1994-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1995-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1995-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1996-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1996-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1997-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1997-D MS-66 Obverse Prooflike (ANACS) ☆ 1998-P MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1998-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1998-S Silver. MS-69 Specimen (NGC) ☆ 1999-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1999-D MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 2000-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 2000-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 2001-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 2001-D MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 2002-P MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 2002-D MS-66 (PCGS) (3). All are lustrous with some brilliant, some lightly toned and others with rich iridescent toning. A very attractive group. **Selection of Proof half dollars:** ☆ 1964 Proof-69 (PCGS) ☆ 1964 Accent Hair. Proof 68 W (NGC) ☆ 1964 Proof-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1968-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1969-S Proof-70 Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1970-S Proof-70 Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1971-S Proof-69 Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1972-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1973-S Proof-69 Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1973-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1974-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) (2) ☆ 1977-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1978-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1979-S Type I. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1979-S Type II. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1980-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1981-S Type I. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1981-S Type II. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1982-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1983-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1984-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1985-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1986-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1987-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1988-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1989-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1990-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1991-S Proof-69 (ANACS) ☆ 1992-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1993-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1994-S Clad Proof-69 W Ultra Cameo (NGC) (2) ☆ 1995-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1996-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1997-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1998-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) (5) ☆ 1999-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 2000-S Proof-69 Cameo (ANACS) ☆ 2001-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG). All are reflective with some displaying delicate golden toning. A very nice and well matched selection of Proof half dollars. (Total: 134 pieces)



## SILVER DOLLARS

We offer a *lot* of dollars in this sale! Over 200 lots, spanning Flowing Hair pieces (two, including a nice EF 1795) all the way to Susan B. Anthony mini-dollars. A substantial selection of early dollars is heavy on pieces of collector quality, mostly in the VF to EF range with some higher or lower. A nice 1802/1 overdate is certain to draw strong bids. Seated rarities like a Mint State 1850-O and gem Proof examples from 1865 and 1868 lead pieces of that design type. Morgan dollar enthusiasts will positively have a field day with the grouping assembled here from a number of different consignors — there are literally too many highlights to mention here. Charming Proof specimens from 1880 and 1888, superb gem Carson City pieces dated 1881 and 1883, and nice collectible examples of all the popular keys — 1889-CC, 1893-S, 1894, 1895-O, 1895-S, and more. “Choice” Mint State specimens of 1883-S and 1884-S are always elusive, and a 1901 dollar in the same grade is one of the nicest we have encountered in quite some time. For connoisseurs of the Morgan series, how about a *gem* 1897-O, or a *gem* DPL 1886, or a 1903-S in MS-65! Many highly desirable rolls and mini-collections are also offered. Among trade dollars, gem Proofs from 1875 and the Proof-only mintage of 1879 lead. Explore the following selection carefully, as there is literally something for everyone.

### Popular 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar



- 470 1795 Bowers Borckardt-25, Bolender-6. **Rarity-3. Three Leaves. F-15 (PCGS).** Dusky even pewter gray. LI of LIBERTY is a trifle weak from a thin planchet, as some adjustment marks are noted opposite on the reverse at UNITED. No heavy marks, though magnification reveals some faint lines in the fields. A very collectible specimen of this important type.

### Impressive 1795 Flowing Hair \$1



(2x photo)

- 471 1795 BB-27, B-5. **Rarity-1. Three Leaves. EF-40 (NGC).** An extraordinarily delightful example of the date and grade combination. Warm slate gray with lighter gold and rose on the high points of the obverse, coupled with a rich golden gray reverse. The popular variety with an engraver's mark in the field behind Miss Liberty's uppermost curl. Absolutely choice for the grade, with the only mark of note a faint, old vertical scratch that runs from the top of the 9 in the date upward across Miss Liberty's neck to the lower regions of her jaw line. All things considered, a truly splendid example of the date and grade, and a coin that is both physically and aesthetically appealing in all regards.



**AU 1795 Draped Bust Dollar**  
First Year of the Design Type



(2x photo)

- 472 1795 BB-51, B-14. Rarity-2. AU-55 (PCGS). Lively cartwheel lustre remains at the peripheries of this lightly circulated dollar. Very sharp, nicely detailed on both sides and showing only a tiny area of wear on the breast of the otherwise fully delineated eagle. Some hairlines and scattered abrasions are noted, a tiny rim bruise at the base of the obverse is almost completely obscured by the holder, tiny dark flaw under right ribbon end on the reverse. Two die varieties are known of this first Draped Bust issue; this one is struck from the obverse with the central bust slightly off-center. An ever popular issue, the first to display this design motif and one of only four dates struck with the Small Eagle reverse.

**Choice VF 1795 \$1**  
Off-Center Bust



- 473 1795 BB-51, B-14. Rarity-2. VF-25 (PCGS). Medium charcoal gray with lighter golden gray highlights. An attractive coin with smooth surfaces which exhibit just a few faint, meaningless ticks. An easily recognizable variety; Miss Liberty's portrait was punched slightly left of center into this particular obverse die. A pleasing coin in all regards.

**Choice VF 1796 \$1**  
Small Date, Large Letters



- 474 1796 BB-61, B-4. Rarity-3. Small Date, Large Letters. VF-35 (PCGS). Medium steel gray with some deeper slate highlights on both sides. Sharpness approaches a finer grader overall, but several tiny surface digs are noted, particularly around and about Miss Liberty's portrait on the obverse.

**Toned VF 1796 Dollar**



- 475 1796 BB-61, B-4. Rarity-3. Small Date, Large Letters. VF-20 (PCGS). Mottled gray and tan toning on silver gray surfaces that retain a measure of lustre. Parallel adjustment marks are visible on the obverse, most notable below the date and in the vicinity of LIBERTY, a common aspect for the issue and something



that adds a measure of charm for some collectors. Scattered light marks including a tiny dig near Liberty's chin. Bust dollars have been very popular over the last few years and we imagine a collector-grade piece such as this will see a strong price.

### Choice VF 1796 \$1

Large Date, Small Letters



- 476 1796 BB-65, B-5. Rarity-4. VF-25 (ANACS). Medium charcoal gray with golden gray high points. A few faint marks are noted, perhaps the most noticeable being a small dig at the center of Miss Liberty's portrait near her ear. Still in all, a pleasing example of the date and moderately scarce variety.

### Nice 1798 Silver \$1

Small Eagle, 13 Stars



- 477 1798 BB-82, B-1. Rarity-3. Small Eagle, 13 Stars. EF-40 (NGC). Attractive silver gray with medium lilac highlights on both sides. Essentially mark free, nothing here but the wear folks! A thoroughly pleasing example of the date and grade combination, a coin that will no doubt entertain a devoted cadre of bidders when it crosses the auction block.

### Choice VF 1798 \$1

Large Eagle, 10 Arrows



- 478 1798 BB-96, B-6. Rarity-3. Heraldic Eagle, 10 Arrows. VF-35 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some lighter areas on the high points. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the deeply protected areas of this choice VF Draped Bust dollar. A nice coin for the grade.

### Charming EF 1798 Dollar



- 479 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. EF-45. Silver gray with attractive golden lustre persisting at the peripheries. A very nice looking early dollar, though we note some hairlines and an old abrasion above the eagle's head. Well struck and boasting excellent visual appeal. A charming specimen that many bidders will find enticing.

### Sharp 1798 Bust Dollar



- 480 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. Net VF-25. Sharpness of EF, but the surfaces show some dark deposits. Glossy silver gray and black, attractive in spite of the minor surface problems. A few digs on Liberty's neck are noted and some light lines in the upper obverse field are visible under magnification. A sharp and appealing piece that should be viewed, as this piece is more attractive than this description may indicate.



## Popular 1799/8 Overdate \$1

Nice EF-40



- 481 1799/8 BB-142, B-1. Rarity-4. EF-40 (NGC). Deep lilac-gray verging on slate in areas, with lighter high points. A thoroughly enjoyable and pleasing example of the date and grade combination, a coin that bears so few marks that it is nearly a fruitless endeavor to seek them out. Simply put, choice!

## Lustrous EF 1800 \$1



- 484 1800 BB-184, B-12. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS). Deep violet gray toning with some remaining golden lustre. Sharp and appealing with excellent reverse definition. As expected there are some light hairlines and contact marks, but only a horizontal dig under E of AMERICA requires mention. A fine-looking specimen from the last year of the 18th century.

## Attractive 1799/8 Overdate \$1



- 482 1799/8 BB-143, B-2. Rarity-3. 13 Stars Reverse. VF-20. Deep golden gray with some slate in the recessed areas, and with some lighter silver highlights on the highpoints. Evenly worn and essentially mark free save for light initials "JM" appearing in the right obverse field. Regardless, the initials were added long ago, they are not particularly distracting, and the coin is very pleasing in many respects.

## Choice VF 1800 Silver \$1



- 485 1800 BB-184, B-12. Rarity-3. VF-30 (NGC). Medium silver gray with some deeper areas in the fields, with lighter silver on the high points. Blushes of warm lilac gather at the rims. A lovely coin for the grade, one that is essentially devoid of marks of any size, and very choice as a result.

## High-Grade 1799 Dollar



- 483 1799 BB-163, B-10. Rarity-2. Net EF-40 (ANACS). AU details, "scratched - cleaned." An attractive specimen despite the "net" grade assignment from ANACS. Lustrous golden tones on silver gray surfaces with some darker mottlings. A bit granular in areas, and showing some light hairlines and minor scattered marks, but not heavily scratched or marred. A sharp and worthwhile specimen of this popular fin de siècle date.

## Choice AU 1801 \$1



- 486 1801 BB-211, B-1. Rarity-3. AU-55 (PCGS). Satiny silver gray with decided golden overtones. An appealing specimen with just a few faint marks scattered here or there; the overall physical quality is substantial. From a reported mintage for the date of 54,454 pieces, though the Bowers' *Encyclopedia* gives that authors estimate as about 35,000 pieces for the dollars struck that actually bore the date 1801.



## Pleasing AU 1802/1 \$1



- 487 1802/1 BB-232, B-4. Rarity-4. AU-53 (ANACS). Deep silver gray with plenty of mint lustre in the protected areas. Very strong design definition is present on both sides, and circulation marks are at an absolute minimum. In fact, the only mark of note is a small horizontal planchet defect near the fifth obverse star, as struck, and totally undisturbing to those who appreciate early mint technology. Just 41,650 silver dollars dated 1802 are accounted for in Mint records, though the Bowers reference gives an author's estimate of 80,000 pieces actually struck bearing the date noting "only 41,650 silver dollars were reported as having been coined in calendar year 1802. However, the proportionately large number of extant specimens indicates that many more than that must have been coined bearing the 1802 date, in 1803 and/or 1804." Regardless, examples of the date have always been held in high regard, especially lustrous choice AU specimens such as the present coin.

## Classic VF 1802/1 Overdate Dollar



- 488 1802/1 BB-234, B-3. Rarity-3. VF-25. Pleasing antique silver gray, a shade deeper on the reverse. A choice example for the grade with no heavy marks, instead, this is the sort of circulated Bust dollar most collectors would enjoy owning. A tiny area of inborn roughness near Liberty's nose is not offensive but is noted for accuracy. The overdate features are bold. A highly desirable example of this early issue.

## Choice 1802 Dollar



- 489 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. Narrow Date. AU-53 (PCGS). Very appealing antique silver gray with deeper gray in areas. Some traces of lustre and good frost remains. Choice eye appeal and no marks beyond the typical light evidence of circulation. A somewhat scarcer date within the design type and worthy of a good bid.

## Lovely AU 1802 \$1



- 490 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. Narrow Date. AU-50 (ANACS). Deep slate gray with lighter gray highlights. Warm underlying lustre and some faint gold increase the physical and aesthetic appeal. Some faint marks become apparent under low magnification, especially on the reverse, but the overall unaided eye appeal is far above average for the assigned grade.

## Beautiful EF 1802 Dollar



- 491 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. Narrow Date. EF-40 (PCGS). A lovely specimen with even charcoal gray toning and more golden lustre than usually encountered at this grade level. Excellent eye appeal for the grade, a connoisseur's coin. A little dig above the hair bow can be mentioned, and some light hairlines, but nothing offensive has happened to this coin since it left the Mint. A real find for a patient collector.



## Attractive EF 1802 \$1



- 492 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. EF-40. Silver gray centers yield to deeper gray peripheries in appealing fashion. Only light marks acquired through circulation are noted, none individually serious and none affecting the rims. The edge shows something of a "rail-road rim" effect, as one edge die was aligned higher than the other; the two edge dies overlap between UNIT and HUNDRED. This variety is the only one for the date that could be termed "easy" to find, and as such it tends to be heavily represented in date collections. This piece has enough eye appeal that it could also be the centerpiece of a hand-selected type set.

## Mint State 1847 Dollar



- 493 1847 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces are overlaid with delicate and fairly evenly distributed light brown toning. This specimen is well struck and is free of distracting gouges, scratches, and other numismatic annoyances, although some scattered small marks are seen (as expected), although we do see a light pin scratch at the upper left of the reverse. All told we would call this "high end" MS-62, a solid MS-62 grading-wise *plus* a coin with very nice fields, much lustre, and an overall excellent appearance. The striking is about typical, not needle sharp, but overall quite good, with some lightness seen at certain stars at the right border and a few areas of the eagle—things that most people would neither notice nor mention. All told you could look for a long time and not find an equal piece at the MS-62 level. As such, this is an excellent candidate for the specialist collector as well as for inclusion in a type set.
- 494 Pair of Liberty Seated dollars: ☆ 1847 AU-50. Attractive silver gray with pale orange highlights ☆ 1871 AU-55. Bluish gray with bright sunset orange highlights. Light rim nick is noted for accuracy. (Total: 2 pieces)

## Condition Census Quality 1850-O Dollar



- 495 1850-O MS-62 (PCGS). The present piece stands as one of the finest graded by PCGS, with only three assigned higher numbers, and only a handful given the same MS-62 designation. This specimen is exceptionally well struck, with excellent definition of detail, including the star centers (a telltale area), most of the strands of the hair of Miss Liberty, and complete plumage on the eagle. The surfaces are brilliant, with delicate toning, and are highly lustrous. Marks are seen here and there, defining the grade, and opposite the knee of Miss Liberty and close to it is a tiny ding. This piece has lots of "life" and stands as one of the nicest we have seen of the issue—a combination of high grade and very attractive appearance.

Although 40,000 silver dollars were struck at New Orleans in 1850, virtually all of them went into circulation, where they saw intensive use. Not a single piece is known to have been set aside for numismatic purposes. Accordingly, survival of pieces in high grade is strictly a matter of chance. When encountered the typical 1850-O is apt to show quite a bit of wear and to be graded VF or EF. Even AU coins are difficult to find, especially if attractive. In summary, this is a lovely 1850-O, a delight for anyone with this piece on his or her want list.

PCGS Population: 5; 3 finer (MS-64).

- 496 Pair of Liberty Seated dollars: ☆ 1850-O AU-50. Cleaned long ago and since retuned sunset orange with a splash of blue on the obverse, reverse with a hint of orange at the periphery ☆ 1870-CC. EF-45. Silver gray with splashes of faint blue and golden rose, light reverse hairlines noted. (Total: 2 pieces)

## Mint State 1853 Dollar



- 497 1853 MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant with light champagne toning. The fields are partially prooflike, partially lustrous, as made. The dies were not completely finished, and under magnification some minute striae can be seen, typical for this and other silver dollar dates of the era. The striking is fairly good, with some lightness at the head of Miss Liberty and certain of the star centers at the right, but otherwise significantly above average, this being especially true of the eagle on the reverse. Few dollars are seen as nice.



In 1853, when this coin was made, it cost more than \$1 in silver bullion to create it. Such pieces were not made for circulation, nor were they used in the channels of commerce, for to have done so would have been illogical. Instead, these and other silver dollars of the decade were struck on special order for depositors of silver who simply wanted bullion coins, or *trade dollars* for use in international commerce—where silver coins were valued not by the inscriptions on them, but for the silver they contained. Most such pieces were sent to the Orient, and from there shipped by the Chinese to Calcutta, India, and melted. This scenario explains the general scarcity, and sometimes the extreme rarity, of circulation strike silver dollars of the mid 1850s.

However, enough 1853 silver dollars survived that examples are seen with some frequency in numismatic circles, quite unlike the years 1854–1856 which are seldom encountered in Mint State. The present piece is a very attractive example of the assigned grade and will furnish a nice addition to any collection.

### Lustrous 1859-O Silver Dollar



- 498 **1859-O MS-62 (NGC).** Brilliant and highly lustrous, the surfaces being satiny and attractive. The strike is about typical, with some lightness at the star centers and on the head of Miss Liberty. The eagle is quite sharp. Although this coin does not bear a passport telling where it has been over the years, no doubt it is one of those released from the Treasury holdings a generation or so ago, the details of which are delineated at length in Dave Bowers' two volume study, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of The United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. Most 1859-O dollars from this source are heavily nicked and bag marked. Although the present piece does show some such evidence, it is far *nicer* than the typical example, and, in our opinion is worth a premium. This is, again in our view, a "high end" MS-62 and is certainly equal to some pieces called MS-63.

### Choice Proof 1860 Silver \$1

Mintage: 1,330—Just 527 Sold



- 499 **1860 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Medium slate gray with some deeper areas. Hints of pale royal blue and gold iridescence gather in the

protected areas. A date that is considerably more scarce than its *Guide Book* mintage figure suggests; while 1,330 Proofs of the date were produced—all delivered on March 8 of the year—research by Robert Julian reveals that only 527 Proof dollars of the date were sold, the balance relegated to the melting crucibles at the Mint. With just 527 pieces actually sold, this date is one of the most elusive of all Proofs in the Liberty Seated dollar series!

### Gem Proof 1865 Liberty Seated \$1



(2x photo)

- 500 **1865 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Sharp and frosty motifs and mirrored fields display warm peach at the obverse center with blazing deep crimson and violet in the fields; the reverse is an amalgam of gold and medium blue. From a modest Proof mintage for the date of 500 pieces, with undue demand placed on Proofs of the date owing to the rarity of Mint State circulation strikes of the issue. Fewer than 10 Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present



coin by PCGS. Much finer overall than our scant description indicates, so please view this in person if the opportunity arises, as it says much more than our words could convey.

PCGS Population: 30; 8 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).

### Choice Proof 1865 Silver \$1

NGC Proof-64 Cameo



- 501 **1865 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).** A frosty medium lilac-gray depiction of Liberty stands out unabashedly from the deep golden gray mirror that surrounds her, while the reverse is a blend of vibrant silver gray and gold. A sharp and appealing Proof of the date, one that readily approaches gem in many respects. Indeed, just a half dozen Proofs of the date have achieved a finer grade from NGC within the Cameo designation.

NGC Census: 9; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-66 finest).

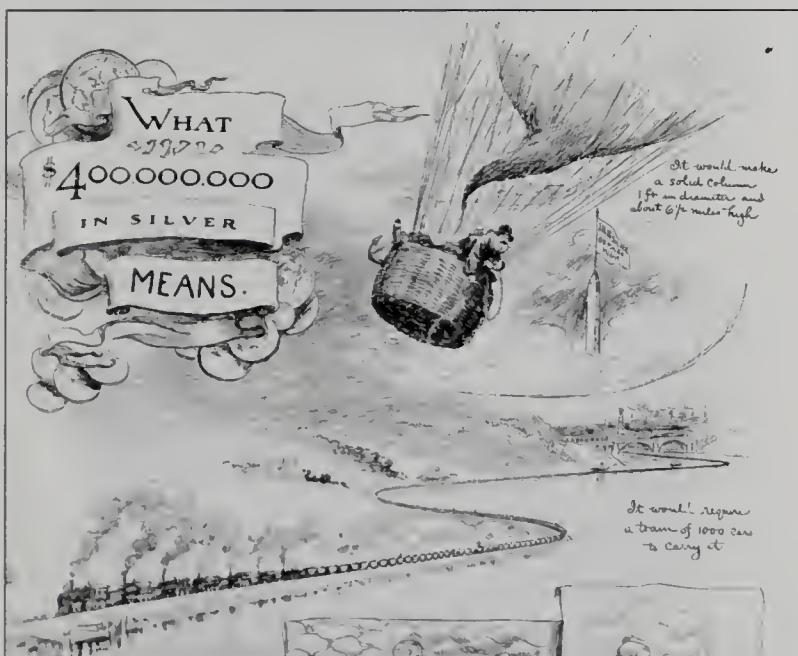
### Delightful Gem Proof 1868 Silver \$1



(2x photo)

- 502 **1868 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and reflective fields. The obverse displays bursts of pale blue and gold in Liberty's drapery and other protected areas, while the reverse displays mainly bright silver with splashes of blue and gold. A sharp and appealing gem Proof of the date from a Proof mintage of 600 pieces. Of the Proofs of the date certified by PCGS, just four pieces have been graded finer than the present coin.

PCGS Population: 11; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-67 finest).



Detail from a fascinating cartoon published in 1891, endeavoring to educate the public as to what 400,000,000 silver dollars amounts to—a staggering quantity, mainly relegated to government storage, of coins that nobody wanted. Of course, today we dearly love Morgan dollars!





- 503 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny golden gray specimen with intensely vibrant rainbow iridescence on both sides. If you enjoy vividly toned Morgan dollars, please don't overlook this attractive gem.
- 504 Sextette of Morgan dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. Satiny lustre ☆ 1878-CC. Lustrous with a touch of gold at the obverse rim ☆ 1889-S. Lustrous with splashes of faint frosty gray ☆ 1890-O. Soft bluish gray over satiny surfaces ☆ 1902. Golden toning at the obverse periphery ☆ 1904. Soft lilac-gray surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 505 Quintette of Morgan dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers ☆ 1887-O ☆ 1889-S ☆ 1892-O ☆ 1902. Each is lustrous and attractive with just a hint of delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 506 Quintette of Morgan dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. ☆ 1888-S. Lustrous with splashes of lilac-gray and golden brown on the obverse and rose-gold on the reverse ☆ 1889-S. Satiny ☆ 1892-O. Delicate champagne toning on both surfaces ☆ 1903-O. Lustrous with just a whisper of bluish gray. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 507 Group of Morgan dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. Lustrous with golden toning at the rim ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. Lustrous ☆ 1880-O. Satiny lustre with faint flecks noted under low magnification on the reverse ☆ 1883-CC. Semi-reflective with a splash of golden toning on the obverse and frosty gray on the reverse ☆ 1885-S. Lustrous ☆ 1887-S. Lustrous with soft silver gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1890-CC. Lustrous with rose-gold toning at the peripheries ☆ 1900-S. Somewhat reflective ☆ 1904. Lovely golden toning on both surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 508 Selection of Morgan dollars, grades range from AU to Mint State (except where noted) with many choice grades:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers ☆ 1878-CC ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879 ☆ 1879-CC Normal Mintmark. ☆ 1879-O ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. ☆ 1880 ☆ 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, 3rd Reverse ☆ 1880-O ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881 ☆ 1881-CC ☆ 1881-O ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1882 ☆ 1882-CC ☆ 1882-O ☆ 1882-O/S ☆ 1882-S MS-61 PL (PCGS) ☆ 1882-S ☆ 1883 ☆ 1883-CC ☆ 1883-O MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1883-S ☆ 1884 ☆ 1884-CC ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1884-S AU-50 ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-CC ☆ 1885-S ☆ 1885-O MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1886 (2). MS-64 (PCI) and MS-63 (PCI) ☆ 1886 ☆ 1886-O ☆ 1886-S ☆ 1887 ☆ 1887-O ☆ 1887-S ☆ 1888 ☆ 1888-O ☆ 1888-S ☆ 1889 ☆ 1889-CC. EF-40 ☆ 1889-O ☆ 1889-S ☆ 1890 MS-60 (PCI) ☆ 1890 ☆ 1890-CC ☆ 1890-O ☆ 1890-S ☆ 1891 ☆ 1891-CC ☆ 1891-O ☆ 1891-S ☆ 1892 ☆ 1892-CC AU-55 (PCI) ☆ 1892-CC ☆ 1892-O ☆ 1892-S ☆ 1893

☆ 1893-CC F-12 ☆ 1893-O ☆ 1893-S VG-8 ☆ 1894 VF-35 (PCI), surface damage ☆ 1894 ☆ 1894-O ☆ 1894-S ☆ 1895-O ☆ 1895-O EF-45 (PCGS) ☆ 1895-S (2). EF-45, dipped and VF-35 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1896-O ☆ 1896-S ☆ 1897 ☆ 1897-O ☆ 1897-S ☆ 1898 ☆ 1898-O ☆ 1898-S ☆ 1899 ☆ 1899-O ☆ 1899-S ☆ 1900 ☆ 1900-O/CC ☆ 1900-O ☆ 1900-S ☆ 1901 ☆ 1901-O ☆ 1901-S ☆ 1902 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1902-S ☆ 1903 ☆ 1903-O ☆ 1903-S ☆ 1904 ☆ 1904-O ☆ 1904-S ☆ 1921 MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1921 ☆ 1921-D ☆ 1921-S. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 110 pieces)

## Partial Set of Morgan and Peace Dollars

- 509 Partial set of Morgan and Peace dollars, 1878 through 1935-S,** lacking the 1881-CC, 1885-CC, 1889-CC, 1890-CC, 1892-CC, 1892-S, 1893-S, 1894, 1895, 1895-O, 1896-S, 1903-S, and 1904-S Morgan dollars. The Peace dollars are complete by date and mint of issue. Grades range from VF to Mint State, mainly EF and finer. Highlights include: ☆ 1879-CC VF-30 ☆ 1883-S EF-45 ☆ 1884-S AU-50 ☆ 1893 EF-45 ☆ 1893-O AU-50 ☆ 1894-S AU-55 ☆ 1897-O AU-58 ☆ 1901 EF-40 ☆ 1934-S EF-45. Many in the collection are Mint State, with quite a few approaching choice or gem quality. In-person examination is encouraged before bidding plans are made. Housed in four Whitman "Book Shelf" albums. (Total: 109 pieces)
- 510 Quintette of Morgan dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers ☆ 1882-CC ☆ 1890-O ☆ 1891-S ☆ 1902. All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 511 Group of Morgan dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers. Lustrous with a touch of gold at the obverse rim ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. Lustrous with a splash of golden brown at the obverse periphery ☆ 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, 3rd Reverse. Soft silver gray with a whisper of gold ☆ 1883-CC. Lustrous with rainbow iridescent toning on the reverse ☆ 1884-CC. Satiny with a splash of gold on the obverse ☆ 1887-O. Soft silver gray surfaces ☆ 1889-O. Satiny surfaces with splashes of rose ☆ 1900-S. Satiny with faint gray freckles on both surfaces ☆ 1902-S. Mixture of faint rose, gold, and bluish gray on both surfaces. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 512 Starter set of Morgan dollars 1878 through 1921-S grades range from VF to Choice Mint State, mostly circulated:** ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. ☆ 1878-CC ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879 ☆ 1879-O ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. ☆ 1880 ☆ 1880-CC ☆ 1880-O ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881 ☆ 1881-CC ☆ 1881-O ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1882 ☆ 1882-CC ☆ 1882-O/S ☆ 1882-S ☆ 1883 ☆ 1883-CC ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1883-S ☆ 1884 ☆ 1884-CC ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1884-S ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-CC ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1885-S ☆ 1886 ☆ 1886-O ☆ 1886-S ☆ 1887 ☆ 1887-O ☆ 1887-S ☆ 1888 ☆ 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse ☆ 1888-S ☆ 1889 ☆ 1889-O ☆ 1889-S ☆ 1890 ☆ 1890-CC ☆ 1890-O ☆ 1890-S ☆ 1891 ☆ 1891-CC ☆ 1891-O ☆ 1891-S ☆ 1892 ☆ 1892-CC ☆ 1892-O ☆ 1892-S ☆ 1893 ☆ 1893-O ☆ 1894-O ☆ 1894-S ☆ 1895-O ☆ 1896 ☆ 1896-O ☆ 1896-S ☆ 1897 ☆ 1897-O ☆ 1897-S ☆ 1898 ☆ 1898-O ☆ 1898-S ☆ 1899 ☆ 1899-O ☆ 1899-S ☆ 1900 ☆ 1900-O ☆ 1900-S ☆ 1901-O ☆ 1901-S ☆ 1902 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1902-S ☆ 1903 ☆ 1903-O ☆ 1903-S ☆ 1904 ☆ 1904-O ☆ 1904-S ☆ 1921 ☆ 1921-D ☆ 1921-S. In-person inspection is recommended for this lot. Housed in two Dansco albums. (Total: 88 pieces)





- 513 **1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-65 (NGC).** Fully brilliant and lustrous, having a satiny texture, above average in strike. All told a nice example of a gem Morgan dollar of this early variety.



- 514 **1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS).** Deep, rich lustre is overlaid with delicate gold and hints of brown toning. Quite well struck. A gem example of this early appearance of the 3rd Reverse, one of a fair number certified by PCGS at this level, but with only a few higher. Buy this, and your example will be among the finest in the country.
- 515 **Roll of 1878 Morgan dollars. 7 Tailfeathers. MS-61 to MS-63, average MS-62.** Mostly brilliant with a few displaying splashes of golden toning. All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 516 **Roll of 1878 Morgan dollars. 7 Tailfeathers. MS-60 to MS-63, average grade MS-61 to MS-62.** Most are brilliant with a few displaying delicate toning. All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 517 **Sextette of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1884-CC MS-60. Lustrous with traces of attractive golden gray toning ☆ 1888-S MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1898-S (2). MS-61. Lustrous golden gray surfaces; MS-60. Lustrous silver gray surfaces ☆ 1899-S MS-61. Silver gray toning over lustrous surface. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 518 **Quintette of Carson City Morgan dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878-CC. Satiny with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1880-CC 2nd Reverse. Satiny lustre with light frosted devices ☆ 1881-CC. Soft rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1883-CC. Lustrous ☆ 1885-CC PL. Reflective with planchet flaws noted on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 519 **Quartette of Carson City dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1878-CC. Satiny lustre ☆ 1881-CC. Satiny lustre with golden rims ☆ 1882-CC. Lustrous ☆ 1885-CC. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 520 **Sextette of Morgan and Peace dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-61. Lustrous with just a touch of gold at the rims ☆ 1886-S MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1890-CC MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1898-S MS-61. Lustrous gold and gray surfaces ☆ 1921 Peace. MS-60. Satiny gray with rose highlights ☆ 1935-S MS-60. Satiny lustre. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 521 **Selection of Morgan dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1878-S PL. Reflective fields with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. Lustrous with splashes of reddish orange at the obverse periphery ☆ 1880-S PL. Frosted devices ☆ 1883. Satiny lustre ☆ 1885 PL. Reflective fields with satiny devices ☆ 1887. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1903 (3). Each is lustrous with traces of delicate toning ☆ 1904-O. Lustrous ☆ 1921-D. Satiny with splashes of gold. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 522 **Octette of silver dollars:** ☆ 1879-CC Morgan. Large CC Over Small CC. AU-50. Lightly cleaned at one time ☆ 1885-S Morgan. MS-62. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1891-CC Morgan. AU-50. Cleaned ☆ 1892-CC Morgan. MS-61. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1896-O Morgan. AU-55. Cleaned ☆ 1902-S Morgan. AU-58. Dipped ☆ 1924-S Peace. MS-60. Scratches ☆ 1876-S trade. AU-50. Cleaned. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 523 **Pair of PCGS-certified silver dollars:** ☆ 1879-CC Normal Mintmark. EF-45. Attractive lilac-gray at the devices ☆ 1901 AU-53. Soft silver gray surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 524 **1879-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with just a nuance of champagne toning on both sides. A popular New Orleans Mint issue from the early days of the series.
- 525 **Pair of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-65 PL (PCGS). Reflective with a hints of golden rose ☆ 1889-O MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with golden toning at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 526 **1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS).** A brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive gem. The obverse has full original brilliance save for a delicate arc of iridescence at the right border. The reverse displays a panorama of iridescent hues, indeed challenging the rainbow, precisely the sort of arrangement that causes a Pavlov reaction—in this instance to buy—on the part of many dollar specialists.



- 527 Selection of PCGS-certified Mint State Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-64. Soft silver gray with a splash of gold on the obverse, a few flecks are also noted. The reverse soft lilac-gray ☆ 1880-S MS-64. Delicate rose-gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1881-S (2). MS-65. Lustrous with golden toning at the obverse rim, while the reverse displays splashes of golden toning at the periphery; MS-64. Lustrous champagne toning with a splash of deep rich toning at the rim ☆ 1882-S MS-64. Faint silver gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1884-O MS-64. Lustrous golden obverse ☆ 1885-CC MS-64. Lustrous with faintly frosted devices and rich rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1885-O MS-65. Satiny with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1886 MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1887 MS-64. Satiny with hints of gold at the devices ☆ 1891-CC MS-62. Lustrous golden surfaces. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 528 Four rolls of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (20). MS-62 to MS-64. All are lustrous with a few displaying traces of delicate toning ☆ 1880-S (20). MS-62 to MS-63. All are lustrous with a few displaying prooflike surfaces with lightly frosted devices. A few have various shades of delicate toning ☆ 1881-S (20). MS-62 to MS-64. Mainly brilliant though the end pieces tend to be toned. ☆ 1882-S (20). MS-60 to MS-63. All are lustrous with a few displaying delicate toning. A nice group of Morgan dollars that were put away decades ago. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)

### Gem Proof 1880 Morgan \$1



- 529 1880 Proof-65 (NGC).** A splendid piece of exceptionally high quality. Medium lilac and gray toning on obverse and reverse, with hints of iridescence—no doubt a piece that hails from an old time collection, although its specific pedigree is not known. As to whether this might be finer than Proof-65, a glass does not reveal any contraindications—but as the attractive toning somewhat masks the surface, who knows? Most such pieces have been dipped to brightness. Perhaps if this were done (not at all recommended!), we would be confronted with, say, a Proof-67.



- 530 1880 Proof-62 (PCGS).** Medium brown and gray toning over mirror surfaces. Very little can be seen in way of negative aspects,

and as the toning appears to be old-time and completely original, it could be that the fields are far more pristine than the relatively low grading number indicates. An interesting possibility, one worth contemplating if you can view the coin in person.

- 531 Quintette of Morgan dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1880 PL. Reflective with very lightly frosted devices ☆ 1881-CC. Satiny silver gray with splashes of gold ☆ 1884-CC. Lustrous ☆ 1890-S PL. Reflective fields with frosty rose at the devices ☆ 1892-O. Satiny lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Choice 1880-O Silver \$1



- 532 1880-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant with somewhat satiny surfaces. Decent but not needle sharp strike. Light lilac toning over a silver background. The 1880-O is fairly scarce at this grade level in the context of Morgan dollars, in relation to the demand for choice pieces.

### Second Choice 1880-O \$1



- 533 1880-O MS-64 (NGC).** A highly lustrous, frosty specimen with a halo of intense, deep gold and crimson at the extreme periphery.
- 534 Pair of Mint State Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1880/79-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1881 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with iridescent rose, sea green, and reddish orange at the obverse periphery, while the reverse displays gunmetal-blue, reddish orange, and gold toning at the periphery. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 535 Four rolls of Morgan dollars, put aside decades ago:** ☆ 1880-S (20). MS-62 to MS-64. Mainly brilliant with many prooflike, the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. Very nice overall ☆ 1881-S (20). MS-62 to MS-64. All are lustrous and attractive ☆ 1882-S (20). MS-62 to MS-64, many MS-64 with the average MS-63. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1884-O (20). MS-62 to MS-64 or finer. Each is satiny with most displaying traces of delicate champagne toning. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)



- 536 1881 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous, and attractive. What an MS-65 coin should be!

**Exceptional 1881-CC Dollar**  
**Superb Gem MS-67**



- 537 1881-CC MS-67 (NGC). Although 1881-CC dollars exist in fair numbers in Mint State, the present piece is among the finest certified by NGC. The surfaces are brilliant, with somewhat satiny (rather than deeply frosty) lustre. The strike is above average. A few scattered marks are seen here and there but are mostly hidden in the hair and portrait details. The present piece will do just fine in a very high-grade Carson City set.

- 538 **Pair of Carson City Morgan dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1881-CC ☆ 1885-CC. Both are brilliant and lustrous. Housed in GSA holders, one with original box. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 539 **Six rolls of Morgan dollars average grade MS-60 to MS-63:** ☆ 1881-O ☆ 1882-O (20) ☆ 1883-O (20) ☆ 1884-O (20) ☆ 1885-O (20) ☆ 1888-O (20). Put away decades ago, surfaces are mainly brilliant, though some of the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 6 rolls, 120 pieces)

- 540 **Four rolls of 1881-S Morgan dollars grading MS-62 to MS-65 with the average MS-63 or finer**, put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be toned various shades. A very attractive group. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)

- 541 **Four rolls of Uncirculated Morgan dollars, put away decades ago. Average grade MS-61 to MS-64:** ☆ 1881-S (20). Mainly brilliant with a few prooflike examples, end pieces are colorfully toned ☆ 1884 (20). Most are brilliant with the end pieces colorfully toned ☆ 1886 (20). Mostly brilliant with the end pieces attractively toned ☆ 1900-O (20). Mostly brilliant with a few pieces delicate toned. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)

- 542 **Four rolls of Morgan dollars put aside decades ago. Average grade MS-60 to MS-63:** ☆ 1881-S (20) ☆ 1884-O (20) ☆ 1885 (20) ☆ 1896 (20). Mainly brilliant, though a few of the end pieces tend to display toning. A nice mix of grades in each roll. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces).

- 543 1882-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous, well struck, and with delicate champagne toning. Definitely a "high end" piece so far as quality and eye appeal are concerned

- 544 1882-O MS-65 (NGC). Satiny silver surfaces display a wealth of broadly churning lustre beneath intense pastel gold, blue, rose, and sea green toning highlights.

**Choice 1882-O/S Over Mintmark \$1**



- 545 1882-O/S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and deeply lustrous, about as nice as the day it was made. Both obverse and reverse are from well used dies, as typical. One of the very finest certified by NGC, with only a few that are nicer, and these just one point higher than the coin offered here.

**Finest NGC Graded 1882-S \$1**



- 546 1882-S MS-67 (NGC). Although this coin is not likely to bring a very high price, as lower graded examples are plentiful enough, as we create the present listing this is the *finest graded by NGC*, sharing that honor with no one! As such, it will certainly be special to those who want to outdistance others in terms of registry or grading competition.

Apart from the MS-67 grade, which defines the *condition*, the piece has nice eye appeal, is fairly well struck, and has other nice features. To be sure, there are some contact marks, including in the left field, but these were factored by the grading gurus down in Sarasota and thus might be left unmentioned.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within designation.

- 547 **Four rolls of Morgan dollar, put aside decades ago. Average grade MS-60 to MS-63:** ☆ 1882-S (20) ☆ 1884-O (20) ☆ 1888 (20) ☆ 1898-O (20). Most are brilliant with a few of the end pieces displaying various shades of toning. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)



## Remarkable Grade 1883-CC \$1

Among Finest NGC Graded



- 548 **1883-CC MS-67 (NGC).** Although NGC has certified a number of pieces in a grade similar to this, as we go to press just one is finer, a piece to which a star has been added to the designation. Actually, if we were in the business of awarding stars, we would give this coin one also! It is quite pretty, displaying medium mottled golden and blue toning on the obverse with streaks of silver and lilac, and on the reverse full brilliance, somewhat prooflike. While grading numbers are important, quality is similarly important, and, in our opinion, is often *more* important. The present piece combines both high grade and high quality—an ideal combination.

NGC Census: 55; 1 finer within designation (MS-67★).

- 549 **Five rolls of Morgan dollars grade average MS-60 to MS-63:** ☆ 1883-O (20) ☆ 1884-O (20) ☆ 1898-O (20) ☆ 1900-O (20) ☆ 1902-O (20). An attractive group that was put aside decades ago, mainly brilliant with some displaying delicate toning. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)

## Choice 1883-S Morgan \$1

Among Finest Certified



- 550 **1883-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Well struck, brilliant, and lustrous, this is a terrific 1883-S dollar—a key to the series. While it is graded MS-64, we feel that, if anything, the designation is conservative, and across the Morgan series we have seen many pieces certified as MS-65 which do not match this. Among pieces reviewed by PCGS, only 18 have been given higher numbers.

If you are examining these coins in person, pay particular attention to this 1883-S and envision what it might be if it had been certified as MS-65—check out the value. As we go to press we have in hand a copy of *Coin Values*, published by *Coin World*, which notes that the 1883-S in MS-64 is worth \$5,000 and an MS-65 \$23,000! Probably your best strategy is to view this as an MS-64, not being concerned with re-submissions and upgrading, but be ready to pay a “stretch” price for it, as it certainly is worth far more than a typical MS-64! Again, grading is interesting to contemplate, in this particular piece especially so.

## Choice 1883-S Dollar



- 551 **1883-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous, quite well struck, and overall very attractive. Within the MS-63 category it certainly is a lovely piece—well worth owning—the answer to filling this space in a truly choice set of dollars of this design.



- 552 **1883-S MS-62 (ANACS).** Somewhat mottled light brown toning over lustrous surfaces, with scattered marks here and there representative of the grade. While this particular coin will not win any prizes for its beauty, it is certified as MS-62 by a leading service and, accordingly, will find its own market niche if not with a connoisseur, with someone who desires a Mint State example of one of the scarcer San Francisco issues of the era. Perhaps this piece would be a candidate for careful dipping (thoughts on this matter are given in Jim Ruddy's *Photograde* book).

## Colorful Gem 1884-O Morgan \$1



- 553 **1884-O MS-67 (NGC).** Satiny smooth golden gray surfaces display an intense array of vibrant rose, gold, peach, crimson, and electric blue on both sides.

- 554 **Two rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars, average grade MS-63.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, the end pieces tend to display frosty iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 2 rolls, 40 pieces)



- 555 **Three rolls of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1884-O (20) ☆ 1885 (20) ☆ 1885-O (20). MS-62 to MS-63. All are lustrous with most brilliant, the end pieces tend to display colorful toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 3 rolls, 60 pieces)
- 556 **Five Uncirculated rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Average grade MS-60 to 63. Mainly brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. A nice mix of grades in each roll. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 557 **Five rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars, average grade MS-60 to MS-63,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 558 **Five rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars average grade MS-60 to MS-63,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant, though the end pieces tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 559 **Five rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant, with the exception of the end pieces which tend to be toned in various attractive shades. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 560 **Ten rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant with the exception of the end pieces which tend to be colorfully toned and attractive. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 561 **Ten rolls of Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1884-O (5 rolls). Grade average MS-60 to MS-63 ☆ 1885-O (5 rolls). Grade average MS-61 to MS-63. All are lustrous with most brilliant, some pieces are colorfully toned. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 562 **Four rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display frosty iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)
- 563 **Three rolls of 1884-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few pieces display delicate frosty iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 3 rolls, 60 pieces)

### Elusive Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan \$1



- 564 **1884-S MS-61 (NGC).** A lustrous Mint State example of one of the most demanding dates in the Morgan dollar series. Splashes of rich crimson, gold, and royal blue grace both sides. While 3.2 mil-

lion examples of the date were struck in San Francisco, the vast majority were eventually paid out into circulation, leaving Mint State examples of the date high on the want lists of serious Morgan dollar specialists. Even at "just" MS-61, the present coin represents a notable landmark where condition is concerned.

- 565 **1885 Proof-63.** Frosty motifs and mirror fields form a pleasing cameo contrast on this choice Proof Morgan dollar. The obverse is nearly of full brilliance, while the reverse displays light champagne toning highlights. From a Proof mintage for the date of 930 pieces.
- 566 **Five rolls of 1885 Morgan dollars grading MS-62 to MS-64,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant with the exception of the end pieces which tend to be colorfully and attractively toned. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 567 **Three rolls of 1885 Morgan dollars, grade average MS-62 to MS-64.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display attractive toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 3 rolls, 60 pieces)



- 568 **1885-CC MS-66 (NGC).** A satiny, lustrous, thoroughly beautiful example of the 1885-CC. A lovely piece that will fill the 1885-CC space forever in a choice set, combining as it does so many positive attributes.
- 569 **Pair of Carson City coins:** ☆ 1885-CC Morgan dollar. MS-62. Faint blue, gold, lavender, gray, and rose iridescence on the obverse, the reverse displays golden and gray toning ☆ 1873-CC trade dollar. F-15. Smooth rose-gray surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 570 **1885-O MS-67 (NGC).** Brilliant with satiny lustre and with incredible eye appeal (except for a tiny gray streak to the left of the eagle's breast), this 1885-O ranks as one of the nicest we have seen in recent times. Most are far below this in quality and desirability.
- 571 **Four rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-62 to MS-63.** A very lustrous and attractive selection with a few pieces displaying delicate iridescent toning. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)



- 572 **Four rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display attractive iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)
- 573 **Four rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few pieces display lovely iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 4 rolls, 80 pieces)
- 574 **Five rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-61 to MS-63.** Mostly brilliant with a few pieces displaying attractive iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 575 **Five rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, average MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display frosty iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 576 **Ten rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-61 to MS-63.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 577 **Five rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant with the exception of the end pieces which tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 578 **Five rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62,** put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. Mainly brilliant with the exception of the end pieces which tend to be colorfully toned. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 579 **Ten rolls of 1885-O silver dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous. Most with various shades of iridescent toning, a few with deep rich rainbow iridescence. A very attractive grouping. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 580 **Ten rolls of 1885-O silver dollars, average grade MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous and attractive with some displaying various shades of iridescent toning. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 581 **Five rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous and mostly brilliant, a few pieces display iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 5 rolls, 100 pieces)
- 582 **Ten rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few pieces display frosty iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)
- 583 **Ten rolls of 1885-O Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few pieces display iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 10 rolls, 200 pieces)

### Deep Prooflike 1886 Dollar

Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 584 **1886 MS-67 DPL (NGC).** When it comes to grading by the numismatic certificate services, all other prooflike 1886 dollars can go into hiding, for this takes the cake—the sole piece graded as MS-67 DPL, and none finer. The piece is quite attractive with deep mirror surfaces highlighted by just a whisper of heather toning. Years ago many cataloguers would have simply designated this as a *Proof*, but in modern times we are all more aware of die distinctions. Prooflike coins have a market niche and rarity scale all their own.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within designation.



- 585 **Trio of certified Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1886 MS-64 DMPL (ANACS). Reflective with a touch of rose at the peripheries ☆ 1921 (2). MS-65 PL (NGC). Reflective with lightly frosted motifs and splashes of golden gray toning on the reverse; MS-64 (NGC). Mixture of iridescent rose, gold, and blue-green on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 586 **1886-O MS-62 (NGC).** A satiny pale golden specimen that approaches choice quality overall; certainly choice for the assigned grade. A date that saw heavy use in commerce in New Orleans and the surrounding environs and is consequently quite scarce in Mint State despite the lofty mintage for the issue of more than 10.7 million coins. Indeed, this date nearly triples in value when the next grade level (MS-63) is reached, and it spirals rapidly upward in value from that point on! A wholly suitable example of this popular branch mint rarity.

### Gem 1886-S Dollar



- 587 **1886-S MS-65 (NGC).** A splendid piece with attractive old time toning, light gold with splashes of lilac, mixed with a few hints of blue. Quite well struck. Morgan dollars with attractive original toning also have a market niche, and aficionados of such may want to pause here and contemplate this beauty.

NGC Census: 77; 1 finer within any designation (MS-67).

- 588 **Two rolls of 1887 Morgan dollars, grade average MS-60 to MS-62.** Mostly brilliant and all are lustrous with just a few pieces displaying traces of delicate iridescent toning. Put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. (Total: 2 rolls, 40 pieces)

### Choice Uncirculated 1887/6-O \$1



- 589 **1887/6-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with strong cartwheel lustre and a nuance of deeper toning on the high points. Pleasing for the grade.

### Lovely Gem Uncirculated 1887-O \$1



- 590 **1887-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny gem with intensely shimmering cartwheel highlights on both sides. A splash of faint gold adorns Miss Liberty's tresses, adding greatly to the overall eye appeal. Nicely struck at the centers on both sides, a definite plus where this date is concerned. Regarding gems of this date, only a half dozen examples have received finer grades than the present coin from PCGS, all MS-66. Here then is a splendid opportunity for a collector who desires superb quality without searching for the end of the rainbow.

- 591 **1887-O MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous, quite well struck, and very attractive. Delicate gold and iridescent toning add to the appeal. Not rare, but certainly pretty!

- 592 **1887-O MS-64 (NGC).** VAM-5. "Top 100" variety. Doubled Die Obverse. Faintly doubled stars right of date. A highly lustrous specimen with broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint champagne iridescence.

### Neat Roll of 1887-S Morgan Dollars

- 593 **Roll of 1887-S Morgan dollars grading MS-61 to MS-63.** A classic roll put back some 25 or more years ago and not searched since then. The average grade is easily MS-62+, with several MS-63 or better pieces seen as well. Many of the coins are prooflike, and the overall quality of the roll is far above average for what is typically offered in rolls of 1887-S Morgan dollars. (Total: 20 pieces)



### Gem Proof 1888 Dollar



- 594 **1888 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** To see this coin is to love it, and we can say this is one of the most beautiful we have ever examined. The designs and letters are in frosty cameo contrast, the fields are deeply mirrored, and the coin has superb eye appeal. Although it is graded Proof-65, it is finer than some we have seen at higher levels. We suggest that a very strong bid be placed—and if you are successful you will have one of the most eye appealing Proofs of this date in existence anywhere.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within designation.

- 595 **1888-O MS-65 PL (PCGS).** A fairly well struck, prooflike, brilliant, attractive example of this popular New Orleans issue. Brilliant no doubt originally so (rather than from dipping), as such pieces were part of the great Treasury release beginning in November 1962.

### Impressive Roll of 1888-S Morgan Dollars

- 596 **Roll of 1888-S Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62.** A roll that was put aside more than 20 years ago and untouched until our graders looked it over for inclusion in this sale. Some of the coins readily approach MS-63, and a few have DMPL-quality surfaces. Only 657,000 Morgan dollars of the date were struck, and roll quantities are seldom encountered today. A great opportunity awaits the successful bidder on this scarce semi-key date roll. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 597 **1889 MS-65 (NGC).** Deep rainbow gold and electric blue on the obverse with lesser proportions of the same vivid toning on the reverse. Satiny underlying lustre adds to the overall appeal of this popular low-mintage Philadelphia Mint issue.

### Classic 1889-CC Rarity

MS-63 Prooflike



(2x photo)

- 598 **1889-CC MS-63 PL (PCGS).** Well struck with excellent detail on the obverse and reverse. Prooflike fields on both sides, a plus feature to be sure, but also a minus feature in that trivial marks are more noticeable on such fields than if the fields were frosty. The present coin is very attractive overall, has light golden toning, and is about as nice as can be imagined at the MS-63 PL level.

The demand for the 1889-CC is everlasting, and the present piece will accordingly play to a very wide audience. Unlike the 1885-CC, which has the lowest mintage of any Morgan dollar date from Carson City, the 1889-CC did not survive in Uncirculated bag quantities into the later part of the 20th century (witness the GSA sales of the early 1970s, where thousands of Uncirculated 1885-CC dollars were offered, yet virtually no 1889-CC coins were found), hence its great rarity and desirability in any and all grades.



### Lustrous AU 1889-CC Dollar Key Carson City Issue



- 599 **1889-CC AU-53 (NGC).** Brilliant with light golden toning, lustrous, and with some prooflike surface, this AU-53 piece neatly fills the requirement for this, the rarest of all Carson City dollars of the Morgan design, intended for someone who wants a very nice coin, but who does not want spend double or more for even a low level Mint State example.

A dealer's dream come true would be to have a bushel of 1889-CC dollars—an impossible thing to ever happen. The point is that such pieces literally fly off the pages of our auction catalogues and, when we have them in stock, take wings from our inventory. There are so few 1889-CC dollars in existence in relation to the wide collecting community that any offering is met with great enthusiasm.

### AU 1889-CC \$1



- 600 **1889-CC AU-53 (NGC).** Lustrous silver gray with much mint brightness in the protected areas. Marks are near minimum and design details are near maximum on this attractive AU specimen. A worthwhile coin to pursue if this date is on your want list in an affordable and attractive grade.

### Popular 1889-CC Morgan \$1 Rarity



- 601 **1889-CC EF-45 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with generous amounts of mint lustre in the protected areas. A hint of deepening gold adorns the rims. Lightly circulated yet remarkably free of marks of consequence. Choice for the grade.
- 602 **1889-CC VF-25.** Light silver gray with a touch of faint gold toning on the reverse. Another pleasing circulated example of this important key date in the Morgan dollar series.

### Ten Choice Mint State 1889-S Morgans

- 603 **Ten 1889-S Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-63.** All are fully brilliant and incredibly lustrous, and most are choice for the grade. A half roll of quality examples of the date put back by our consignor more than 20 years ago—the other half of the roll is in the lot immediately following the present lot, which should give hope to underbidders on the present great group of 1889-S Morgan dollars. (Total: 10 pieces)

### Ten Nice Uncirculated 1889-S Morgan Dollars

- 604 **Ten 1889-S Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-63.** All are brilliant and fresh to the market, put aside more than 20 years ago as a roll, and now split into two groups of a half roll each (see the preceding lot) to entice and delight a new generation of Morgan dollar specialists. A truly lovely and dynamic group of 1889-S Morgans! (Total: 10 pieces)

### Roll of 1889-S Morgan Dollars

- 605 **Roll of 1889-S Morgan dollars, average grade MS-62.** While the average grade of this bright and lustrous roll is MS-62, there are certainly some pieces here that warrant a finer grade. A popular semi-key date; just 700,000 examples were struck. Another roll put aside by our consignor some 25 or so years ago, and now placed in our sale to excite another generation of Morgan dollar specialists. (Total: 20 pieces)



### Another Roll of 1889-S Morgans

- 606 **Roll of 1889-S Morgan dollars in MS-60 to MS-62.** Another nice roll that was put aside decades ago by our consignor, all chiefly brilliant and highly lustrous specimens that include a few that lean to finer grades than those assigned by us. Take a look at this one! (Total: 20 pieces)

### A Final Group of 1889-S Dollars

- 607 **Roll of 1889-S Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-62.** A final group of 20 1889-S dollars from our consignor. All are brilliant and lustrous though the obverses of the two end coins have toned pleasing vibrant pale pastel lilac and gold. We suspect one or more pieces may approach a finer grade than the overall contents of the roll, so look carefully and bid accordingly—many other bidders will no doubt do the same. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 608 **Sextette of Morgan and Peace dollars:** ☆ 1889-S AU-55. Faint speckled gray toning ☆ 1894-S AU-55. Soft silver gray with just a hint of gold ☆ 1899 AU-58. Attractive with rose toning on the reverse ☆ 1903 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1924-S AU-58. Frosty gray surfaces ☆ 1935-S AU-50. Faint silver gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

### Choice MS-64 DPL 1890 Morgan \$1 No DPL Graded Finer by NGC



- 609 **1890 MS-64 DPL (NGC).** Lustrous with pale golden toning here and there, especially on the reverse. The motifs are lightly frosted, more so on the reverse, and the fields are mirrored, as expected. Just a few light marks from a finer grade designation.

NGC Census: 36; none finer within the designation.

### Choice Uncirculated 1890-CC Morgan \$1



- 610 **1890-CC MS-64 (NGC).** A bright and lustrous specimen that approaches gem quality in many respects. The lustre is bold and fluid, the strike is strong, and the eye appeal is exemplary for the assigned grade. A popular date from the waning years of Carson City Mint silver dollar production. Choice for the grade.



- 611 **1890-S MS-65 (NGC).** A bright and lustrous gem that is easily worthy of the assigned grade. Some tiny areas of deep gold can be seen on the obverse.

### Uncirculated 1890-S Morgan \$1 Roll

- 612 **Roll of 1890-S Morgan dollars grading MS-61 to MS-64.** An excellent roll of 1890-S Morgans, put back decades ago by our consignor and now seeing the light of day for the first time since then. Mostly in the MS-62 to 63 range, but a scattering of other grades are represented as well. All are brilliant with lively cart-wheel lustre. A roll of 1890-S Morgans that is a cut above average for overall appeal. (Total: 20 pieces)



### Gem Mint State 1891 Dollar Among Finest Certified



- 613 **1891 MS-65 (NGC).** This section of our catalogue is Kings' row so far as Morgan dollars are concerned, with gem after gem, notable coin after notable coin, of which this is another. The present piece is brilliant with attractive satiny lustre, relatively few handling marks, a fairly descent strike, and with delicate golden toning around the borders—landing it in a position of being among the finest ever certified by NGC, with just a few higher (and not by much). We have always suggested that *quality* is equally if not more important than *grading number*, and, for our money, this present high quality MS-65 would be better to own than an MS-66 lacking eye appeal (assuming that some do)  
NGC Census: 48; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

- 614 **Pair of toned Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1891 MS-62 (NGC). Lovely iridescent rainbow toning over both surfaces ☆ 1896 MS-65 (NGC). The obverse displays rose at the center, sea green fields and gold at the periphery. The reverse displays sunset orange at the center, gunmetal-blue fields and pale olive-gold at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 615 **1891-CC "Spitting Eagle" variety, VAM-3. MS-63 (NGC).** As Dr. Michael Fey and Jeff Oxman have stated on many occasions, it can be an interesting pursuit to collect out of the way varieties in the Morgan dollar series—apart from standard dates and mintmarks. Their *Top 100 Morgan Dollar Varieties*, used to good advantage and with credit by Dave Bowers in his *The Official Red Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, lists many of these, of which the so-called "Spitting Eagle" is one of the better known. On the reverse there is a tiny raised die defect below the eagle's beak, fancifully a large drop of saliva (or perhaps a dead mouse?), described as VAM-3, and achieving wide popularity. The present piece is a very nice example.
- 616 **1891-CC MS-63.** A frosty and satiny specimen with lively lustre and plenty of eye appeal for the assigned grade.
- 617 **Trio of silver dollars grading MS-64 (NGC).** ☆ 1891-S (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925-S. Lovely satin surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 618 **Trio of certified silver dollars:** ☆ 1891-S MS-64 (ANACS). Mixture of pale mottled orange, rose, and silver gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1901 AU-55 (NGC). Silver gray with splashes of brownish toning on both surfaces ☆ 1928 MS-62 (NGC). Rich silver gray surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 619 **Nearly full roll of Mint State 1891-S silver dollars,** average grade MS-62 to 63, some PL in appearance. All are brilliant and highly lustrous. (Total: 18 pieces)
- 620 **1892 MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant, well struck, and with satiny lustre, the only negatives being a few splashes of color in the details of the portrait, this is certainly a lovely 1892. In fact, only 72 pieces—not many in the wide world of Morgan dollars—have been given higher numbers by NGC.
- 621 **1892-CC MS-62 (NGC).** Frosty with gleaming cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint gold at the dentils. No major marks are present, just a scattering of faint scuffs and an occasional bagmark. A nice coin for the assigned grade.  
Filled 2 in date.
- 622 **1892-CC MS-61 PL.** Reflective fields and moderately frosted motifs display a whisper of faint gold and decent cameo contrast.
- 623 **1892-CC MS-61.** A high degree of cartwheel lustre and faint golden toning make for an attractive specimen of the date and grade.

### Choice Uncirculated 1893 Morgan \$1



- 624 **1893 MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny specimen with strong lustre and grand eye appeal for the assigned grade. A popular key date from the Philadelphia Mint—its mintage of 378,000 circulation strikes is the ninth lowest production figure within the entire Morgan dollar series. A few light marks from a much finer grade.
- 625 **1893 MS-63.** Frosty and lustrous, and choice for the grade. Another example of this popular low-mintage Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollar.







- 626 **1893-CC EF-40 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with rose highlights and a hint of lustre in the protected areas. A classically scarce issue from the final year of coinage at the Carson City Mint, one of 677,000 examples of the date produced. A large proportion of that mintage was heavily circulated with the end result being you are more apt to find a nice EF specimen such as offered here than you are to find a gem Mint State specimen.

### Classic 1893-S Morgan \$1 Rarity "Crown Prince" of Morgans



- 627 **1893-S EF-40 (PCGS).** A medium silver gray example of this greatly respected rarity from the San Francisco Mint, a date that the present writer refers to as the "Crown Prince" of Morgan dollars (allowing, of course, for the "King" of Morgan dollars, the Proof-only 1895 rarity). Just 100,000 examples of the date were produced, the second lowest mintage figure in the Morgan dollar series (again, second only to the Proof-only "King," the 1895 issue). Generous amounts of lustre can be seen at the rims of the present specimen, and contact marks are at an absolute minimum as well. If you seek a lovely example of this rarity but can't stretch the budget to the AU or Mint State level, it will serve you well to take a look at the present 1893-S Morgan dollar. It could be just what you are looking for!

### Elusive Low-Mintage 1894 Morgan Dollar



- 628 **1894 AU-50 (PCGS).** Bright silver gray with strong remaining lustre and a generous quotient of eye appeal as well. From a mint-

age for the date of just 110,000 circulation strikes, the lowest such mintage from the Philadelphia Mint in the Morgan dollar series. Very few marks of note can be seen, which certainly heightens the appeal and desirability of the present coin.



- 629 **1894 Net AU-50,** sharpness and overall appeal of the assigned grade or finer, but probably lightly cleaned long ago—not harshly so, and many might not even notice, but we like to disclose any shortcomings we find. Lively lustre cascades across the brilliant and essentially mark-free surfaces of this key date from the Philadelphia Mint. Take a good look and you will see a lot more coin than our description notes!
- 630 **1894-O AU-58 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, typical for 1894-O. This piece is about as close as one can come to Mint State without actually being at that level, but oh what a difference in price! To us, this has a lot of basic collector value.

### Popular 1895-O Morgan \$1 Choice AU-58



- 631 **1895-O AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous with a touch of wear and some lustre breaks on the high points, as should be expected for the assigned grade. Devoid of marks of consequence and desirable as such. From a modest mintage for the date of 450,000 pieces, one of the lowest production figures for any Morgan dollar from the New Orleans Mint.



## Important 1895-O Dollar



- 632 1895-O AU-53 (NGC). Medium gray and brown toning over surfaces with much lustre. Somewhat lightly struck at the center, as typical for 1895-O. A few marks here and there, including on the neck.



- 633 1895-S AU-50 (NGC). Pale golden gray with strong golden highlights and a generous amount of lustre in the protected areas. Very few marks of any import are noted, and the overall appeal is substantial for a coin at the assigned level. One of just 400,000 examples of the date struck, most of which saw heavy use in the channels of commerce in the San Francisco area.

## Elusive 1896-O Morgan \$1



- 634 1896-O MS-62 (NGC). Strong cartwheel lustre glides effortlessly beneath the pale golden highlights on this satiny 1896-O Morgan dollar. While 4.9 million examples of the date were struck, much of the mintage was released for general circulation, making for a great rarity in *any* Mint State grade, even "just" MS-62 as offered here. A truly worthwhile example of the date for the assigned grade, a treat for a specialist who can't stretch the numismatic budget for a finer Mint State example. Mark our words, however—the present coin is about as fine as one could hope for within the confines of the MS-62 grade.

## Choice Uncirculated 1896-S Morgan Dollar



- 635 1896-S MS-64 (NGC). A satiny and lustrous example of this scarce and important semi-key date. A blush of pale gold adorns the rims. The recently published and well received reference *The Official Red Book of Morgan Silver Dollars* by Dave Bowers puts this date in its proper perspective: "Although the mintage of 5,000,000 would suggest plenitude in the numismatic market today, such is not the case. Years ago the 1896-S was a key issue in all grades, and today, despite some turned loose in the Treasury releases, the 1896-S is still high on the 'most wanted' list." Bowers then goes on to note that "Mint State coins, especially true of MS-64 or higher grades, are rare." The present coin presents an outstanding opportunity to obtain a lovely example of a prominently elusive date.



**Gem 1897-O Dollar**  
**High Condition Census**



(2x photo)

- 636 1897-O MS-65 (NGC).** A lovely 1897-O, this dollar is exceeded in grade by only a single piece graded by NGC. The present coin is fairly well struck, has superb satiny lustre on both sides, and is enhanced by delicate champagne toning. The overall *personality* of the piece is outstanding, this in addition to its rare designation (with just four peers at NGC) of gem MS-65. All told, here is a find for the advanced collector, a truly memorable specimen.  
 NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (MS-67).

- 637 1897-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparkling, satiny gem with bursts of rich gold near the rims. Sharply struck and appealing in all regards.

**Choice Roll of 1897-S Morgan Dollars**

- 638 Roll of 1897-S Morgan dollars grading MS-62 to MS-64.** Another truly great roll of Morgan dollars put aside decades ago and coming to the numismatic marketplace for the first time since a famous peanut farmer occupied the White House. And what a roll it is! All are fully brilliant and highly lustrous save for a few pieces with faint toning highlights. Some are solidly frosted and others are cameo-like in appearance, but all are nice within the parameters of their individual grade. Here is a truly choice roll with 20 pieces that *all* deserve individual attention from would-be bidders! (Total: 20 pieces)
- 639 Three rolls of 1898-O Morgan dollars, put aside decades ago. Average grade MS-61 to MS-63.** Mainly brilliant with some displaying attractive delicate toning. A very nice group. (Total: 3 rolls, 60 pieces)

**Gem Uncirculated 1898-S Morgan \$1**



- 640 1898-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A fairly plentiful date that takes on an aura of respectability at the MS-65 gem level. Strong underlying lustre forms the perfect complement to faint champagne toning.

**Gem 1898-S Morgan Dollar**



- 641 1898-S MS-65 (NGC).** Lightly mottled brown flecks on the obverse with splashes of magenta, green, and gold at the center, give the coin a variegated and attractive aspect that is sure to appeal to the many specialist who pay strong premiums for old-time toning. The reverse of this particular piece is fully brilliant, original, with light yellow toning. A few marks are seen toward the top of the coin, accounted for in the grading process. No doubt in an original bag of 1,000 pieces this coin remained face-outward toward the cloth, giving it the toning on one side.



- 642 **1899 MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and quite attractive. About a typical strike, with some lightness probably not worthy of mention (certification services are silent on the subject as are most cataloguers).

The MS-65 category is a defining level for many Morgan dollar specialists. This piece, attractive and above average in eye appeal, will fill the bill nicely.

- 643 **1899-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant with satiny lustre, well struck, and very beautiful, this 1899-O is probably among the top 1% of its kind in existence today.

### Seldom Seen Mint State 1901 \$1 Superb Eye Appeal



- 644 **1901 MS-63 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, and *really choice*, this is one of the nicest Mint State 1901 dollars we have seen in a long time. Many others are either in lower level or rather dull in appearance or lack eye appeal. This coin has *superb eye appeal*, an attractiveness not often seen even on higher level pieces (themselves great rarities). We suggest that you linger long in the viewing of this coin, and if you agree with our statements, submit a very strong bid, not for a typical or average MS-63 coin, but worthy of *this* specimen. You will be proud to own it.

- 645 **1901-S MS-63.** A satiny specimen with strong lustre, a bold strike, and great eye appeal for the assigned grade. A scarce semi-key date in choice Mint State or finer, and worthy of pursuit as such.

- 646 **1903-O MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, and beautiful—one of the finer certified examples of this, the great “story coin” in the Morgan dollar series. Dave Bower’s book, *More Adventures With Rare Coins*, devotes a chapter to this particular issue—well worth reading.

### Elusive Gem Uncirculated 1903-S \$1



- 647 **1903-S MS-65 (PCGS).** From a modest mintage for the date of just under 1.25 million pieces, most of which saw heavy circula-

tion in commerce. Gem specimens such as the present highly lustrous pale golden coin are always desirable within the context of the series. A few faint flecks can be seen in the obverse field, before Miss Liberty’s portrait, though the overall appeal is still quite substantial. A *condition rarity* specimen.

### Desirable 1904-S \$1 Rarity



- 648 **1904-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with some splashes of golden toning at the rims. Typical strike for 1904-S from the modified reverse hub. Some marks are noted on the cheek, putting it into the MS-64 grade, but the overall aesthetic appeal is that often seen on a piece of higher designation.

Among Morgan dollars the 1904-S is one of the most highly respected key issues, with the supply far short of the demand. The present coin is just dandy at the MS-64 level and highly recommended to one and all.

### Elusive 1904-S Morgan \$1 Choice MS-64 NGC



- 649 **1904-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny silver gray with expansive soft lustre and warm golden highlights on both sides. A prized rarity in Mint State despite a somewhat sizeable mintage for the date of slightly more than 2.3 million coins. As the Bowers reference notes, “The 1904-S dollar is one of the key issues in the series, and in comparison to the demand for them, Mint State pieces are elusive.” We suspect bidding activity for the present lot will reflect Bowers’ sentiments admirably.

- 650 **1921 Morgan. MS-65 (PCGS).** A splendid coin with mottled iridescent toning on the obverse, brilliant reverse with light golden, quite similar to the 1898-S MS-65 (NGC) we offered earlier—similar, that is, in regard to the appearance of the toning and how it got there.

While 1921 Morgan dollars are as common as can be, most lack eye appeal. The present piece is quite attractive and no doubt will land right in the middle of a collection of one of the many Morgan dollar enthusiasts who enjoy toning.



- 651 **1921-D Morgan. MS-66 (NGC).** A satiny, highly lustrous gem example of the only Morgan dollar issue from the Denver Mint.



- 652 **1921-S MS-65 (NGC).** A delightfully frosty and highly lustrous example of the final San Francisco Mint issue in the Morgan dollar series, a satiny gem with warm golden highlights throughout.

- 653 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Splashes of light golden and brown toning over silver surfaces. Some lightness at the centers as always for the 1921 Peace dollar (accounting for the modification to shallower relief in the next year), a nice example of the date and grade.

- 654 **Pair of Peace dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1921. Satiny gold and rose surfaces ☆ 1928. Lustrous champagne surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 655 Two nearly complete Peace dollars sets: ☆ 1921 to 1935-S, lacking only the 1934-S. Grades range from VF to Mint State. Housed in a capital plastic holder ☆ 1922 to 1935-S, lacking the 1921 and 1928. Grades range from VF to Mint State Housed in a Dansco album. In-person inspection is recommended for this group. (Total: 45 pieces)

- 656 **1923 MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant with creamy, satiny lustre. Small die polish patch at left of motto. A common date, to be sure, but most are in considerably lower grade.

- 657 **Selection of 1923 Peace dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63.** Mainly brilliant with the exception of the few pieces which tend to display various shades of attractive toning. (Total: 69 pieces)

- 658 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with splashes of brown and golden toning around the borders. Attractive overall.



- 659 **1924-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with delicate golden toning. Some marks are present, but fewer than typically seen on 1924-S.

If you would like a reality check as to how reasonable the prices are for certain Peace silver dollars of the 1920s, in choice and gem grades, simply look through some issues of the *Coin Dealer Newsletter* for similar pieces during the height of the "Wall Street Money" investment boom of 1989. Today, some of

these issues (just as rare as they were back then), sell for pennies on the 1989 investment buying dollar! The difference is that today in 2004 the demand is real, primarily from numismatists, whereas earlier it was artificially inflated.

- 660 **1924-S MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant with somewhat subdued lustre. Hints of gold on the reverse. A nice coin at the MS-64 grade, a lot of value for the money, as MS-65 coins are worth *far* more. Well worth a second or third look before bidding.

- 661 **Group of Mint State 1925-S Peace dollars, average grade MS-61 to 63 or so.** All are brilliant and highly lustrous. (Total: 19 pieces)

- 662 **Roll of 1926-S Peace dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63.** A brilliant roll of 20 coins, all with strong cartwheel lustre, a few with faint toning highlights. Many are of choice overall quality. (Total: 20 pieces)

- 663 **1927-S MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, beautiful, and within the MS-64 category, one of the nicest seen. One of the key issues in the series, the 1927-S Peace dollar at this level and such nice eye appeal is indeed a great value compared to the figures that such a coin would have sold for 15 years ago.



- 664 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant with satiny lustre. Delicate golden toning. Some bagmarks on the reverse, as nearly always, but mostly hidden by the patination. An outstanding example at the MS-64 grade, far finer than usually seen, as most are fairly "baggy." Worth a premium bid.



- 665 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and attractive specimen with medium golden toning. Quite well struck. Fewer contact marks than expected at the MS-64 grade. In higher levels the 1928-S is much harder to find than its lower mintage Philadelphia counterpart, the latter usually seen choice, the former not often.



## Key Date 1934-S Peace Dollar

Choice MS-63 NGC



- 666 **1934-S MS-63 (NGC).** A sparkling lustrous specimen with faint golden hues at the rims. The key date in the series, especially when found at MS-63, as here, or finer. Always in demand, as bidding activity will no doubt prove.

667 **Large selection of Mint State and Proof Eisenhower dollars.**

**Mint State dollars.** ☆ 1971 MS-65 (ANACS) ☆ 1971-D MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1971-S 40% Silver. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1971-S 40% Silver. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1972 (5). MS-65 (PCGS) (2); MS-64 (PCGS) (2); and MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1972-D MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1972-S 40% Silver. (4). MS-68 (PCGS); MS-67 (PCGS) (2) and MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1973 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1973-D MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1973-S 40% Silver. MS-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1974 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1974-D MS-65 (2). (PCGS) and (NGC) ☆ 1974-S 40% Silver. (4). MS-67 (PCGS) (2); MS-67 (ICG); and MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1976 Type I. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1976 Type II. (2). MS-65 (PCGS) and MS-64 (PCI) ☆ 1976-D Type I. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1976 D Type II. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1976-S 40% Silver. (3). MS-67 (PCGS) and MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1977 (2). MS-66 (PCGS) and MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1977-D MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1978 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1978-D (3). MS-66 (PCGS) and MS-65 (NGC) (2). All are lustrous and attractive with some displaying delicate toning and others richly toned. **Proof dollars:** ☆ 1971-S Silver. Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1971-S Proof-69 Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1972-S Silver. Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) (2) ☆ 1973-S Silver. Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1973-S Clad. Proof-69 Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1974-S Silver. Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1974-S Silver. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S Clad. Type I. (2). Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG) and Proof-67 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S 40% Silver. Type I. (3) Proof-69 Deep Cameo (ICG); Proof-68 Ultra Cameo (NGC) and Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S Clad. Type II. Proof-69 (2). Ultra Cameo (NGC) and Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1977-S Proof-69 (2). Deep Cameo (ICG) and Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1978-S Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC). All are reflective with some displaying lovely toning. A very nice group of Eisenhower dollars. (Total: 58 pieces)

- 668 **Selection of certified Mint State and Proof Susan B. Anthony dollars.** **Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1979-P MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1979-S (7). MS-67 (PCGS) (5); MS-66 (PCGS) and MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1979-D MS-66 (6). (PCGS) (5) and (ANACS) ☆ 1980-P MS-66 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1980-S (4). MS-66 (NGC) (3) and MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1981-P MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1981-D MS-66 (4). (PCGS) (3) and (NGC) ☆ 1981-S (2) MS-65 (PCGS) and MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1999-P (4). MS-67 (PCGS); MS-67 W (NGC) and MS-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1999-D (7). MS-68 (NGC); MS-67 (PCGS) (4) and MS-66 (PCGS) (2). All are lustrous with some displaying lovely iridescent toning. A very attractive group. **Proof dollars:** ☆ 1979-S Type I. (3). Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS); Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) and Proof-67 Ultra Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1979-S Type II. (3). Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) and Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1980-S Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) ☆ 1981-S Type I. (2). Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) and Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC) ☆ 1999-P (3). Proof-70 Deep Cameo (ICG) and Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS) (2). All are reflective with some brilliant and some displaying lovely golden toning. (Total: 53 pieces)

## TRADE DOLLARS

### Choice Proof 1873 Trade Dollar

An Unsung Proof Rarity



- 669 **1873 Proof-63.** Deeply mirrored fields and lightly frosted motifs are the calling cards of this scarce Proof issue from the first year of the trade dollar series. The Proof mintage for the date is considered to be 600 pieces, though Harry X Boosel expostulated that it could have been as high as 865 pieces. An unsung rarity among Proof issues in the series, with the Bowers *Encyclopedia* relating that: "Market values have not reflected this rarity, for the later-date Proof trade dollars, 1878-1883, are rarer as dates, because no related circulation strike mintages were produced. Thus, in the early 1990s the typical coin buyer entering the market would find a 'rare' Proof 1880 trade dollar, of which 1,987 were struck, to be ostensibly more attractive to buy than a hard to find Proof 1873, with a Proof mintage of 600 (or 865?) coins, for 1873 trade dollars also exist in large numbers in circulation strike form. Today, the 1873 is the rarest Proof date of the regular 1873-1883 issues." Rarity awaits!



## Choice Uncirculated 1874-S Trade \$1



- 670 **1874-S MS-63 (NGC).** A frosty and highly lustrous example of this popular date from the trade dollar series. Nicely struck for the date, with just a touch of weakness at Liberty's head and foot on the obverse, and with similar lightness of strike at opposite places on the reverse. A very large percentage of the nearly 2.6 million 1874-S trade dollars struck were sent to the Orient where they saw extensive use in commerce, the end result being that this date is immensely more elusive than is commonly thought where Mint State pieces are concerned. All in all, the present coin represents a great opportunity for those who know just how elusive 1874-S trade dollars really are in choice Mint State!

## Superb Gem Proof 1875 Trade \$1

Type I/I, Early Style



- 671 **1875 Proof-66 (NGC).** Mottled lilac-gray and blue toning over mirror surfaces. Some light striking on the eagle's leg to the right, this being typical not only of 1875 but of most other trade dollars as well.

The present coin stands as just one of five graded by NGC as Proof-66, with two finer, projecting it into a very elite atmosphere.

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer within designation (Proof-67).

## Lustrous 1876-S Trade Dollar

Type I/I



- 672 **1876-S Type I/I. MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with a few splashes of gold, this is certainly one of the nicest 1876-S trade dollars we have ever seen. Moreover, the piece has a *very sharp strike*, including at the star centers on the obverse and on the eagle's leg on the right side of the reverse (two of the points of observation). A premium quality example that is sure to attract wide bidding attention.



- 673 **1877-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant with satiny lustre. Well struck. Although this is graded MS-62, there are a fair number of trade dollars in the market with higher numbers that do not hold a candle to this. Examine it carefully, and if you agree, bid liberally!

## Choice 1878-S Trade Dollar



- 674 **1878-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Gorgeous satiny lustre, delicate lilac toning, and well struck features add up to create one of the nicest 1878-S trade dollars—never mind that it is graded *only* MS-64! If trade dollars are your forte, examine this carefully and you won't let it go! Actually, there is some price where reason will intercede, but in our opinion it is worth far more than a run-of-the-mill MS-64.



**Incredible Gem 1879 Proof Trade \$1**  
None Finer Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 675 1879 Proof-68 (NGC).** An incredibly beautiful, breathtaking, exciting specimen—combining virtual perfection of surfaces with some of the finest iridescent old-time toning we have ever seen. Moreover, although four have been certified at this level by NGC, not a single coin is higher. To see this coin is to want to own it, so be careful! It may well spoil you!

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

**Finest PCGS 1879 Trade \$1**  
Only Certified Proof-67 Deep Cameo



(2x photo)

- 676 1879 Proof-67 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant, beautiful, and everything else desirable—a nice match, disregarding a slight difference in grading numbers, to the 1879 earlier described. If you have more money than you know what to do with, and if you want to show both obverse and reverse in your 1879 trade set, here is the opportunity! Seriously, on its own the present piece is certainly one of the finest in the world—incredible.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within designation.



## Choice Proof 1882 Trade \$1



- 677 **1882 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Steel blue and lavender toning over deep mirror surfaces. Well struck. A high level example of this desirable Proof-only issue. The popularity of Proof trade dollars seems everlasting, and whenever we offer nice ones there is a bidding scramble. The present coin will no doubt participate in such activity.

## GOLD DOLLARS

Gold dollars in this sale begin with 1849—what better starting place?—and end with the final date of the denomination, 1889. Along the way stops are made at such dates as a Mint State-62 1854-D, an 1857-D in the same grade, a pair of MS-63 1858-D pieces, a Mint State-62 1859-D, and a splendid choice Proof-64 1876 rarity from the Pittman Collection. Numerous other highlights are included, making for a memorable offering of these tiny yet impressive gold coins. All gold dollar photographs are 2x.

## Impressive Gem 1849 No L Gold \$1



- 678 **1849 Open Wreath, No L. MS-66 (PCGS).** Open wreath. Small head of Liberty, tip of coronet points nearly to star at 11:00. Somewhat prooflike in appearance, with lightly reflective fields and frosty motifs. A satiny gem with strong and imposing lustre, and with pale olive highlights on both sides. Essentially as sharp as you will ever find Longacre's Type I gold dollar design, and highly appealing as such. Of the seven finest examples of this issue certified by PCGS, the present coin is bettered by just one specimen. PCGS Population: 6; 1 finer (MS-67).

## Gem Mint State 1849 Gold \$1

Open Wreath, L on Truncation



- 679 **1849 Open Wreath, L on Truncation. MS-65 (NGC).** Large head of Liberty, tip of coronet points directly between two stars. A satiny olive gold gem with frosty cartwheel lustre on the obverse and with lively, satin lustre on the reverse. Sharp and crisp design elements in all places save for the exact center of Liberty's hair. Still, every bit the gem you would expect it to be.
- 680 **Quartette of gold dollars:** ☆ 1849-O EF-40. Subdued yellow gold ☆ 1851 AU-50. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1854 Type II. VF-35. Pale golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1862 AU-55. Lustrous yellow gold. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 681 **Pair of Mint State gold dollars:** ☆ 1850 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous golden yellow surfaces with splashes of rose ☆ 1854 Type I. MS-61 (NGC). Bright and lustrous golden orange surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 682 **Quartette of gold dollars:** ☆ 1850 Net VF-35. Lightly polished ☆ 1853-C Net F-15. Plugged at top ☆ 1853-O Net EF-40. Light scratches on both surfaces ☆ 1855 Net VF-25. Dented. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 683 **Quintette of gold dollars:** ☆ 1852 EF-40. Reddish gold at the devices ☆ 1853 AU-58. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1854 Type I. MS-60 (2). Both are lustrous. One has yellow gold surfaces while the other is rose-gold ☆ 1859 MS-61. Lustrous and attractive. (Total: 5 pieces)

## Attractive 1853 Gold \$1



- 684 **1853 MS-64 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with bright and lively splashes of orange iridescence in the protected areas. Choice for the grade.



- 685 **1854 Type II. AU-58.** A frosty golden specimen of one of the most popular of all gold dollar issues, a coin with grand lustre and equally exciting eye appeal.



## Remarkable 1854-D Gold Dollar

Condition Census Mint State



- 686 **1854-D Type I. MS-62 (NGC).** A nicely struck, lustrous, rare, and very desirable example of the 1854 Dahlonega Mint gold dollar. Only eight have been certified at this level by NGC, with a solitary example at a higher level, just barely.

The obverse is quite attractive, lustrous, and at a medium golden color. There is some lightness of the hair details, as usual. The star points are all there and are well defined. The dentils vary in sharpness, this being true of all authentic examples that have come to hand. The reverse is mostly well struck, some of the dentils being less so, and with some lightness at the lower part of the wreath. The date is very bold, as is the mintmark, the lustre is intense, and the color is an attractive golden orange.

The writer has been keeping track of gold coins in notes and files for many years, indeed decades, and one of these times we will either publish a series of monographs by denominations (such as starting with gold dollars) or do something encyclopedic in the way of a gold book. In the meantime, it is interesting to see how things change. Regarding the 1854-D gold dollar, just 2,935 were made. The desirability of the issue was realized by the late 19th century, and in the more than a century since that time there have been many auction descriptions, many of the more interesting ones captured and saved by us. In general, in recent times more and more words have been expended on typical listings of 1854-D gold dollars, including by ourselves, but not much new information has come to light. Grading is an unusual art in the field of Dahlonega and also Charlotte coins, as weak striking and poor planchet quality is often seen, and this is difficult to decipher—should it be factored in with the grade or should it not? Along the way, in recent years there has been a grade inflation—at least that's our opinion. Many gold coins that were called, say AU-58 15 years ago are now in the Mint State category. All of this makes it rather puzzling to determine how many gold coins of a certain variety exist at a certain grade level. If anything, population reports plus inflation add up to indicating that certain pieces considered to be great rarities in the past are less rare now. In actuality, the coins haven't changed, but the interpretations have. That said, without doubt, any high-grade 1854-D gold dollar is rare. However, it is virtually impossible to sort them out in quantity based upon reported grading numbers alone, as there are so many variables. No matter what, the present piece certainly is notable.

NGC Census: 8; 1 finer (MS-63).



- 687 **1856 Slanted 5. MS-64 (PCGS).** Glistening deep orange gold with bursts of pale rose and faint sky blue that enhance the overall charm of this lustrous Type III gold dollar.

## Marvelous 1857-D Gold Dollar

Exceptionally High Quality



- 688 **1857-D MS-62 (PCGS).** Gold dollars struck at the Charlotte and Dahlonega Mints in the mid and late 1850s are notorious for their poor quality. Among these is the 1857-D, as offered here, many examples of which range from wretched to scruffy to barely acceptable. The present piece is a marvelous exception. The obverse is lustrous, frosty, fairly well struck, with the letters especially heavy and bold, and although with some lightness at the very high areas, is not much different than a Philadelphia Mint coin of the same date might appear. The reverse is brilliant, lustrous, and with a lot of "life." There is some lightness of definition at the second figure of the date, the wreath bow, and certain of the dentils, but overall the quality is far finer than normally seen. While certain Mint State pieces are such by *wishful thinking*, in our opinion, this is an exception—and we unhesitatingly concur with PCGS in the attribution. According to the numbers issued by that service, there have been six other occasions for similar certifications (not necessarily representing six *different* coins), with none higher. While no definite comparison could be made without seeing others side by side, we seriously doubt if *any* coin exceeds this, and probably most are less in quality. All of this said, here indeed is a truly fantastic gold dollar, a great highlight and treasure for the specialist.

PCGS Population: 6; none finer.

## Condition Census 1858-D Gold Dollar

Superb Quality



- 689 **1858-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Here is another marvelous Dahlonega Mint gold dollar, with the obverse being quite well struck, save for the very highest parts of the portrait, with deep rich lustre, heavy lettering, and bold dentils—gorgeous. The reverse also does itself proud with excellent striking on the wreath to the left and right, and with just a tinge of lightness, scarcely worth mentioning, at the center of the date and the lower part of the wreath. The mintmark is bold, and all dentils are present. Among PCGS graded coins, there are seven instances of similar certification and three instances higher, making this piece clearly Condition Census from an absolute numerical viewpoint. However, in the field of Charlotte and Dahlonega coins, aesthetic value and eye appeal can overwhelm numerical listings, this being our opinion, the present coin scores high on both points, generating a truly memorable specimen!

PCGS Population: 7; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).



## Another Incredible 1858-D Gold Dollar



- 690 1858-D MS-63 (NGC).** A brilliant and lustrous piece, very similar to the preceding in striking, not quite as bright, but highly lustrous and very desirable—another simply incredible coin. Within the purview of NGC there have been seven coins certified at this level and one higher.

Not often is even one AU 1858-D gold dollar offered in one of our sales. Here are two of them—truly incredible! If you missed the first, here is the second. Or, perhaps you have passed by the first waiting for this opportunity. Either way, each coin is a treasure.

NGC Census: 7; 1 finer (MS-66).

## Mint State 1859-D Gold Dollar

### Another Incredible Coin



- 691 1859-D MS-62 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, and fairly well struck—a coin in bright yellow gold with a lot of “life” and “personality” to it, a gorgeous specimen, a treasure. Indeed, this is one of the most exciting branch mint gold dollars we have ever seen.

Among NGC coins a number of others have been graded at this level, and some higher, but probably a number of these have very little eye appeal. Not so with the coin offered here. The present piece combines a fairly high number with excellent eye appeal, a great opportunity is at hand.

## Choice Proof 1876 Gold \$1

### The Pittman Coin

### Tied for Finest Seen by PCGS



- 692 1876 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Deeply frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields contrast brightly, though no cameo notation was made by PCGS. Deep honey gold with strong orange highlights. One of 45 Proofs of the date minted, with perhaps 25 to 30 examples still extant. Within the context of rare U.S. gold, even a population of “just” 30 pieces makes for a rare date, and consequently, a rare

offering. Some light field abrasions no doubt account for the grade, otherwise the coin is absolutely choice. Further, no Proof example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

In the John Jay Pittman Collection catalogue, author and noted gold authority David Akers made the following observations regarding the obverse die used to coin this precious golden treasure, remarking: “This Proof was struck using a new obverse die that shows none of the die lapping and polishing inside the leading feather on the headdress that characterizes the Proofs from 1862-1873, and 1875. The die is easily identified, however, by the die file mark that runs under the right foot of the first A in AMERICA toward the M. Some other Proofs of this year have the die lapping (cf. Trompeter: 22) so it is clear that the old 1862 obverse die was used for some, but not all, of the Proof run of 1876, and this new obverse die was also used for an unknown quantity.”

*From David Akers Numismatics, Inc.'s sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part I, October 1997, Lot 912. Purchased as part of a four-piece 1876 gold Proof set by John Jay Pittman from B.A. Seaby of England, on August 25, 1947 for the then princely sum of \$500.*

## Visually Stunning 1883 Gold Dollar

### Proof-66 DCAM PCGS

### Finest Graded by PCGS



- 693 1883 Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** A singularly impressive Proof gold dollar that caused the present writer to perform a classic double take when it first crossed his desk. Deep honey gold mirrors and heavily frosted lighter gold devices create an outstanding cameo contrast that is seldom duplicated. Variety with broadly repunched date numerals, here plainest within the upper loop of the first 8, within the same loop of the second 8 and at the bottom of that numeral as well, and also at the numeral 3. From a Proof mintage for the date of 207 pieces, struck at a time when speculation in Proof gold coins was beginning to manifest itself. Of the number struck, probably half or slightly more can be accounted for today. This enticing and exciting gem is the only gold dollar of the date called Proof-66 DCAM by PCGS, with no other examples of the date certified finer within the DCAM category. You could do far worse than be the successful bidder on this beautiful gold dollar.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.



- 694 1889 MS-63.** A frosty and lustrous honey gold specimen from the final year of issue within the denomination. Pale rose and orange highlights are in full bloom on the surfaces of this conservatively graded gold dollar. Sharply struck as well, and a pleasing coin to examine in the close-up mode!



## QUARTER EAGLES

Quarter eagles don't quite garner the attention of double eagles, or even eagles, but they have their own diehard enthusiasts. Early quarter eagle collectors often revel in die varieties and die states, sometimes collecting them together with the dimes that so often share a reverse die. For those who specialize in early issues, the presence of a 1797, an 1808, and an 1834 Motto all in the same sale recalls some of the great collections of the past. Indeed, two different 1797 \$2.50s are present here, one a *unique* die state with the entire right portion of the obverse broken away! Any and all who enjoy early type coins should view this spectacular piece. The 1808 is necessary for any type collector, and the runaway record price set by the Jung specimen may be a predictor of how strong even this AU piece could be. The 1834 "old tenor" issue is a great rarity, with perhaps fewer than 15 in existence. Mintmarked pieces included 1839 issues from both Charlotte and Dahlonega, an elusive 1842-D in AU, and the famed 1870-S. The 1875 Philadelphia quarter eagle is an all-time classic, though "only" AU, and we expect excited competition for the remarkable Proof 1878 of the same design type. Among Indian quarter eagles, an MS-64 specimen of the 1914-D leads.

### Rare and Desirable 1797 \$2.50

Only 427 Struck



(2x photo)

- 695 **1797 Breen-1. Rarity-5. VF-30 (PCGS).** A charming specimen of this classic American rarity. Pleasing even light yellow gold, reflective on the reverse and showing some traces of remaining mint lustre. Very well detailed for the assigned grade, and housed in an older green label PCGS holder. Some very short adjustment marks remain above 9:00 on the obverse rim, scattered minor marks including one before Liberty's chin and a thin scratch between IT of UNITED, a few random lint marks including a vertical one behind the cap and two after STATES. A rare issue in all grades, though most known specimens are VF or so, and Breen never saw a Mint State piece. PCGS has certified two Mint State examples, both below MS-63, among the 17 times they have certified an example of this issue (a figure that may only represent a dozen coins); NGC has certified a specimen of this issue on 11 occasions and offered a Mint State grade twice. In a world of inflated rarities, condition rarities, and hype, this issue remains a truly rare coin in every grade, a date known by a single die variety that is necessarily to complete any set of this popular denomination. The natural eye appeal and overall quality of this coin would place it at the center of any well formed collection.

The heavy obverse die crack seen on this piece is clearly what condemned the die to an early death (and the date to rarity status). It is present on all known pieces, but only one specimen is known with a full break—see next lot.

It is interesting to note that this reverse die was also used to strike 1798/7 dimes at a later point in time.

### Unique Broken Die 1797 \$2.50

A Singularly Impressive Coin



(2x photo)

- 696 **1797 Breen-1. Rarity-5. Unique for die state. VG-8 (NGC).** One of the most incredible early type coins we have ever encountered, in any grade or denomination. All known 1797 quarter eagles were struck from the same obverse and reverse dies, only to the extent of a few hundred pieces (427, to be exact). Every specimen known from the 1797 obverse shows a long die crack from Y of LIBERTY through the outside points of star 13. That is, until the discovery of this specimen, which shows the entire portion of the obverse die outside the crack now completely gone—fallen away to create one of the most massive cuds on any coin of this era. The top of Y has been swallowed by the cud, as have all stars on the right side of the obverse except for star 13 and two points of star 12. This is a result of perhaps 15% of the die simply breaking away, which even in the earliest days of the Mint would have resulted in the die being pulled from service.

This die state is **unique**, known only by this worn specimen despite study of catalogues and in-depth collections. Bass never owned this die state. We may assume that, unlike some who would say a coin is the first struck from a pair of dies, this piece is likely the *last* struck from this pair of dies, or at least very nearly so. The coin is well worn but still all major design elements are bold. A horizontal scratch in front of Liberty's eye identifies this specimen. The weak area at AMERI on the reverse is the result of poor striking pressure on that portion of the reverse die, a by-product of having no obverse die there to push against! Of course, beyond the interesting die state, this is still a specimen of a very rare early gold issue and a pleasing one at that. We expect great excitement when this coin crosses the block, and we can imagine that any early gold specialist would fight for the chance to include this piece in their collection.

*From Stack's sale of January 1994, Lot 1709. The original lot ticket accompanies this lot.*



### Important 1808 \$2.50 Rarity A One-Year-Only Design Type



(2x photo)

- 697 **1808 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS).** A sparkling yellow gold specimen of a prominent rarity, one that shows pale orange highlights on the high points with some reflective surface around the devices and a nuance of olive iridescence overall. Of the 2,710 examples of this one-year-only design type struck, no more than a tiny proportion of the mintage—probably far less than 10%—still exists in all grades for today's specialists. Indeed, if a poll of informed numismatists was taken, the 1808 quarter eagle might be voted the rarest individual design type in U.S. numismatics! As it is, demand for this rarity in *any grade* far exceeds supply; the absolute need for this issue in a gold type set is one driving factor. While the present coin will only "supply" one collector, it will be coveted by many. Bid liberally or face disappointment!

### Classic 1834 Quarter Eagle Rarity With Motto Perhaps 15 Known



(2x photo)

- 698 **1834 B-1. Rarity-6. Capped Bust. With Motto. AU-55 (PCGS).** One of the great rarities of the American gold series, a coin which deserves nearly every superlative a cataloguer could carelessly toss its way but somehow seems destined to see little of the acclaim reserved for several issues which are multiples more common. Indeed, even among quarter eagles the 1834 is a rarity of the first water, comparable to the famed 1841 "Little Princess" or the 1854-S, and it certainly outranks the 1796 No Stars or the 1848 CAL in terms of pure rarity.

Though 4,000 were apparently struck, each 1834 With Motto quarter eagle was worth \$2.66 the moment it dropped from the dies, and most never saw the light of day. In June 1834, the Congress officially changed the weight and fineness of all new gold coins, making this Capped Bust type obsolete, and consigning most of this

issue to the melter's pot. Those that survive uniformly show at least traces of reflective surface, including the present specimen, forcing some to speculate that all known were coined as Proofs. While the specimen in the National Numismatic Collection is unquestionably a Proof or "master coin," others have been described as "lightly rubbed Proof" or "ex-Proof," which under more correct appraisal may simply mean that this issue—like other gold coins of this era—was simply struck with prooflike fields. This piece still shows a considerable proportion of those prooflike fields, especially around the peripheries. The central fields show only the light scattered contact marks that gentle circulation would imbue, none are serious or disfiguring. We note two tiny digs over the reverse olive branch as an identifier.

Breen identified 15 specimens in his 1988 *Encyclopedia*, though since he missed a 1984 appearance in a Bowers and Merena sale that list may not be accurate. In that 1984 sale, 11 specimens were identified positively. Most known specimens tend to be about AU, though two are known to be heavily worn. This example is a lovely specimen of this rare mintage, unaffected by either circulation damage or collector mishandling, fully deserving of its assigned grade. Its purchase would be a feather in the cap of any early gold specialist.

PCGS Population: 2; 6 finer (MS-63 finest). PCGS has certified an 1834 Capped Bust quarter eagle only nine times, though the number of discrete specimens that represents is unknown.

### Lustrous Mint State 1834 \$2.50



- 699 **1834 B-6138. Classic Head. MS-61 (NGC).** Good lustre on frosty medium yellow gold surfaces. Nicely struck for the issue, though not fully struck, with only minor flatness over the ear but good definition in the eagle and shield. Some scattered marks, horizontal abrasion across the jawline, curved nick off the bridge of Liberty's nose. An important historical issue, released in the late summer of 1834—thereby reintroducing circulating gold coinage to a generation that had never seen them in pocket.
- 700 **Selection of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1836 Classic Head. EF-40. Soft yellow surfaces with hints of rose at the devices ☆ 1878 Liberty Head. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, reverse scratches ☆ 1900 MS-60. Lustrous yellow surfaces ☆ 1903 AU-58. Lustrous with a hint of rose ☆ 1907 MS-60. Lustrous with delicate toning at the peripheries ☆ 1910 Indian Head. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1928 AU-55. Lustrous with a small copper spot noted on the reverse. (Total: 7 pieces)



### Mint State 1837 \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 701 **1837 Breen-6145. MS-60 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Plenty of mint bloom resides in the recessed areas, and save for a small area at the exact center of the coin and a few obverse stars, the strike is crisp and bold. A choice example of the date and grade combination, and an ideal selection for a burgeoning U.S. gold coin collection.



- 702 **1838-C Net VF-35, EF-45 sharpness, lightly cleaned.** A medium olive gold example of the first coinage from the Charlotte Mint. Seemingly thicker and with raised double rim from 10:00 to 2:00 on the obverse, as often seen for the date. Broadly repunched C mintmark. Shallow depression on Miss Liberty's cheek, as Breen noted regarding the date, "often shows depression on cheek, from foreign matter adhering to die; this varies in position." From a modest mintage for the date of just 7,880 pieces, with survivors from that mintage often in lesser grades than the present coin. A pleasing coin despite a few faint marks and the remnants of a faint, light cleaning. Take a good look before bidding judgement is passed.

### Desirable 1839-C Classic Head \$2.50

Very Few Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 703 **1839-C AU-55 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous pale yellow gold with some deeper highlights in the protected regions. From the second year of Charlotte Mint coinage operations, and the last of just two years with obverse mintmark placement; the mintmark position was moved to the reverse of the denomination in 1840 with the advent of the Liberty motif by Gobrecht, and remained thusly through the demise of the denomination in 1929. The Winter reference on the Charlotte Mint notes two varieties for the date, the 1839/8 overdate, and the 1839/9 repunched 9 variety; the

present coin shows no traces of either style 9, but is probably a late state of the repunched 9 variety. Regardless of its variety attribution, we are faced with a lively and lustrous choice AU example of one of the most popular of all Classic Head gold issues. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen, and just two of those are Mint State, both MS-62. This attractive AU-55 coin has a lot going for it, and we suspect bidding activity will reflect as much.

PCGS Population: 19; 7 finer (MS-62 finest).

### Attractive AU 1839-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 704 **1839-D AU-53 (NGC).** Repunched date, long misattributed (in our opinion) as an overdate. Lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive and honey highlights, especially in the legend on the reverse. Some central striking weakness, as typically found for this popular Dahlonega Mint issue. Typical survivors from the mintage of 13,674 pieces are EF or so, and frequently in lesser grade. A few faint marks are noted on the surfaces of this attractive coin, none of them of sufficient merit to challenge the overall aesthetics of the piece.



- 705 **1840-C EF-40 (ANACS).** Medium honey gold with a modicum of lustre in the recessed areas. Some shallow planchet depressions, as struck, are noted on the obverse solely for accuracy. No marks of major consequence are noted. Only 12,822 quarter eagles of the date were produced in Charlotte.

### Lustrous AU 1842-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 706 **1842-D AU-50 (NGC).** A lustrous yellow gold specimen with pale golden highlights. A popular rarity that saw a production run of just 4,643 pieces and as Breen noted in his *Encyclopedia* (1988),



this date is "prohibitively rare above EF." Broadly repunched 18 in date, a diagnostic of this rarity. A few faint marks are noted, though none of them is overly disturbing.



- 707 **1843-C Large Date, Plain 4. VF-30.** Medium yellow gold with olive highlights. A few tiny marks and a faint, well-hidden reverse scratch are noted, though their presence is not of any great importance. Some repunching noted at the date numerals. More readily available than its Small Date, Crosslet 4 counterpart, and popular as such.



- 708 **1843-D Small Date. EF-45.** Light lemon-gold with olive highlights. Faintly cleaned some time ago, and with a tiny reverse dig noted behind the eagle's head. A popular Dahlonega issue with type collectors.

### Lustrous Choice AU 1844-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 709 **1844-D AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with a distinctive olive cast. The fields are somewhat reflective, especially so around the design elements. Few marks of any merit are noted, and the overall appeal is quite substantial for the date and grade. Boldly struck, especially so within the context of Dahlonega Mint quarter eagles and worthy of special attention as such. Its somewhat modest mintage of 17,332 pieces places this date in the middle range of rarities within the denomination from the issuing mint. In short, an elusive date in a choice grade.

### Choice AU 1846-D \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 710 **1846-D AU-55 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with a faint olive cast. Well struck on both sides, with only some slight circulation wear marring the sharpness of the design elements. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. A pleasing, somewhat prooflike example of this scarce and popular Dahlonega Mint issue.

### Attractive 1850-D Quarter Eagle



- 711 **1850-D AU-53 (PCGS).** Deep olive gold with generous amounts of mint lustre present. Very few marks of any size are noted on either side, making for a choice example of the date and grade. Just 12,148 quarter eagles were produced in Dahlonega this year, and Breen considered the date to be "extremely rare in AU." A grand opportunity for an alert quarter eagle collector or Dahlonega Mint specialist.



- 712 **1852-D Net VF-20, VF-30 sharpness, lightly cleaned.** Medium honey gold with deepening highlights at the rims. Lightly cleaned long ago, not harshly so, and now naturally readjusting in appearance. A prized rarity, as only 4,078 quarter eagles of the date were produced in Dahlonega. Essentially mark free save for a tiny peck here or there, and, despite a long ago cleaning, the overall appeal is still fairly substantial. An affordable example of a classic scarcity.

- 713 **Selection of Liberty quarter eagles:** ☆ 1854 AU-58, lightly cleaned ☆ 1861 AU-58. Reddish gold surfaces ☆ 1900 MS-62. Lustrous yellow with hints of rose at the devices ☆ 1902 AU-58. Lustrous yellow ☆ 1903 MS-60. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1905 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1906 MS-60. Lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 714 **Trio of San Francisco quarter eagles:** ☆ 1860-S Net F-12; sharpness of VF-30. Cleaned and soldered with some edge damage ☆ 1861-S Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1871-S Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50. Light scratches. (Total: 3 pieces)





- 715 **1869-S AU-55 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with generous amounts of lustre in the protected areas. Devoid of serious marks and attractive for the grade.

### Uncirculated 1870-S \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 716 **1870-S MS-61 (NGC).** A lustrous specimen with bright yellow mint brilliance on the obverse, and with warm honey gold and rose on the reverse. A scarce date in Uncirculated grades, its mintage of 16,000 pieces yielding typical survivors today in the VF to EF range. In fact, just five examples of the date have been graded finer than the present coin by NGC. A decidedly choice representative of the date and grade combination.

NGC Census: 5; 5 finer (MS-64 finest).

Liberty's portrait on the obverse of this small gold coin provides an interesting look into die finishing techniques of the era. Numerous raised die polish lines can be seen on her neck, and among the letters of LIBERTY as well. Further, a small raised "bar" closed the L in LIBERTY. The "bar" is no doubt the result of a minor slip of the hand of a mint employee while dealing with the die finishing process.

### Mint State 1871 \$2.50

Mintage: 5,320



- 717 **1871 MS-61 (PCGS).** Warm honey gold with vivid orange and rose highlights. Somewhat prooflike in appearance, and absolutely choice for the assigned grade. A thoroughly pleasing and entirely acceptable example of this scarce and popular low-mintage date. The Philadelphia Mint produced just 5,320 circulation strikes of the date and attractive Mint State specimens are fairly scarce across the board. The next owner of this quarter eagle will be absolutely amazed at the sharpness of strike and overall quality of the present piece, especially considering the assigned grade.

PCGS Population: 3; 18 finer (MS-65 finest).

### Low-Mintage 1874 Quarter Eagle



- 718 **1874 AU-58 (NGC).** Rich orange gold with deeper orange highlights in places, and with bursts of mint brilliance throughout. Quarter eagles were only struck in Philadelphia in 1874, and just 3,920 circulation strikes and 20 attendant Proofs were run off the presses. While not an extremely rare date, its low mintage certainly points to great scarcity, and when found above EF or so it becomes a date to reckon with. Nicely struck and exhibiting a generous quotient of eye appeal.

### Classic 1875 Quarter Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

- 719 **1875 AU-58 (PCGS).** There aren't many United States gold coins with a circulation mintage below 500, but this is one of them. In 1875 only 400 quarter eagles were made for circulation, plus 20 Proofs. Numismatic demand at the time was neatly satisfied by the Proofs, leaving the circulation strikes pieces to eventually scatter here and there. Today, the latter are extreme rarities, and often a period of years will pass between our having opportunities to catalogue and present them for sale. Here is such a rare occasion, a lovely circulation strike, somewhat prooflike, but with light marks and other evidences of limited use. The striking is needle sharp, and the color is beautiful golden orange. The quarter eagle collector will appreciate the present offering as one of relatively few of this issue and grade during the present generation.

PCGS Population: 3; 4 finer (MS-62 finest).



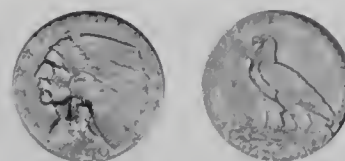
**Impressive Cameo Proof 1878 \$2.50****Just 20 Struck****Tied for Finest Certified by NGC**

(2x photo)

- 720 1878 Proof-64 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** Deep honey gold with warm orange highlights. The devices are frosted and stand boldly out from the deeply mirrored fields. One of just 20 Proofs of the date struck, with perhaps just a dozen or so examples currently known to today's collecting community. Of the *known* specimens, two are permanently housed in museum collections, one each in the American Numismatic Society and the National Coin Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Needless to say, those two specimens are essentially forever removed from bidding competition. Of the other 10 or so Proof examples of the date known, some show signs of mishandling or other impairments. The present specimen is numerically equal to that sold in Part III of the Harry Bass, Jr. Collection (May 2000, Lot 240), a notable accomplishment for *any* coin. Nearly since the day of issue, the 1878 quarter eagle in Proof format has been admired as a prime rarity, and only the most aggressive bidders over the ensuing 125 years have ever been able to acquire one for their collections. Furthermore, the present beauty is tied for finest certified within the Ultra Cameo designation by NGC, no mean feat in itself.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

- 721 1905 MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with a decided olive cast.
- 722 1908 MS-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous yellow gold with frosty surfaces and solid eye appeal for the grade.
- 723 Starter set of Indian quarter eagles 1908 through 1929:** ☆ 1908 AU-55. Golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1909 AU-55. Cleaned ☆ 1910 AU-55. Cleaned ☆ 1911 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1912 AU-50. Cleaned ☆ 1913 AU-58. Lustrous yellow ☆ 1914 AU-58. Rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1914-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1915 ☆ 1925-D EF-45. Harshly cleaned ☆ 1926 AU-50. Cleaned ☆ 1928 AU-55. Lightly cleaned. ☆ 1929 AU-55. Lustrous yellow surfaces. Housed in a Capital Plastic holder. (Total: 13 pieces)
- 724 Complete set of Indian Head quarter eagles 1908-1929, grade average AU-50 to AU-58.** ☆ 1908 ☆ 1909 ☆ 1910 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1911-D. Bold mintmark ☆ 1912 ☆ 1913 ☆ 1914 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1915 ☆ 1925-D ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929. A few have been lightly cleaned long ago, but overall a very nice set. Housed in a Capital Plastic holder. (Total: 15 pieces)



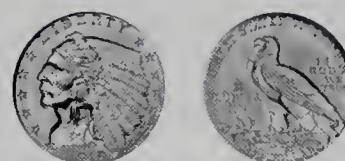
- 725 1910 MS-63 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with a wealth of pale rose lustre.
- 726 1911 MS-63 (PCGS).** Deep orange gold surfaces spring to life with lively cartwheel lustre.
- 727 Grouping of Indian Head quarter eagles:** ☆ 1911 (3). AU-58. Rose-gold surfaces; AU-55. Red at the devices; AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1912 (2). AU-55, AU-50. Both with golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1914-D AU-58. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1928 MS-62. Lustrous yellow gold. (Total: 7 pieces)

**Choice MS-64 1914-D \$2.50**

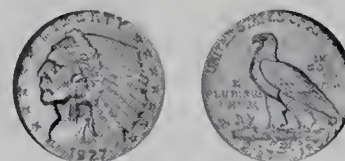
(2x photo)

- 728 1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** A glittering honey gold specimen with strong lustre and a touch of rose toning. While nearly 400 examples of this popular Denver Mint issue have been called MS-64 by NGC, just a baker's dozen have been graded finer—the heavy concentration of MS-64 pieces suggests that more than a few have been resubmitted to NGC in an attempt to garner the coveted MS-65 (or finer) grade.

NGC Census: 391; 13 finer (MS-67 finest).



- 729 1915 MS-63 (NGC).** A satiny honey gold specimen with attractive surfaces and broadly sweeping lustre.



- 730 1927 MS-64 (NGC).** Exceptional eye appeal for the grade. The warm honey gold surfaces are alive with pale rose lustre.



- 731 1928 MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm olive highlights. A choice coin for the grade.



## THREE-DOLLAR GOLD

Three-dollar gold pieces provide a unique challenge among gold coins for collectors, and few intrepid souls assemble the significant challenge of assembling a complete date run (sans the 1870-S, of course, which is on display at the ANA Museum courtesy of the Harry Bass Foundation). For those who would work towards this goal, the present selection includes a nice AU specimen of the only New Orleans issue (1854-O) and the first San Francisco issue (1855-S). For type collectors, either of the superb gem 1878s included here would be an impressive way to represent the design. Proof collectors will enjoy seeing the gem Proof 1883 — perhaps the only way to enjoy it even more would be to own it!

- 732 Pair of three dollar gold pieces:** ☆ 1854 AU-50. Rose toning at the devices, some light hairlines are noted ☆ 1889 AU-58. Lustrous yellow gold with rose highlights and light obverse lines. (Total: 2 pieces)

### Popular 1854-O \$3



(2x photo)

- 733 1854-O AU-53 (NGC).** Distinctive olive gold with a satiny appearance to the surfaces. A few faint marks are scattered, none of them serious enough to merit individual mention. Overall, a pleasing example of the only New Orleans Mint issue of the denomination. While not a spectacular rarity, demand is such for this issue that choice specimens such as the present coin always enjoy strong bidding activity when offered at public auction.

A reverse die crack runs from the rim at 5:00 horizontally across the rightmost ribbon end, and from there across the O mintmark to the opposite ribbon and beyond.

### Scarce 1855-S \$3



- 734 1855-S Net VF-35, EF-45 sharpness, cleaned long ago.** Olive gold with some remaining lustre in the recessed areas. Lightly cleaned long ago, with some modest brush marks the only traces. Now beginning to naturally recolor to a state that more readily befits the assigned grade. Devoid of all but a few tiny marks, and a coin that is quite attractive despite the aforementioned shortcomings. The 1855-S issue is the first within the denomination from our westernmost mint, and saw a mintage of just 6,600 pieces.



- 735 1856 AU-55 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with intense orange iridescence at the rims.

### Choice AU 1857 \$3



- 736 1857 AU-58 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with strong lustre and much yellow brilliance, especially in the protected design areas. Devoid of all but a few trivial marks, and choice in all regards.

### Popular 1874 \$3 Gold



- 737 1874 AU-58.** Frosty yellow gold with a decided olive cast. A lively and lustrous specimen with no marks of consequence and just some faint wear in the satiny fields.

### Gorgeous Gem Uncirculated 1878 \$3



(2x photo)

- 738 1878 MS-66 (PCGS).** A superb gem with lustre and eye appeal that just won't quit! Deep honey gold with rich deposits of pastel rose and sky blue toning supported by the full mint bloom of its satiny gem surfaces. Nicely struck with full tip details to the plumes on the obverse headdress, and with just a touch of lightness at the bow on the reverse. Fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present coin by PCGS, and a glance (or two, or more) at the present coin will suffice to show why!

PCGS Population: 63; 5 finer (all MS-67).



## Second Superb Gem 1878 \$3



(2x photo)

- 739 **1878 MS-66 (NGC).** A lively and incredibly lustrous gem of the finest order. The flashy honey gold surfaces highlight a bold, crisp strike in all areas of the design, and the creamy surfaces practically challenge the viewer to find a disturbance worthy of mention. We're certain the present coin must represent the epitome of the assigned grade in the eyes of NGC—were the present gem any finer it would no doubt be housed in a higher graded Mint State holder!

## Choice Uncirculated 1878 \$3



(2x photo)

- 740 **1878 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty Uncirculated example of the date, a satiny coin with intense honey and butterscotch highlights. Repunching noted in the upper loops of each 8 in the date. The present coin is absolutely choice for the assigned grade.

## Lustrous Uncirculated 1878 \$3



(2x photo)

- 741 **1878 MS-63 (NGC).** Dazzling honey gold with bursts of bright rose and pale orange. Lustre is superb, as is the strike and the overall aesthetic appeal.

## Select Mint State 1878 \$3



- 742 **1878 MS-62 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with impressive lustre and no marks that immediately draw the viewer's attention. Choice for the grade.

## Superb Gem Proof 1883 \$3

Finest PCGS Grade



(2x photo)

- 743 **1883 Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** A brilliant and beautiful coin, one of seven certification instances by PCGS at the Proof-66 level, with none finer. How many *different* coins this represents we do not know. Perhaps only three or four are involved.

Also designated as "Deep Cameo," this specimen exhibits lovely frosted devices and letters set against an "orange-peel" mirror Proof background, an aesthetic treat. It would be difficult to imagine a nicer coin.

For inclusion in a run of \$3 pieces or to stand alone to represent the \$3 in a type set, this elegant, incredible 1883 will be a beacon in the collection of the fortunate buyer.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.



## HALF EAGLES

One of our most consistently struck denominations, half eagles see great demand from type collectors and specialists alike. Our selection here features an especially strong selection of early issues, including AU specimens dated 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803/2, and 1804. Every date of Reich's Capped Bust left design is included. For high-end type collectors, an especially choice Mint State specimen of the 1806 half eagle is a coin to consider very carefully, as is an equally nice 1836 among the brief Classic Head type. Charlotte issues are endlessly popular, and two in this sale are especially notable, a nice 1838-C and the single nicest 1857-C any of us can recall. The choice Mint State 1844 \$5 that follows is an impressive condition rarity, as is the gem 1893-S \$5, and other rarities include the 1871-S and 1883-CC. Proof specimens dated 1896, 1900, 1903, 1906, and 1907 are a magnificent array of special pieces for one sale — and you can add the very special Matte Proof 1911 \$5 from the Childs Collection to them for a truly spectacular offering! Among other Indian \$5s, we can single out a Mint State 1909-O and 1911-D, as well as an especially choice 1912-S graded MS-64. A treasure awaits!

### Elusive 1798 Heraldic Eagle \$5



- 744 1798 Breen 2-D. Rarity-3. Large 8, 13 Stars. AU-58 (NGC). Even yellow gold with good remaining lustre, with strong cartwheel remaining on the lightly reflective reverse. Many tiny scattered marks are noted on the obverse but the eye appeal remains nice. Somewhat weak at central reverse, as commonly encountered for the variety. Breaks at reverse rim near 12:00 are present on all known specimens, though in different states, the present coin being slightly earlier than the main Harry Bass reference coin now on display at the ANA. A desirable specimen of this popular date.

### Beautiful AU 1799 \$5



- 745 1799 Breen 2-B. Rarity-5. Small Stars Reverse. AU-58 (PCGS). Deeply lustrous and nicely reflective yellow gold with attractive orange toning on the highest points of the design. Scattered marks and abrasions but really lovely for the issue and grade; we note only a tiny rim nick over star 8. Some softness of strike at the eagle's neck is typical. A handsome half eagle, a truly choice AU coin, worthy of a fine type or date set.

### Rare 1799 Half Eagle Breen 4-H



- 746 1799 Breen 4-H. Rarity-6+. Large Stars Reverse. AU-50 or so for sharpness, but close inspection reveals that the fields have



been lightly abraded with tiny contact marks. However, the aesthetic appeal is not too severely diminished and the color is a medium yellow gold. The reverse field areas that are not rough are nicely lustrous, while the protected areas around the obverse devices are sharply prooflike. A more affordable example of this rarer die variety.

### Flashy AU 1800 \$5



(2x photo)

- 747 **1800 Breen 1-D. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC).** Rich medium yellow gold with abundant lustre, mostly confined to the obverse periphery but reflective all over the reverse. Scattered light marks and hairlines, none serious, though we note an abrasion between the arrows and shield on the reverse. Interesting late die state with crack through R of AMERICA through both talons, equivalent to Bass II:736. A nice looking specimen that endured only gentle circulation.

### Classic 1803/2 Overdate \$5



(2x photo)

- 748 **1803/2 Breen 2-D. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** Medium yellow gold surfaces are rich with swirling lustre, giving this piece a choice satiny appearance. A sharp specimen, some light adjustment marks at the arrow talon, great eye appeal. Only light contact marks and hairlines are noted under scrutiny, nothing worthy of individual note for a specimen of this grade. The overdate characteristic is plain to the naked eye. A very desirable specimen that would be ideal for an early gold collection that focuses on nice AU coins.

### Choice AU 1804 Half Eagle Breen 3-E



(2x photo)

- 749 **1804 Breen 3-E. Rarity-5. Small 8. AU-58 (NGC).** Nice medium yellow gold with reflective surfaces on both obverse and re-



verse. Bold lustre and excellent visual appeal. Very well detailed on both sides, scattered signs of circulation, die cracks from 3:00 and 6:00 on obverse and another from 3:00 on reverse. This reverse previously did service married to an 1803/2 obverse and now shows evidence of that use, with another more subtle crack running along the wing to the rim above 9:00. Coins with this "magic" date are always popular, especially because so few denominations are readily available—cents, dimes, and quarters are rare, leaving only half cents and gold coins as available. Among gold coins, eagles and quarter eagles are better dates within the type, but the half eagles are essentially collected as type coins, leaving a coin like this as a prime opportunity for collectors enamored of the date 1804.

### Stunning 1806 Half Eagle

Choice Mint State



(2x photo)

- 750 1806 Breen 5-E. Rarity-3. Round 6, 7X6 Stars. MS-64 (PCGS). Rich hazy yellow gold surfaces show abundant satiny cartwheel lustre. A magnificent specimen, as bright with mint frost as it was when Zebulon Pike sighted the mountain named for him in Colorado. The toning is warm and the strike is bold, with only a scant few traces of adjustment marks running diagonally within Liberty's cap. No marks of note are seen under scrutiny in the immaculate fields, only some light hairlines keep this piece from a gem designation. PCGS has certified an 1806 half eagle with round 6 in this grade on 39 occasions—how many actual coins this figure represents is anyone's guess, but considering there is only one MS-65 piece certified, our guess is that the MS-64 figure has been significantly bloated by resubmissions. This piece stands as one of the nicest specimens of this date available for collectors, a sound addition to any advanced collection.

PCGS Population: 39; 1 finer (MS-65).

### Sharp AU 1806 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 751 1806 Breen 5-E. Rarity-3. Round 6, 7X6 Stars. AU-53 (PCGS). An ideal type coin. Bright medium yellow gold with good lustre and an especially frosty reverse. Some light adjustment marks are visible at the reverse rim between 9:00 and 11:00. Only light handling marks are present, though the obverse is a bit bright, perhaps from an age-old wiping. Sharper than most AU-53 coins we have seen of this type, and worthy of strong consideration.

### Mint State 1807 Capped Bust \$5

First Year of Reich's Design



(2x photo)

- 752 1807 Breen 5-D. Rarity-3. Bust Left. MS-61 (NGC). Frosty bright yellow gold on fully lustrous surfaces. Some scattered abra-



sions and light hairlines are responsible for the grade as assigned, but the visual appeal is very nice. A real opportunity to buy a nice looking coin full of value for a type or date collector.

### Mint State 1808 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 753 **1808 Breen 4-A. Rarity-5. MS-60 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with nearly complete satiny lustre and some subtle ruddy toning highlights. Some vestiges of pre-striking adjustment marks are visible outside the dentils but are invisible elsewhere. Some hairlines and handling marks account for the grade as assigned, but the piece remains frosty and attractive—this is not an ugly coin by any stretch. A good opportunity for the type collector who is just beginning to dip a toe in the field of early gold.

### Lustrous 1809/8 Half Eagle



- 754 **1809/8 Breen 1-A. Rarity-3. Net AU-50.** Sharpness of AU-55, but some hairlines persist from a long-ago wiping. Nice even medium yellow gold with strong cartwheel lustre remaining at the peripheries. Very attractive, with only a small patch of digs near D of the denomination to note. A worthwhile specimen to add to your collection.

### Boldly Lustrous 1810 \$5



- 755 **1810 Breen 1-A. Rarity-2. Large Date, Large 5. AU-58 (NGC).** Rich cartwheel lustre graces both sides, swirling over medium yellow gold surfaces. A pleasant lightly circulated specimen with only the minor lines and marks received during a brief stay in circulation. A very collectible specimen.

### Nice AU 1811 \$5



- 756 **1811 Breen 1-B. Rarity-3+. AU-55.** Warm satiny lustre remains on both obverse and reverse, especially strong on the reverse. The color is even and appealing, a bright yellow shade of gold with ruddy highlights around a few letters and stars. A tiny rim nick is noted over E in STATES, some light hairlines are all the flaws earned by a short stay in circulation. A very nice coin for the grade and well worth chasing.

### Mint State 1812 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 757 **1812 Breen 1-B. Rarity-3. MS-60 (NGC).** Abundant cartwheel lustre on medium yellow gold surfaces. Frosty and pleasing despite the assigned grade, though some hairlines are noted and a



thin scratch blends into the obverse field below the cap. A fine specimen for most collectors, and an excellent display piece for Reich's Capped Bust type.

Die states as Bass III:312, with a diagonal die crack through the horizontals of the shield.



- 758 **1834 B-6503. Crosslet 4. Net VF-35.** Sharpness of AU-55, but whizzed. Light yellow gold with a measure of eye appeal, but the fine lines left behind remain visible under scrutiny. Two faint horizontal scratches are noted in the shield. Worth viewing and still collectible.

- 759 **Septette of half eagles:** ☆ 1836 sharpness of AU-50; Net EF-40, scratch on the obverse ☆ 1878-S AU-50. Yellow gold with a whisper of rose ☆ 1880 AU-50 (2). Both with faint rose highlights and frosty olive-gray at the peripheries ☆ 1880-S MS-61. Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1881 AU-50 (2). Both with frosty olive-gray toning at the peripheries. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 760 **Pair of Classic Head half eagles grading EF-45:** ☆ 1836. Yellow gold surfaces with obverse scratches noted ☆ 1838. Lightly cleaned long ago, now with rose toning on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

### Exceptional Quality 1837 Half Eagle

Small 5, B-6512



(2x photo)

- 761 **1837 B-6512. Small 5. MS-64 (PCGS).** An exceptional quality example of the 1836 half eagle, the present piece qualifies on several points. First, the number assigned by PCGS is clearly in the Condition Census, with only three higher. Second, and perhaps equally if not more important, this coin is an exquisite strike, with needle sharp detail on both sides, an ideal example of the design. Further, the piece has splendid satiny surfaces. Overall the coin is of a soft yellow gold hue. For the specialists this represents a remarkable purchase opportunity.

### Choice AU 1837 Half Eagle



- 762 **1837 Breen-6513. Small Date. AU-58 (NGC).** Highly lustrous yellow gold with much mint brightness in the protected areas. Nicely struck for the design type, with essentially full details in all areas. In Breen's *Encyclopedia* (1988), he calls the Small Date variety offered here "very rare," going on to note that it was first discovered by John H. Clapp, and first published by David M. Bullowa. Undoubtedly more examples of this "rare" design variety have come into public view since the publication of Breen's *Encyclopedia*, but its tiny date numerals give it a certain variety status regardless. And let's not lose track of the coin itself, for it is quite lovely for the grade.
- 763 **Pair of half eagles:** ☆ 1838 Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50. Harshly cleaned ☆ 1890-CC Net VF-35; sharpness of AU-50. Rims filed. (Total: 2 pieces)

### Lovely 1838-C Half Eagle

First Charlotte Mint Issue



(2x photo)

- 764 **1838-C AU-50 (NGC).** A lovely specimen struck in light yellow gold, of the last year of the Classic Head half eagle, coinciding with the first year of operation of the Charlotte Mint. The mint-mark C is prominent on the obverse above the date. Among pieces certified by NGC, this is near the top, with only 15 certification instances at higher levels.

The 1838-C half eagle registers the lowest production of the Classic Head type, with just 17,179 pieces. Most examples have long since disappeared, and today the issue is recognized as a rarity in any grade.

The first branch mints were authorized by Congress in 1835, leading to the construction of facilities at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega. Each of these three mints opened for business in 1838, with the Charlotte and Dahlonega mints striking only gold coins, a routine that would be followed until these two mints closed forever in 1861.



### Popular 1838-D Half Eagle The Only Classic Head Dahlongega \$5



- 765 **1838-D AU-55.** An appealing example of this very desirable issue. Nice even yellow gold with good lustre remaining, especially at the peripheries. This piece did circulate for a while and thus shows the usual smattering of light contact marks. Some hairlines are noted under magnification, more significant on the reverse than the obverse. The visual impact remains strong for the grade and we imagine this coin will satisfy the successful bidder.

### Condition Rarity 1844 Half Eagle Finest PCGS Grade



(2x photo)

- 766 **1844 MS-64 (PCGS).** Although the 1844 half eagle is plentiful enough in worn grades, at the MS-64 level, as here, it becomes exceedingly rare. PCGS has seen fit to bestow MS-64 laurels on just four occasions, which may not represent even that many coins. Such designations are generally made without regard to the sharpness of strike. However, if a blue ribbon were to be given for that feature, one could be affixed to the holder—as the present 1844 is *needle sharp* in all details on both obverse and reverse, incredibly so. By way of further comment, the cataloguer would rather have a sharply struck 1844 in, say, MS-61 or MS-62 grade, rather than an MS-64 with an average strike. However, this MS-64 has sharpness and eye appeal. As such, we strongly recommend that the specialist throw caution to the winds, or almost, and bid liberally—for such a chance may not happen again anytime soon.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

### Choice AU 1844-O Half Eagle



- 767 **1844-O AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with somewhat reflective fields and frosty motifs. The strike is bold for

the issue with essentially full design elements present on both sides. No intrusive heavy or deep marks are present, which adds to the overall eye appeal. An attractive coin that would be equally at home in an advanced U.S. gold type set or half eagle cabinet.

### Mint State 1846 Small Date \$5 None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

- 768 **1846 Small Date. MS-62 (NGC).** A lustrous honey gold specimen with faintly reflective fields, sharply struck design elements, and a hint of pale olive toning. A choice coin for the grade, devoid of all but a few faint marks, none of which assault the viewer's eye. Somewhat scarcer than its Large Date counterpart, especially in Mint State as offered here. An unsung rarity in Mint State, especially considering the somewhat lofty circulation strike mintage for the date of 395,942 pieces. We suspect the present coin will find a happy home with an advanced half eagle specialist, especially one who lets out all the stops when this attractive specimen crosses the auction block.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.



- 769 **1846-C Net VF-25, VF-35 for sharpness, lightly cleaned.** Medium olive gold with some faint brush marks present from an old cleaning. A few surface marks are also noted, most of these relegated to the reverse. A scarce and popular date, one that saw a fairly modest mintage of just 12,995 pieces.



- 770 **1854-D Net VF-25, VF-35 for sharpness, cleaned.** Medium honey gold. Cleaned long ago and now naturally retoning with warm shades of orange. Weakly struck at the dentils, with virtually none seen on the obverse and just a few on the reverse; this is typical for this issue. Free of severe marks and still a decent coin despite some faint shortcomings.





- 771 **1855-D Net VF-35, AU-50 for sharpness, cleaned and polished.** Medium yellow gold with olive highlights. A modestly attractive coin despite an early cleaning and light polishing. The fields are decidedly free of contact marks, and the design features are considerably sharper and more pronounced than our net grade of VF-35 indicates. Take a careful look at this one, for you may be surprised.

- 772 **Selection of half eagles:** ☆ 1856 Liberty. EF-45. Golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1881-S Liberty. AU-50. Golden yellow ☆ 1891-CC Liberty. EF-40. Lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1892-CC Liberty. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45, graffiti ☆ 1908 Liberty. MS-63. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1911 Indian. AU-50. Subdued golden surfaces ☆ 1914 Indian. AU-50. Golden gray surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

**“National Treasure” 1857-C \$5  
Highest and Only MS-63 PCGS**



(2x photo)

- 773 **1857-C MS-63 (PCGS).** Take the popularity of all Charlotte Mint half eagles, add the general rarity of the 1857-C in all grades, consider the present piece is in Mint State, contemplate that it is the highest graded by PCGS, and then add that it is sharply struck and has great eye appeal—and what do you have? A national numismatic treasure to be sure!

Probably anything else we might say would be redundant, except we can't resist adding that over a period of time we have catalogued as many if not more gold rarities than anyone in professional numismatics, and this 1857-C takes the prize for this issue.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.



- 774 **1857-C Net VF-35, EF-45 for sharpness.** Medium gold with some faint orange highlights. Faintly cleaned long ago, now naturally retoning. Some faint marks are noted, but overall the sharpness and appeal is well above what you might expect from our scant description.

**Scarce 1857-D Half Eagle**



- 775 **1857-D EF-40.** Sharpness and overall appeal a bit finer than the assigned grade, but lightly cleaned long ago. Still, the warm honey gold surfaces show a wealth of deep orange toning blossoming in the protected areas. From a tiny mintage for the date of just 2,364 pieces. Surprisingly enough, this date is typically found at EF, as here, and sometimes finer, which is not always the case for other issues from Dahlonega with higher mintages. Scarce in all grades and worthy of in-person examination as such.

**Popular 1858-C Half Eagle**



- 776 **1858-C EF-45.** A sharp and appealing olive-gold specimen with warm honey gold and rose highlights. Some faint marks are present but the overall appeal is substantial for the assigned grade. A scarce variety according to the Winter Charlotte Mint reference (see below).

In Douglas Winter's reference on Charlotte Mint gold coinage the present coin is listed as Variety 26-L, one of two varieties for the date, both of which share the same obverse die with tiny raised lumps on Liberty's cheek. Here, the right side of the C mintmark is over the left side of the upright of the E in FIVE. This reverse was used only in 1858, and the Winter reference notes "this variety appears to be quite scarce."

**Elusive 1859-S Half Eagle**



- 777 **1859-S Net VF-30, EF-40 for sharpness, lightly cleaned.** Medium honey gold with warm olive highlights. Very few marks of consequence are noted, and those that are present are totally unobtrusive. A great scarcity from the San Francisco Mint, one of 13,220 half eagles of the date produced there. This date is typically found in low grades owing to the heavy circulation our westernmost mint's products were typically subjected to. A much finer coin than one would naturally assume, and in-person inspection is suggested.





- 778 **1861-S Net VF-25, EF-40 for sharpness, burnished.** Bright yellow gold with a decided olive cast. Essentially mark free, though the area of Miss Liberty's neck and the horizontal curl there have been lightly burnished (smoothed) at one time. Just 18,000 examples of the date were struck, and as is typical for issues from San Francisco, much of the mintage saw heavy circulation and the typical survivor is around VF or so. Worthy of in-person inspection.



- 779 **1865-S Net VF-20, EF-45 for sharpness, mount removed.** Medium yellow gold. Traces of an old mount on the edge at 3:00 and 9:00 suggest that this piece was once worn as jewelry, and the slightly shiny surfaces encourage that line of thought. A few faint marks are noted, the most serious being a somewhat sizable vertical scratch from the rim through the first obverse star. A thoroughly suitable "filler" example of this scarce San Francisco issue.

### Sleeper 1867 Half Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

- 780 **1867 AU-53 (PCGS).** A frosty medium gold specimen with deep honey gold highlights and plenty of mint freshness amid lively bursts of lustre. Marked from circulation, of course, but not appreciably so. Only 6,870 circulation strikes of the date were produced, and the typical survivor today from that mintage is apt to be just EF or lower on the grading scale. In fact, the present date shows fewer than a dozen examples listed on the PCGS *Population Report* finer than the present specimen, and just *one* of those is Mint State! This is a rare sleeper date in AU or finer, as our own experience bears out. Don't let this one slide by.

PCGS Population: 3; 11 finer (MS-61 finest).

### 1871-S Half Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

- 781 **1871-S Breen-6678. Doubled Date. AU-58 (NGC).** A rich yellow gold specimen with strong lustre and some prooflike reflectivity. Sharply struck as well, and with very few marks of any moment present. Repunching noted at all four date numerals, "date first entered low, then corrected higher (about central)" according to Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Breen also calls this variety "very rare."

From a mintage for the date of 25,000 pieces, with the typical survivor from that production run just VF or EF, "prohibitively rare" above according to Breen. For the record, NGC has certified just 15 examples of the date at AU-58, as here, or finer. Regarding "or finer," just two pieces from among the previously mentioned 15 are in Mint State holders, the finest of those called MS-61! A definite prize for an alert collector.

NGC Census: 13; 2 finer (MS-61 finest).

- 782 **Selection of Liberty half eagles:** ☆ 1880-S MS-60. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1881 AU-53. Subdued yellow surfaces with olive-gray at the peripheries ☆ 1881 Recut Date. EF-40. B-6714. Pale golden orange surfaces ☆ 1882 MS-60. Lustrous with olive-gray at the peripheries ☆ 1883-S AU-58. Lustrous with a whisper of rose ☆ 1894 MS-60. Lustrous rose-gold ☆ 1897 MS-60. Olive-gray surfaces ☆ 1900 MS-60 (3). Each is lustrous with traces of delicate toning ☆ 1904 MS-62. Lustrous yellow surfaces. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 783 **1881 MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny honey gold beauty with rich rose lustre on both sides. Some olive iridescence gathers at the rims. Fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.



- 784 **1882-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Incredible sparkling surfaces with lively lustre that fairly explodes beneath the rich orange iridescent highlights. Sharp and appealing. Only seven examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS, none of those above MS-66. Absolutely choice both physically and aesthetically.



## Desirable 1883-CC \$5



(2x photo)

- 785 **1883-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with much mint brilliance in the protected areas. A few faint marks are noted, none overbearing or liable to draw the viewer's eye immediately. Nicely struck as well. From a modest mintage for the date of 12,958 pieces, the vast majority of which saw circulation. Indeed, while just over three dozen examples of this date have been called AU-58 by NGC, only two have been called Mint State by that firm. Your choices where quality examples of this date are concerned are quite limited, meaning simply that you can choose an attractive AU-58 specimen such as that offered here, or wait what might be an interminable length of time for one of the two NGC-certified Mint State examples of the date to come into the numismatic marketplace.

NGC Census: 38; 2 finer (MS-64 finest).



- 786 **1887-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty half eagle with extraordinary eye appeal. The lustre and pale rose iridescence are but two of the building blocks for the visual quality of this attractive half eagle. It is of interest to note here that only three 1887-S half eagles have received a finer grade from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 28; 3 finer (all MS-65).



- 787 **1888 MS-62 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with superb lustre and choice surfaces for the assigned grade. Nicely struck as well. Something of a "sleeper" within the half eagle series, as only 18,201 circulation strikes of the date were produced.

## Choice Proof 1891 Half Eagle

PCGS Proof-64 DCAM

No DCAM Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 788 **1891 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** An impressive cameo Proof of the date, a sparkling beauty with heavily frosted honey gold motifs and deeply contrasting mirror fields. From a Proof mintage for the issue of just 53 pieces, with perhaps half that number known to today's collecting community. The present beauty is easily among the finest Proof examples of the date extant; it certainly ranks among the finest DCAM Proof specimens seen by PCGS! Indeed, no Proof of the date has received a finer DCAM certification from PCGS than the present coin, which should alert prospective bidders to the visual and physical quality of this beauty.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer within the designation.



- 789 **1892 MS-64 (PCGS).** A glistening honey gold specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and a nuance of deeper golden toning. Sharply struck and visually choice for the grade.

PCGS Population: 24; 9 finer (MS-67 finest).



- 790 **1892 MS-64 (NGC).** A gleaming gold half eagle with impressive lustre and a whisper of warm rose iridescence. Nicely struck.



**Gem Mint State 1893-S \$5**  
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

- 791 **1893-S MS-65 (NGC).** A sparkling honey gold specimen with satiny smooth surfaces, a sharp strike, and mint lustre at the height of bloom. Gem half eagles of the date are difficult to obtain, despite a somewhat sizeable mintage for the issue of 224,000 pieces. Despite that hefty output, just four have been called MS-65 by NGC, with none certified finer.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.



- 792 **1899 MS-64 (NGC).** A gorgeous pale golden specimen with frosty surfaces and intense lustre.

**Gem Proof 1900 Half Eagle**



(2x photo)

- 793 **1900 Proof-65 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** A lovely specimen with deep mirror surfaces and with satiny, frosty devices, earning it the "Ultra Cameo" designation by NGC. The piece is absolutely beautiful. The mintage of 1900 Proof eagles amounted to 230 pieces, of which probably no more than 150 or so can be traced today, the vast majority of which fall short of the coin offered here.

**Popular 1901/0-S Overdate \$5**



- 794 **1901/0-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright honey gold with cascading lustre that enlivens the satiny surfaces. A hint of warmer gold toning is noted in the recessed areas. Overdate details plainly evident to the unaided eye; under low magnification there is no denying the underlying 0 in the previous date. A sharply struck specimen in all areas, and visually appealing in all regards. Fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin.



- 795 **1901/0-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with sparkling orange highlights, intense cartwheel lustre, and a bold and enticing strike. Another pleasing example of this scarce and popular overdate.

**Gem Proof 1903 Half Eagle**



(2x photo)

- 796 **1903 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** Another splendid piece called "Cameo" by NGC, but this and all other Proofs of 1903 and 1902 (see separate 1902 gem \$20 in the present sale) have the portraits lightly polished. Accordingly, the term "Cameo" should be reserved for coins with frosted portraits. However, the point may be moot, as all 1903 Proof half eagles are from the dies as offered here, whatever they are called, there is no difference between them.

Only 154 Proof 1903 half eagles were struck, and it is not certain that all were distributed. Many were lost, spent, or damaged. Today relatively few gems survive. The present coin is ideal for a specialized collection as well as for a type set, in the latter instance representing the 1865-1908 style with Liberty Head obverse and with motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.



### Choice Proof 1906 Half Eagle

From the Pittman Collection



(2x photo)

- 797 **1906 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Hailing from the remarkable cabinet of John Jay Pittman, catalogued and sold by David W. Akers, this Proof combines high quality, superb eye appeal, and one of the finest pedigrees imaginable. In 1906 only 85 Proofs were struck, the smallest mintage for nearly a decade. Interest in such pieces was not widespread, and it is likely that in subsequent years many pieces were spent. We do know that few survive in the quality offered here. While PCGS has assigned this the grade of Proof-64, the surfaces are really attractive, and without hesitation we can say that it is *conservatively* graded. If it were to resurface a notch or two higher we wouldn't be surprised—it is that nice.

On our list of things to do is an article reminiscing about some of the "good old days" at the Empire State Numismatic Association conventions held in upstate NY during the 1950s. At such events John Pittman was always present, without fail, a fixture, along with such individuals as Jake Cheris, Ken Sartoris, Al Gulian, Dave Nethaway, Kenneth Fuller, Fieori Pipito, Jonah Shapiro, and others. Charles W. Foster, called "The Suitcase Dealer" by some, was invariably on hand, often bringing with him a beautiful display of large copper cents, colonials, and the like. Typically these gatherings were held in the Hotel Syracuse, where camaraderie was mixed with buying and selling and sharing of information. Youngsters were always welcome, and I was in this category.

Pittman, who spent his professional lifetime working for Eastman Kodak, was one of relatively few old timers who had a sharp eye for quality. In the 1940s, when he commenced collecting on a serious basis, most Proof coins were simply described as "Proof," or sometimes "Brilliant Proof," but very little else—certainly without the 11 different distinctions we have today, all the way from Proof-60 through Proof-70. Often, Pittman would review several coins before acquiring just one. This quest was not easy, despite appearance to the contrary. About a decade or so ago he came to me and said that for all of his life he had been looking for a superb gem 1907 Proof Indian cent, with original orange surfaces, not dipped and not mistreated. Although occasional full sets had come on the market, he had not been able to track down an individual coin that met his requirements. Today as you read this, these words will no doubt seem remarkable, as a quick glance at the *Guide Book of United States Coins* will reveal that 1,475 such Proofs were struck, and a review of population reports of grading services will indicate that Proofs at the gem level seem to be plentiful. However, *superb quality* is one thing, and grading numbers are another thing today—as sophisticated buyers know.

Year by year, coin by coin, John acquired many superb pieces. Not all were gems, not all were choice, as he did not have unlimited funds and, sometimes, compromises had to be made. However, as a general rule of thumb, when you look through the several catalogues prepared by David Akers, Pittman coins in various series are apt to be among the finest of their kind. With regard to the presently offered 1906 Proof half eagle, although it may not have the highest number ever awarded by a certification service, it certainly is among the nicest to pass under our view.

From David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 1088.

### Superb Gem Proof 1907 \$5

Condition Census NGC Quality



(2x photo)

- 798 **1907 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** This lovely Proof half eagle, classified in the superb gem category by NGC, is one of the very finest known from a mintage of just 92 pieces. The coin has rich yellow-orange surfaces, cameo contrast, and is about all that can be desired.

The study of Proof coins is quite interesting, and the cataloguer has spent quite a bit of time doing this over the years. Generally, Proofs on the market today date from the late 1850s, and depending on the denomination go through 1915. Of the different values in the Liberty Head series of the turn of the 20th century, as offered here, the \$5 and \$10 pieces can be more difficult to find than the lower \$2.50 and higher \$20. The quarter eagle and double eagle seem to have been more popular in their time, and more were saved proportionally. Years after this piece was struck, if it had been offered for sale in an auction in, say, the 1920s, its market value might be just slightly over face value, \$6 or \$7, if even that. Faced with a relative lack of buyer interest, many owners of Proof coins simply spent them. The late B. Max Mehl once mentioned to me that it was easier to spend a Proof double eagle than to put it in a sale, such coins being worth perhaps \$21 or \$22, scarcely more than face value.

Beginning in the late 1930s Proof gold coins caught on with the collecting community, and several dozen numismatists took an interest, the number vastly expanded as the years went on, accelerated by publicity given to the appearance of the F.C.C. Boyd Collection (billed as "The World Greatest Collection") in 1946, and other offerings. However, by that time many pieces had been irretrievably lost. Today in 2004, all Proof gold coins are regarded as precious, and the relatively few in extremely high grades, similar to the 1907 \$5 offered here, are held in especially high esteem.

NGC Census: 4; 2 finer (Proof-67 Cameo finest within the designation).





- 799 **1907 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty rose gold with faint olive iridescence at the rims.



- 800 **1909 MS-63 (PCGS).** Quiet cartwheel lustre rolls languidly across the frosty rose gold surfaces of this attractive Indian half eagle. Rich orange iridescence brightens the incused area of the design.



- 801 **1909-D MS-63 (PCGS).** A lustrous honey gold specimen of perhaps the most popular and available date in the Indian half eagle series.



- 802 **1909-D MS-63 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre and bursts of deep sunset gold create a fairly impressive visual impression.

- 803 **Sextette of Mint State Indian half eagles:** ☆ 1909-D MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1911 MS-60. Subdued golden surfaces ☆ 1912 MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of rose ☆ 1913 MS-61 (3). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 804 **Quartette of Indian half eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1909-D ☆ 1910-D ☆ 1912 ☆ 1914-S. Each is lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 805 **Quartette of Indian half eagles:** ☆ 1909-D AU-55. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1912 AU-58. Lustrous golden rose ☆ 1914 AU-50. Faint olive-gray over both surfaces ☆ 1916-S EF-45. Pale reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

### Important Key 1909-O Half Eagle Final New Orleans Mint Issue



(2x photo)

- 806 **1909-O MS-60 (NGC).** A satiny specimen that earns high marks for the assigned grade. Somewhat matte-like in appearance, with warm underlying lustre and pale olive highlights. One of just 34,200 examples of the date produced, far and away the lowest mintage figure in the Indian half eagle series. The final gold issue from the New Orleans Mint. A classic date in a classic state of preservation. Indeed, you won't find many MS-60 examples of *any* Indian half eagle that approach the eye appeal and physical quality of the present specimen.

### Gem Sand Blast Proof 1911 \$5

From the Childs Collection  
Direct from the Mint



(2x photo)

- 807 **1911 Proof-66 (NGC).** Welcome back to an old friend! It was slightly over five years ago when the cataloguer, then associated with Bowers and Merena Galleries, had the pleasure of working with the Childs family to bring to market one of the most incredible holdings of our time. Gathered beginning in the 19th century, the collection was nearly complete as to denomination and date. Many if not most of the Proofs were obtained directly from the Philadelphia Mint during the year of issue, and thereafter carefully preserved. The present half eagle is about as close to perfection as can be. There are a few tiny marks here and there, possibly acquired at the mint during the storage and packaging process. However, the surfaces are fully matte, within the context of the Sand Blast Proof finish (made use of in the half eagle series in 1908 and again 1911-1915) this is indeed incredible. We expect a lot of attention when it crosses the auction block.

*From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Childs Collection, August 1999, Lot 766.*



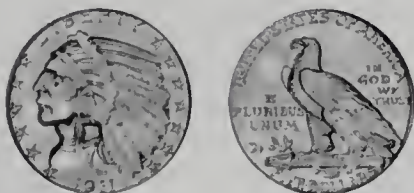
### Lustrous Uncirculated 1911-D Indian \$5



(2x photo)

- 808 **1911-D MS-62 (NGC).** A highly lustrous yellow gold specimen with satiny matte-like surfaces that display strong lustre and pale rose highlights. A branch mint key to the Indian half eagle series, this date saw a modest mintage of just 72,500 pieces, the second lowest circulation strike production run in the Indian half eagle series. Always desirable in Mint State, the present coin is categorically free of rub on the high points and is, consequently, choice for the assigned grade.

### Choice Uncirculated 1911-S \$5



- 809 **1911-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling deep yellow gold with satiny, matte-like surfaces. Heavy lustre seemingly glows from within on this undeniably choice Uncirculated Indian half eagle.
- 810 **Pair of Indian half eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1912 ☆ 1913. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

### Very Choice 1912-S Half Eagle None Finer Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

- 811 **1912-S MS-64 (NGC).** This very choice example, one of only 18 graded at this level by NGC, and with no higher coin in sight, has a lot to recommend it. The lustre is deep and rich, including on all surfaces of the flat field on the reverse—not always the case,

as the field is actually the highest part of the coin. Discerning the desirable from the undesirable among Mint State Indian Head \$2.50 and \$5 pieces seems to be an art unto itself. We do not hesitate to say that if a typical certified Mint State coin, with the grade covered on the holder with masking tape, was passed around to a dozen different expert graders, their evaluations would differ, in some instances perhaps considerably. In their time, Indian Head gold coins had little respect. The designs were not at all liked, and many negative paragraphs appeared to this effect in columns of *The Numismatist*. Although some were saved as novelties from the first year of issue, relatively few collectors aspired to save them by date and mint. In fact, as the series went on, not a single article about collecting them, or the elusive nature of certain varieties, appeared in contemporary issues of *The Numismatist*—this being the only monthly coin magazine of its era. Later, when such pieces did become popular, beginning in the late 1930s and vastly expanding afterward, high-grade half eagles were very difficult to find, this being particularly true of the issues 1909–1916 (except for 1909-D, for which hoard coins are available).

The preceding comments may serve to illustrate that grading numbers are grading numbers, but really attractive pieces are difficult to find. Of course, we have not examined the other 17 coins graded by NGC, and realize that perhaps a significantly lower number of *different coins* is involved. We can say that it is extremely unlikely that the typical piece within the MS-64 classification is equal to that offered here.

NGC Census: 18; none finer.

### Elusive MS-64 1914-D Half Eagle



(2x photo)

- 812 **1914-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold half eagle that borders on gem quality. The satiny surfaces are ablaze with lively lustre, and wisps of pale olive iridescence enhance the overall appeal.



## Choice Mint State 1914-D \$5



- 813 **1914-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Quiet honey gold surfaces explode in places with bright orange iridescence. A high degree of lustre bolsters the overall appeal, making for an undeniably choice example of the date.



- 814 **1914-S MS-61 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with warmer honey highlights. A satiny and lustrous branch mint Indian half eagle, one that is decidedly choice for the assigned grade.

## Uncirculated 1915-S \$5



(2x photo)

- 815 **1915-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with sparkling lustre on matte-like surfaces. Rich rose and orange iridescence graces the incused portions of the design. A scarce and popular semi-key date in Mint State grades, even at "just" MS-62 as here. Choice overall.

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## \$10 EAGLES

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Aside from the exciting Carson City \$10 coins included in the Tennessee Collection (discussed in detail below), many nice eagles are included in the present sale. Those who fancy finishing a type set on a budget will be interested in the collector grade specimens dated 1795 and 1799; those with deeper pockets may wish to include the nice Mint State 1801 in their set. Several rare Philadelphia pieces — all with tiny mintages — make an appearance, like those dated 1870, 1873, 1876, and 1877. The Proof 1880 \$10 is an awe-inspiring coin to be certain! Some nice Indian \$10s are also present, such as a lovely 1907 and a pair of Mint State 1911-Ds. Of course, the Liberty \$10s of the Tennessee Collection represent one of the finest groups ever assembled, in the ranks of the Bass and Lang collections, which members of our staff previously catalogued.

### THE TENNESSEE COLLECTION OF CARSON CITY \$10 GOLD RARITIES

#### Importance of the Collection

For a long time—actually since the late 1930s—gold coins of the Carson City Mint have been prime focal points for numismatic specialists. From then until now, these issues, mostly very rare, have been eagerly sought. Curiously, before then there was scant collecting interest in such pieces, and only a handful of people sought such pieces—John H. Clapp and Waldo C. Newcomer notable among them. However, both of these men began their intense involvement after the Carson City Mint closed its doors.

The result is that these coins, produced in relatively low quantities and neglected in their time, proved to be formidable rarities when, decades later, they began to be studied. There were three gold denominations struck at Carson City—the \$5 half eagle, \$10 eagle, and \$20 double

eagle. Today, the \$5 and \$10 coins as a class are many times rarer than double eagles.

The Tennessee Collection brings to the fore one of the finest cabinets of Carson City eagles ever assembled—a combination of enthusiasm, effort, and opportunity, the last provided by the fortuitous auction appearance of many of the coins from the remarkable collection of Harry W. Bass, Jr. Nearly complete, the Tennessee Collection combines rarity with quality, the last aspect being of equal importance to the first. Most of the coins are Condition Census, ranking among the finest known.

Over a long period of time the writer (QDB) and other experts at American Numismatic Rarities have enjoyed cataloguing Carson City rarities. In recent times Jennifer Meers, our graphic arts guru (including for this catalogue), worked with Rusty Goe to produce his great new book, *The Mint on Carson Street*, describing the Carson City Mint and just about every conceivable aspect of its operations. It was with pleasure that we were present at a recent ceremony held by the Numismatic Literary Guild in which a special plaque was awarded to its author.

#### The Fabulous Comstock Lode

In 1859 there occurred an event which would become important in a large way to numismatists and in a small but notable way to the production of coins in the American West, in particular the Carson City Mint.

In Nevada two prospectors, Patrick McLaughlin and Peter O'Reilly discovered a deposit of ore at Washoe, Nevada, on the slopes of Mount Davidson, on land for which Henry Tompkins Page Comstock, age 39, claimed ownership. Comstock sold his interest in the discovery, but his name remained as a chapter title in American history.

An assay of the Comstock Lode revealed that a typical ore sample yielded about 75% silver and 25% gold, valued at about \$4,700 of pre-



cious metal per ton of ore. As in nearly all valuable ores, only a tiny fraction of the mineral deposit was actually metallic. Although no precise figures exist, it is believed that by 1882, in which year a detailed study and map was published of the Comstock Lode, close to \$400,000,000 worth of precious metals had been given up by the land, which by that time had become the state of Nevada.

In the early days of Comstock Lode exploitation, 1860-1862, the district was centered in and about Virginia City, a community that sprung up as if by magic and was home to miners and laborers, some working underground in shafts and others in large mills set up to reduce the ore. The most impressive facility in the new city was the Gould & Curry mine. Prosperity beckoned, and many fortunes were made not only in mining, but in creating a horizontal tunnel to drain water from the mines (source of the Adolph Sutro fortune; Sutro went on to be mayor of San Francisco and also to operate the Cliff House resort), gambling, railroading, and just about any other venture that could be imagined. (In the 1960s the writer acquired many items from the Sutro estate, some of which were on display at the Cliff House.) In a newspaper office, Samuel L. Clemens, whom we know today as Mark Twain, turned out copy for the *Territorial Enterprise*.

Along the way a number of individuals became known as "silver barons." Certain of these lived in ornate mansions and about San Francisco, distant from Nevada, but providing social amenities not obtainable in the Comstock Lode district which remained very much wild in the classic Wild West sense. In January 1894 in *The Numismatist*, Augustus G. Heaton picked up on term with a spoofing poem titled "The Convention of the Thirteen Silver Barons." The "barons" in question consisted of rarities in the American silver series, with the 1804 silver dollar being the "chairman" and the others consisting of the half dime of 1802, an 1804 dime, quarters of 1823 and 1827, half dollars of 1796 and 1797, and dollars of 1794, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852 and 1858. The lengthy and quite clever poem was a commentary on a burning political issue of the day: the unrestricted coinage of silver. (Pardon the digression. Now, back to Carson City!)

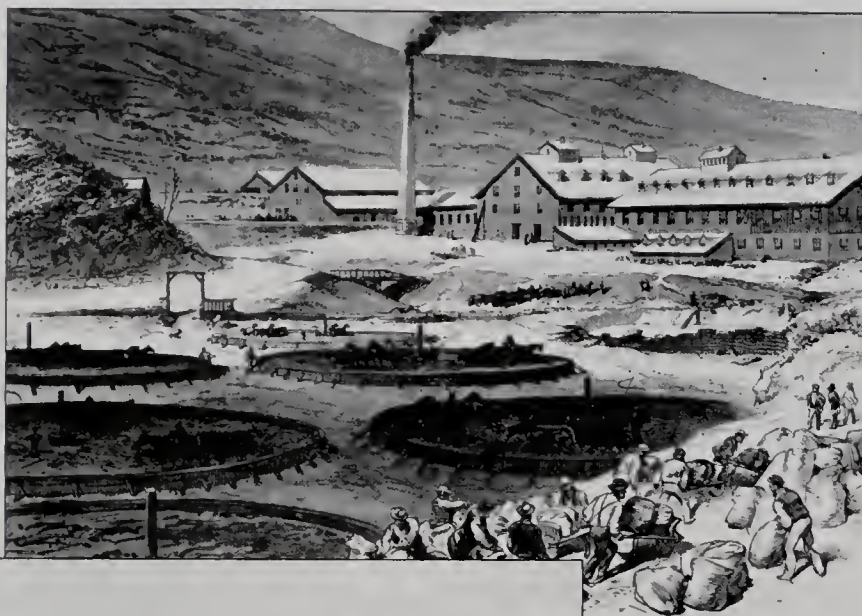
On March 2, 1861, Nevada became a territory of the United States, and on October 31, 1864, statehood became a reality. All throughout the 1860s, most metal given up by the Comstock Lode was shipped to San Francisco, and minted into silver and gold coins.

### Notes about the Carson City Mint

The spawning of wealth and riches from Nevada soil made the state a powerful political entity. The call was made to set up a mint there, a step viewed as helping establish Nevada as an important financial center. As it was, Virginia City and the state capital, known as Carson (today's Carson City), played second fiddle to San Francisco. In Washington, where such decisions are finalized, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase was in favor of establishing a mint in Nevada. On the other hand, Mint Director James Pollock believed that with existing mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, enough capacity was already on hand.

It should be mentioned that the New Orleans Mint was also available, but had been seized by forces from the State of Louisiana in 1861 and, for about a year, operated under Confederate States of America control. After 1862 it was back in federal hands (under the watchful eye of Gen. "Spoons" Butler, a.k.a. "Beast" Butler), but was not used for coinage. The entire political situation was unsettled in New Orleans, and, besides, the Civil War was still raging—and would continue to do so until spring 1865 (the mint itself would not be used to strike coins until 1879).

The pressure to open a government coining facility in Nevada persevered, the naysayers were quieted, and the Act of March 3, 1863,



Above: The Gould & Curry Mill, pulverizing the ore.



Left: "C&C" Shaft showing a large-scale mining operation, as well as the railway system used to transport the ore.

provided details for the implementation of what would become known as the Carson City Mint. In 1865, Abram (also spelled Abraham) Curry, an owner of the aforementioned Gould & Curry mine in Virginia City, and a founder of Carson City, sold the federal government a tract of land. After an authorization dated July 18, 1866, construction of the Carson City Mint began, 60 x 90 feet in floor plan, two-and-one-half stories in height, estimated to cost \$150,000. By the time that the structure was erected in autumn 1868, costs—as they have a way of doing in government projects then and now—had escalated to \$426,000. By December 1869, most of the coining and refining equipment was on site and had been tested. It was anticipated that very soon the first coins bearing the distinctive mintmark CC would be struck. The use of the single letter C was considered, but just briefly, as the same letter had served to identify coins from the Charlotte Mint from 1838 until it closed forever in 1861. Coins could not be struck without dies, and transportation from Philadelphia, where all dies were made, involved snags and delays. Nothing could be done.



On January 6, 1870, official opening ceremonies were held, by which time the dieless mint had spent several months without striking a single piece! Meanwhile, gold and silver bullion was received for assaying and refining. Finally, the long anticipated dies arrived, and on February 10, 1870-CC silver dollars were made. Later in the same month, \$10 gold coins were struck for the first time, and in March the initial coinage of \$5 and the presently showcased \$20 coins took place.

Although the Carson City Mint was a fine facility, Abram Curry, who was rewarded with the superintendency, had many political enemies and disgruntled competitors in the refining trade. Thus, despite the proximity of the Carson City Mint to Virginia City scarcely 15 miles away, much metal continued to be shipped to distant San Francisco! Curry was replaced as superintendent in September 1870 by H.F. Rice, who later was succeeded by others. However, the animosity remained, and the Carson City Mint was out of favor with many owners of bullion.

### Carson City Mint Subtleties and Aspects

The Carson City vs. San Francisco situation was a bit more complicated than just sketched, for once coins were minted in Carson City, they would have to be shipped to San Francisco or some other commercial center to be placed in circulation in quantity. There was not a great call for local coinage in the Carson City district. At the time, inhabitants of Nevada were not numerous.

In time, much bad blood arose between factions supporting one or the other of the two minting institutions. Allegations were made in the San Francisco newspapers and elsewhere concerning the efficiency of Carson City operations, poor security arrangements, sloppy refining practices, incorrect alloys, short weight of precious metal coins, and so on, few of which assertions had any foundation in fact. It seems that the Nevada facility fell increasingly out of favor in Washington (the seat of Congress) and Philadelphia (where many minting decisions were made). In 1875 the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* reflected that most silver mined in Nevada went to the San Francisco Mint, here quoted (*italics added*): “The Comstock bullion, *which has San Francisco for its natural market*, consists, on the average, 21-parts by weight of silver to one of gold...”

Politics continued to rear its ugly head, and in 1879 the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* told of restrictive practices that a century later probably would have been illegal:

Notwithstanding the fact that the Mint at Carson City is located but a short distance from the productive mines of the Comstock Lode, higher prices were demanded for bullion deliverable at Carson than at San Francisco and, in addition, the rates charged by the express company for transportation of silver dollars were higher at Carson than at San Francisco.

In the same year, coinage was suspended in Nevada, not to resume until 1889. In the latter year the second and final coinage period began at the Carson City Mint. The *Annual Report* for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1890, commented:

The mint at Carson was reopened for coinage on July 1, 1889, but owing to the dilapidated condition in which the building machinery was found, after four years of idleness, repairs and betterment of the building and overhauling and repairing the machinery were necessary, and consequently the coinage of gold and silver was not commenced until October 1, 1889.

The swan song of the facility was recited in the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* for 1893:

By the direction of the secretary of the Treasury coinage operations at the mint at Carson City were suspended on June 1, 1893, and the force employed in the coiner's department dispensed with.

After that time, the facility remained opened as a bullion depository and refinery, but no other coins were struck.

### Collecting Carson City Coins

The Carson City Mint was first and foremost a facility to expedite the transfer of precious metal from bullion form to coin form. Thus, the larger the denomination, the less effort would be required. Accordingly, within the silver series no three-cent pieces or half dimes were struck, and most production was centered on the two largest denominations, the silver dollar (minted 1870-1873 and again intermittently 1878-1893) and the trade dollar (1873-1878). Within the gold denominations, no

\$1, \$2.50, or \$3 denominations were struck. Production was limited to the larger denominations, \$5, \$10, and \$20.

Although there were a few exceptions here and there, in general Carson City silver and gold coins were produced in restricted quantities. Thus, from a numismatic viewpoint many rarities were created.

Today, nearly all Carson City silver dimes, quarters, half dollars, and silver dollars dated prior to 1875 range from very rare to extremely rare, trade dollars 1873-1877 are scarce and the 1878-CC is rare, but Morgan dollars are generally available.



The Carson City Mint. (Original sketch by George Osborn)

The last situation is due, of course, to the great Treasury hoard, details of which have been widely recounted, including in the writer's recent book, *The Official Red Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, available in popular bookstores and coin offices everywhere.

Among gold coins, most metal was used to make double eagles, themselves exceedingly popular today, a series spiced with a few rarities, most notably the 1870-CC. Regarding half eagles and eagles, relatively few of these were made in comparison. Today, all but a few of the \$5 and \$10 varieties are rare. The Tennessee Collection (interspersed in the following listings) highlights the \$10 series, commencing with the famous but seldom seen 1870-CC (Lot 827).



## Rare 1795 Eagle



(2x photo)

- 816 1795 Taraszk-2, Breen 2-A. Rarity-4. 13 Leaves. VF-20. Finer for sharpness, but the obverse fields have been finely and evenly abraded. Even yellow gold with some ruddy highlights in areas and bright lustre persisting around stars. Two tiny rim nicks are noted at the base of the reverse, one over NI of UNITED, one near 6:00. The detail remains very nice, and the only visible evidence of adjustment marks are around Liberty's ear. A collectible specimen of this elusive and important type coin, more reasonably within the range of most collectors and certain to satisfy despite its imperfections.

## Desirable 1799 Eagle



- 817 1799 T-19, Breen 4-E. Rarity-3. Net VF-30. Sharpness of EF-45, but the left obverse field has been lightly tooled. Medium yellow gold with ruddy toning surrounding some design elements. The sharpness and eye appeal remain good, some hairlines are noted, rims intact. This piece would be an ideal addition to a type set on a budget, built by a collector who was not born independently wealthy but is brave enough to endeavor to complete a U.S. type set even with the challenging early gold types. The left obverse field has been smoothed, perhaps to remove graffiti or some such, but the aftereffect is not one of a damaged coin. A coin that should be viewed and strongly considered if the addition of this type has been a longtime goal.



## Impressive Mint State 1801 \$10



(2x photo)

- 818 **1801 T-25, Breen 2-B. Rarity-3. MS-62 (NGC).** Thoroughly lustrous surfaces boast deep reflectivity on the reverse and pleasing subtle ruddy toning on the obverse. As boldly struck as one could ever hope for, with excellent definition everywhere. No adjustment marks or any post-striking flaws are noted, just some simple and inoffensive hairlines and a light scuff in the left obverse field. This piece is essentially the perfect type coin, as neither this date nor this die variety are especially rare within the context of early eagles. This sort of lovely eye appeal on a coin of this grade is unusual however, inviting a strong bid in order to secure this piece for your collection.

## Choice AU 1844-O \$10



(2x photo)

- 819 **1844-O AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous olive gold with much bright yellow mint frost in the protected areas of the design. Sharply struck on both sides and all the more appealing as a result. Distinct repunching shows within the bottom of the O mintmark on the reverse. Interestingly, Breen noted that this date was "often weakly struck," and "prohibitively rare AU." Curiously, we offer a very pleasing AU-58 specimen that is sharply struck! NGC has only certified three examples of this date finer than the present coin, none of those above MS-62; this gives an insight to the actual rarity of the date at AU-58 or finer.  
NGC Census: 25; 3 finer (MS-62 finest).

- 820 **Sextette of eagles:** ☆ 1849 VF-35 ☆ 1892-O AU-58. Lustrous with rose highlights ☆ 1894 MS-60. Lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1907 Indian. Net VF-35; sharpness of AU-50, tooled ☆ 1909 AU-55. Satiny golden surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-60. Lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)



## AU 1850-O Eagle



- 821 **1850-O AU-53 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with some faint olive highlights and a modicum of prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Nicely struck for the date, with essentially full details present on both sides, at least at the centers. Few marks of merit are noted, certainly none that we would dwell on in our catalogue description. Amazingly, fewer than 30 examples of the date have been called AU-53 or finer by NGC, and no specimens have been accorded a grade finer than MS-60 by that firm. Opportunity knocks! NGC Census: 16; 13 finer (MS-60 finest).

## Elusive 1853/2 Eagle



- 822 **1853/2 AU-55 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with warm rose and faint orange highlights. A generous amount of mint brilliance and frost is retained in the recessed and protected areas. Despite a few faint marks, the overall eye appeal is substantial. Remnants of the underlying numeral plainly seen within the lower loop of the 3, and in this early state a raised thin sliver is noted in the field beneath the lowest curve of the 3. Fewer than 10 examples of this popular overdate have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, making AU-55, as here, a thoroughly acceptable grade for those who seek quality.

NGC Census: 29; 9 finer (MS-62 finest).

- 823 **Trio of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1855-O Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40. Lightly cleaned and rim filed ☆ 1878-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45. Lightly brushed at one time ☆ 1892-CC AU-50. Light cleaning at one time. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 824 **1856 AU-58 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with much mint brilliance in the protected design areas, and with a nuance of faint rose on both sides. Nicely struck and attractively preserved, a fairly choice specimen within the assigned grade.

On the present obverse die an engraver's slip has left a horizontal raised line that runs from the hair curl immediately above the ear then "beneath" the Y in LIBERTY, then jutting out from between the uprights of the Y and into Miss Liberty's hair, finally terminating at the fifth pearl from the bottom of the main strand in her hair bun.



- 825 **1863-S F-15,** faintly cleaned. Medium blonde surfaces show traces of an old cleaning that are rapidly becoming less apparent, and a rim bruise at 10:00 on the obverse is also noted. Only 10,000 eagles of the date were struck in San Francisco, and as is often the case for dates from that mint and era, typical survivors are usually well-worn.

*From Bowers and Merena Galleries sale of the Spencer Collection, June 1996, Lot 1428.*



### AU 1870 Eagle Rarity



- 826 1870 AU-53 (NGC). Medium yellow gold with pale olive highlights on the obverse and with splashes of medium rose on the

reverse. A well respected rarity among eagle collectors, a date that saw just 3,990 circulation strikes. Breen called this date "extremely rare above EF," and we have little reason to doubt his temerity. A few faint marks are noted, but the physical integrity of the coin is essentially unscathed. It is worth noting here that fewer than two dozen examples of this date have been called AU-53 or finer by NGC, with none of that quantity certified above the MS-60 level! How's that for rarity?

NGC Census: 4; 19 finer (MS-60 finest).

### Famous 1870-CC \$10 Gold Rarity

From the Bass Collection

Among the Finer Known Specimens



(2x photo)

- 827 1870-CC EF-40 (PCGS). As to how many different 1870-CC eagles are known, this is a mystery, as the fame, rarity, and value of this variety combine to make resubmitting to grading services an attractive proposition. Nor is it known in what precise order specimens rank in terms of quality—as, likely, some have decent eye appeal (as here) while others do not, some may have "stretch" grades while others are conservatively evaluated, etc. This is the finest that Harry W. Bass, Jr., was able to find in his lifetime of collecting.

What is known is that the low-mintage 1870-CC is the first eagle in the series from the Carson City Mint and is also the most famous issue in a line-up of CC-Mint rarities. The present coin traces its pedigree to the Bass Collection and is also mentioned with the Tennessee Collection identification in Doug Winter's study of Carson City gold.

In the Bass catalogue it was described as:

Bright yellow gold with traces of lustre in the peripheries. A splendid example, one of the finer known pieces of this landmark Carson City issue. The only competitor rarity-wise to the 1870-CC is the 1879-CC, but the 1870-CC takes top honors.

Regarding this, David Akers noted: "The 1870-CC is one of the two rarest Carson City Mint eagles, comparable in overall rarity

to the lower mintage 1879-CC. However, if one takes condition rarity into account as well as overall rarity, then the 1870-CC would have to be rated the rarest eagle from this mint. In fact, only the famous double eagle of the same date surpasses the 1870-CC eagle as the rarest of all Carson City gold coins. Basically, the only specimens available (and there are really not that many) grade Fine to VF..."

As to the number known of the 1870-CC, no accounting has been made in the past or could easily be made now. Perhaps an educated guess would be somewhere between 20 and 30.

Similar to the other early Carson City Mint coins, the 1870-CC eagle seems to have been distributed primarily in the region in which it was minted. Few if any were exported at or near the time of issue, and any that were shipped overseas in later years were apt to already show extensive signs of wear. The Bass Collection coin is incredibly important as an absolute rarity, but further significant for its high grade. Indeed this is the finest Harry Bass was able to locate in over 30 years of searching.

PCGS Population: 10; 15 finer (AU-55 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection. Earlier purchased from Rarcoa, August 24, 1973; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection October 1999, Lot 1520; from Jay Parrino.



**Believed Finest 1872-CC Eagle**  
**Solo Highest PCGS Graded Coin**  
**Tied for No. 1 in the Winter Census**



(2x photo)

**828 1872-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** This numismatic landmark is from the Henry Lang Collection, carefully formed over a long period of years, including through the offices of Liz and Miles Coggan (J.J. Teaparty Coin Co.), and catalogued by the present writer (QDB, then with Bowers and Merena, before joining American Numismatic Rarities). This is the highest graded 1872-CC by PCGS and is solo at that level, all by itself at this lofty Everest peak. In Doug Winter's census it is tied for number one.

Here, indeed, is a fine old numismatic friend, earlier catalogued by me as follows (before a slight "graduation" in grade through resubmission). The coin itself is the same of course!

In a land in which no Mint State coins are known (this being true of the 1872-CC eagle) the king is an example graded as AU-55, actually a shared throne as two have been classified at this level. [This specimen has since advanced to AU-58.]

The presently offered coin is a handsome AU, as noted, in warm yellow-orange gold, with superb lustre and decent (although not needle sharp) strike. This is an impressive, beautiful coin in all respects, and its next owner can be justifiably proud to display it.

The mintage of the 1872-CC \$10 amounted to just 4,600 pieces, as most depositors preferred the easier-to-count \$20 denomination. Of that figure, we estimate only 40 to 60 exist, with the typically encountered specimen apt to grade VF. The early coins of the Carson City Mint, especially those of 1870 through 1872 in all denominations and the smaller denominations for a time after that, seem to have been circulated regionally or territorially, rather than being exported. These pieces wore rapidly, and over a period of time most were melted or otherwise disappeared. Very few were ever exported.

In an era in which Carson City gold coins could be found by looking through bank holdings, the 1872-CC was apt to sell at premium, although the number of collectors desiring mintmark gold was small. Accordingly, in B. Max Mehl's sale of the B.W. Smith

Collection, May 1915, Lot 81, an example described as: "1872-CC Very Fine. Rare. Limited coinage," brought \$16.50. Not too long before then, in March 1911, the specimen in the William H. Woodin Collection, sold by Thomas L. Elder as Lot 1340, brought \$12.50. The best grade Woodin could track down was just Fine.

Doug Winter's CC#1 (tied).

The date logotype is deeply punched into the die with the numerals this year being quite solid, the 1 even being a 'bit chunky.' That particular digit is about equidistant between the neck truncation and the dentils. The punch was not made with particular care, and the digit 1 is a bit higher than it should be and the digit 2 is a bit lower.

Often, employees in the Engraving Department at the Mint were careless about such matters. The same date logotype, by the way, was used on all \$10 dies from various mints, to our knowledge.

On the reverse the CC letters are high and close to the eagle's claw and an arrow feather. The die was either lightly relapped (although we see no indication of this) or else the master die was not deeply punched into the working die, for certain of the vertical stripes are light, with the left most element of the second vertical stripe being missing at the top, the right margin of the motto scroll being absent, and a few of the other interesting trivialities. There seems to be the faintest suggestion of a die crack at ERIC (AMERICA), but whether a stress crack from the die making process or incurred in die use can only be determined by looking at a number of high-quality 1872-CC eagles and seeing if there is a progression—not exactly an easy thing to do.

Here, then, is what may well be the ultimate 1872-CC!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

*From the Tennessee Collection. Earlier, from Heritage's sale of the Warren Miller Collection, October 1995, Lot 6362; the Harry S. Lang Collection sold in Bowers and Merena's Rarities sale, July 2002, Lot 627.*



## Remarkable 1873 \$10 Rarity

### High Condition Census

#### Only 800 Minted

829 **1873 Closed 3. AU-55 (PCGS).** This lovely AU-55 (PCGS) \$10 is one of the very finest circulation strikes known, with just two listed in higher grades, and those only slightly higher. The mintage of the 1873 eagle was a paltry 800 coins, one of just a handful of American coins of any denomination, dated before 1875 with a circulation strike quantity of fewer than 1,000 pieces. When this coin was made there was no numismatic interest in it or its sisters, as anyone desiring an example of the date would simply buy a Proof. Years later, when collectors became aware that circulation strikes and Proofs were different format, and sought to collect examples of each style it was found that were many extreme rarities among circulation strikes, while among the same varieties Proofs could be obtained now and then. The specialist will find the present coin to be a remarkable opportunity.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (MS-60 finest).



(2x photo)

## Finest PCGS Graded 1873-CC \$10

### Tied with One Other

#### From the Bass Collection



(2x photo)

830 **1873-CC Repunched 18. AU-53 (PCGS).** Here is another fine numismatic "friend" from years past. It is remarkable that in professional numismatics one has the opportunity, pleasure, and delight to catalogue certain rarities multiple times as collections evolve. Here at American Numismatic Rarities all of us can close our eyes and contemplate the finest of the fine, the greatest of the great, the wonderful coins and collections we have contemplated

and catalogued over a long period of years. By the way, thanks to the Numismatic Literary Guild for giving ANR the "Award of Extraordinary Merit" recently. We are all appreciative!

Returning to the 1873-CC, this is listed as number two in the Winter evaluation and is tied for the number one place by PCGS. As opportunity can be as important, or even more so, than the price paid, we recommend close attention to this offering. Who knows, perhaps it will be off the market for a generation once it is sold.

The following description is from the Bass Collection catalogue:

Close 3. Satiny medium gold with plenty of brilliance in the recessed areas. Some lightness of strike is usual for this date. A highly prized rarity, truly a fantastic coin—tied as the finest certified by PCGS.

Only 4,543 were struck. Winter and Cutler wrote, "An issue which is nearly impossible to locate in any grade higher than choice Very Fine." Not only is the present piece higher than this, it is much higher!

The specimen here is tied for finest certified by PCGS. As you may have guessed, the other AU-53 example of the date was Lot 1538 in [Bowers and Merena's] sale of Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, October 1999! No one can ever point a finger and accuse the Harry Bass Collection of a shortage of rarities or opportunities.

Breen-6975. "Repunched 18, normal reverse. Extremely rare." Minor die ejection doubling can be seen at the bottom reverse legends; this variety may have been Breen's 6976, "Repunched 18, doubled reverse die." Harry Bass' notes regarding this piece read "Reverse double struck;" again, some confusion here as to actual die doubling and machine ejection doubling.

Date logotype nicely impressed, date numerals evenly spaced. Closed 3, 1 in date about equidistant between truncation and dentils, left edge of lower serif over center dentil, bases of 1 and 8 lightly repunched. A horizontal die line is seen in the field over the two dentils immediately clockwise of the date. Reverse CC mintmark high, top of first C nearly touches middle talon, second C nearly a letter's space from the first C, slightly higher in die, with upper serif slightly higher than tip of arrow feather to right. The reverse die was also used for 1871-CC eagles.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

From the Tennessee Collection. Earlier purchased from Abner Kreisberg, March 1, 1968; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, May 2000, Lot 681; from Jay Parrino.



## Condition Census 1874-CC \$10 Rarity

Fourth Finest in Winter List



(2x photo)

- 831 **1874-CC AU-55 (PCGS).** A beautiful specimen with superb eye appeal, this 1874-CC is at once a rarity and a Condition Census coin, one of the top several finest known. The striking is typical for the variety, with some lightness on the high points of the hair, the star centers, and, on the reverse, the lower part of the eagle. Perhaps these aspects are moot, for all genuine 1874-CC eagles are variations on this striking theme.

The surfaces are a warm, rich yellow-orange gold with abundant lustre in the protected areas, this frost blending nicely with the field areas. In the present age of grade inflation, we can state that coins of other varieties, no finer than this and not equal in eye appeal, have been called AU-58 or even Mint State. For the Carson City specialist this, indeed, is a find of the first order of importance!

Tied for CC#4 in Doug Winter's census.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-63 finest).

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Heritage's sale of November 2000, Lot 7190, unsold.*

## Lofty Grade 1875-CC \$10 Rarity

Winter's Highest Grade



(2x photo)

- 832 **1875-CC AU-55 (PCGS).** This lofty-grade 1875-CC is in the number one grade category described by Doug Winter and is high Condition Census with regard to PCGS coins. The latter service describes five submission events (not necessarily five different coins) at the AU-55 and 58 levels, with none finer. As to which of these is the very finest could only be determined by examining them all at once, something not likely to happen.

Here is the Bass Collection description:

Lustrous honey gold with plenty of brightness in the protected areas. From a modest mintage for the date of 7,715 pieces, with most survivors from that mintage at VF or so. The Winter-Cutler reference calls this date "one of the rarest Carson City eagles from the standpoint of pieces known and rarity."

When seen—which is not often—the 1875-CC is apt to be in VF, occasionally EF preservation. Even a low level AU would be a major numismatic attraction. The present piece, solidly at AU-55, is one of the very finest known and will be a showpiece in the collection of its next owner.

Date logotype nicely and evenly impressed, digit 1 ever so slightly closer to neck truncation than to dentils, digit 5 slightly closer to dentils than to neck; well centered horizontally. Left edge of lower serif of 1 over space between dentils. A small die lump is noted atop the upper right arm of the Y in LIBERTY. Reverse CC mintmark somewhat to right, both letters over the N in TEN. First C placed midway between talons and N, second C mostly under tip of arrow feather, letters nicely spaced.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (AU-58).

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Paramount's sale of August 1967, Lot 2132; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, May 2000, Lot 687; from Jay Parrino.*



## Finest PCGS 1876 Eagle

Only 687 Coined

- 833 **1876 AU-58 (PCGS).** Similar to the earlier offered 1873 \$10, the 1876 is an incredible rarity in circulation strike form. When high-grade examples come on the market they are in Proof format, not made for circulation as here. The presently offered coin stands at the peak of PCGS quality, the only one certified at AU-58, and not a single piece higher. If the term "once in a lifetime opportunity" is applicable it may be useful here. Of course, the same coin might come on the market a year from now—who knows? On the other hand it may disappear into a cabinet and stay there for the rest of the natural life time of anyone reading the present catalogue. Better to be safe than sorry, contemplate the situation and bid as much as you can!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.



(2x photo)

## High-Level 1876-CC Eagle

The Bass II Sale Coin

Ex Julian Leidman



(2x photo)

- 834 **1876-CC AU-55 (PCGS).** This lovely coin joins others in the Tennessee Collection that have a pedigree dating back to Harry W. Bass, Jr. In his time, Bass was the pre-eminent figure in the collecting of American gold coins and research concerning them. Today, this coin stands as one of the finest known, clear Condition Census per PCGS, without a Mint State coin in sight. Doug Winter, who has made a specialty of Carson City gold, lists this as number 4 in his book.

Concerning Julian Leidman, from whom Harry Bass obtained this, for a long period of time he has been very helpful in our various research activities, including for the just-released (by Whitman) *Official Red Book of United States Gold Double Eagles*.

In the Bass Sale the coin was thus described:

Lustrous honey gold with strong orange toning in the recessed areas. From a small mintage of 4,696 coins. A prized rarity in all grades, the 1876-CC—when seen, which is not often—is apt to be encountered in VF grade. The Winter-Cutler reference notes: "From the standpoint of overall rarity, the 1876-CC is among the rarest of all eagles struck at this mint." Once the AU level is attained for this date, you have reached the zenith of the grading curve; there are no known Mint State examples.

The present coin is a beautiful Condition Census specimen of this spectacular rarity, grading a full 10 points finer than the lively specimen we offered in the Bass III sale. A remarkable coin, a remarkable opportunity, sure to be a prized possession in an advanced cabinet of Carson City gold.

Date logotype nicely impressed, numerals nicely centered horizontally and vertically. Left edge of lower serif of 1 over left side of dentil. Die artifacts around first few stars. Reverse CC mintmark high and lightly impressed, both letters on the same plane with nearly a letter's space between E and N below, second C close to and nearly completely under tip of arrow feather above, just to right of center of N below.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (AU-58 finest).

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously purchased from Julian Leidman, November 21, 1969; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, May 2000, Lot 688; from Jay Parrino.*



## Low-Mintage 1876-CC Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

- 835 **1876-CC AU-53 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with generous amounts of lustre and free of any marks that can be singled out as detrimental to the overall appeal. It is worth noting here that NGC has *not* certified a Mint State 1876-CC eagle, which serves to underscore the importance of the present specimen! A prize for an attentive eagle aficionado.

NGC Census: 9; 4 finer (AU-58 finest).

## Impressive 1877 \$10 Rarity

Only 797 Coined



(2x photo)

- 836 **1877 AU-58 (PCGS).** Only 797 circulation strikes were made of the 1877 eagle. Similar to the situation for the earlier offered 1873 and 1876, no examples are believed to have been set aside for numismatic purposes, as it was simpler and easier to buy a Proof. When circulation strikes began to be studied intensely by scholars, it was learned that few high-grade pieces exist. Today the present coin is high Condition Census, with just two graded finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer (MS-61 finest).



## Memorable 1877-CC \$10 Rarity

Rara Avis



(2x photo)

- 837 **1877-CC AU-50 (PCGS).** Among eagles of this era the 1877-CC is not often seen. Period. However, when examples are encountered they are likely to fall far short of the presently offered Tennessee Collection specimen. The coin presents a pleasing appearance to the eye, some contact marks on the portrait and nearby probably being the reason for an AU-50 grade rather than, say, AU-53 or 55. All 1877-CC eagles certified by PCGS are AU at best (not a Mint State coin in sight) and presumably most, if not all, have contact marks of one sort or another.

The striking is fairly good for a Carson City eagle of this era, with the usual lightness at the highest center hair details, but with the star centers mostly sharp, and with the eagle on the reverse better than sometimes seen. The color is a rich yellow-orange gold, nicely blended. For the Carson City specialist this will nicely answer, perhaps forever, the call for a high quality 1877-CC—unless, perchance, a choice Mint State piece should happen along, a remote possibility. In the meantime a bird (er, an eagle) in the hand is worth two in the bush!

PCGS Population: 4; 8 finer (AU-58 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection. Earlier from Jay Parrino.

## Truly Great 1878-CC \$10 Gold

PCGS Condition Census

From the Bass Collection



(2x photo)

- 838 **1878-CC AU-53 (PCGS).** This 1878-CC eagle bespeaks desirability, what with its Bass Collection pedigree, high PCGS ranking, and basic rarity. A few years ago this specimen was thus offered:

Even medium yellow gold with much remaining lustre. Very pleasing for the assigned grade level. While Philadelphia mintages increased precipitately, Carson City stayed the course with only 3,224 pieces struck in 1878. Survivors are rare in all grades; Akers notes "most known specimens grade only Fine or VF and the 1878-CC is extremely rare in full EF. Above that grade, it is prohibitively rare and no specimen I have seen or heard of even approaches full Mint State." The present piece is nice for the AU grade and very attractive. Worthy of a premium bid.

Mintmark leaning slightly down to the right. First C centered over gap between E and N, second C centered over diagonal of N.

Since then the coin, now with the Tennessee Collection label added, landed in Doug Winter's Carson City listing as number four among known 1878-CC eagles.

PCGS Population: 3; 4 finer (AU-55 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Abner Kreisberg's sale of September 1971, Lot 1160; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass Collection, November 2000, Lot 725.

- 839 **1878-S EF-45 (NGC).** Pale honey gold with much lustre remaining. Some scattered marks are present as should be expected for the assigned grade. A popular rarity when found above VF; just 26,100 eagles of the date were produced in San Francisco.



### Incredible Gem Proof 1880 \$10

At the Peak of the NGC Grading Accomplishments



(2x photo)

- 840 1880 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** This lovely coin stands as the highest graded by NGC, Proof-66 Ultra Cameo, with no others at this level. What a beautiful coin it is!

In 1880 only 36 Proof eagles were minted. Later, many were spent, others mishandled, and the number of choice pieces dwindled sharply. Among collectable Proof gold of this era, it seems that eagles had the highest attrition rate and were the least popular in their time, followed by half eagles. In contrast, quarter eagles and double eagles had larger followings.

It may be years, *if ever*, before a comparable quality 1880 Proof eagle appears in one of our sales. The coin is as remarkable as is the opportunity, and we suggest that you contemplate very carefully its desirability.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

- 841 Quartette of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1880 AU-50. Pale golden surfaces ☆ 1881 AU-55. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1893 AU-55. Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1897 EF-45, polished. Planchet flaw above date. (Total: 4 pieces)

### Exceptionally Nice 1880-CC Eagle

The Bass IV Sale Specimen

PCGS Condition Census



(2x photo)

- 842 1880-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** This lovely specimen hails from the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection—Bass having been the consummate connoisseur of American gold coins, a legend in his own time. The present writer (QDB) had the pleasure of knowing Harry well, and it was an honor to later write a book about his collection for his family foundation.

In 2000 this coin was sold with this description:

Even lustrous light yellow gold with highly prooflike surfaces. Impressively bright and reflective, this is a magnificent Carson City eagle. We do note a dig near star 2 for identification purposes. While not the rarest Carson City eagle, this issue is usually only seen in middle circulated grades with Akers noting only two low-end Uncirculated coins. Pieces which rival this coin's sharpness and eye appeal are few, and due to the popularity of Carson City issues we expect much bidding interest when this piece crosses the auction block.

Mintmark low with both Cs closed and filled. First C centered over left edge of left serif of N and second C centered over right upright of N.

Since the Bass sales, there have been very few offerings of important Carson City eagles (the collection of Henry Lang being a notable exception), and at the present time the coin offered here stands tall in quality and aesthetic appeal when compared to the typical examples of the date.

PCGS Population: 8; 3 finer (MS-61 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection. Previously purchased from Stanley Kesselman on June 17, 1971; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass Collection, November 2000, Lot 732; from Jay Parrino.



## Finest PCGS Graded 1882-CC

Tied for the Honor



(2x photo)

- 843 **1882-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** This lovely 1882-CC eagle, with a Bass III Sale pedigree, stands at the highest level ever graded by PCGS, with a few others sharing the honor. This coin was described in the Bass Collection as:

Lustrous honey gold with rich toning in the protected areas. A low-mintage rarity; just 6,764 examples of the date were struck. The 1882-CC is typically found in VF or EF, with choice AU coins such as the present piece being very elusive. Breen called the date "Prohibitively rare above EF," and our own research tends to agree with that statement. In fact, PCGS has not certified an example of the date above AU-58. An important opportunity for Carson City Mint and eagle specialists alike.

Date logotype nicely impressed. Bottom of 1 marginally closer to dentils than top is to truncation, left edge of lower serif over left edge of dentil. Reverse CC mintmark somewhat large and roundish, low in the die, and tilted noticeably left. First C lower, and over right side of E and space following, second C slightly higher and over center of N below, about equidistant between that letter and the tip of the arrow feather directly above. Very similar to one of the reverse dies used for the 1880-CC eagles, but the letters of the mintmark show no roughness within, and there are no peripheral cracks.

It is significant to remark that today, more than four years after the Bass offering, no finer coin has ever come to light. Regarding the Alex Shuford Collection, also in the pedigree, this is one of the most curious situations of its era—a collection that perplexed its cataloguer, Abe Kosoff, who was confronted with a mishmash of rare coins, some in high grades and properly attributed, and others, cleaned and overgraded. Shuford had written checks liberally, mostly to a single supplier, and was too busy with his business (making tape and other things) to "bother" to learn about grading!

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Abe Kosoff's sale of the Shuford Collection, April 1968, Lot 2312; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection, May 2000, Lot 712.*

- 844 **Pair of Mint State Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1883 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous reddish gold with few spots noted, mostly on the reverse ☆ 1898-S MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous rose-gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

## Important 1884-CC Eagle

The Bass II Sale Specimen



(2x photo)

- 845 **1884-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** This lovely and rare 1884-CC is another old friend, seen only yesterday, so to speak, in the Bass II Sale, and there described as:

Light greenish yellow gold with sharp design details and very minor abrasions. Considerable reflective lustre remains. The obverse has several raised lines on the bust of Liberty, these described by Breen under the classification of "canceled obverse." He suggested that the obverse die was cancelled by Mint workmen who tried to efface it (unsuccessfully) before it went to press. An interesting and valuable eagle, one for which there is a place in an advanced collection of Carson City coins.

The "canceled obverse" scenario lends interest, of course, to the coin—with its true nature unexplained. Of course, there seems to be no reason why mint workmen would try to cancel a die before using it, and if they did try, they could have succeeded easily—what with tools and a full machine shop at hand! This leaves us with a little mystery—why are the lines there?

With a mintage of just 9,925 coins, and with no record of even a single piece having been saved for numismatic purposes at the time, the 1884-CC stands today as one of the keys to the series.

PCGS Population: 14; 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Abe Kosoff's sale of the Shuford Collection, April 1968, Lot 2314; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass Collection, October 1999, Lot 1609; from Jay Parrino.*



- 846 1888 MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold with decent overall eye appeal for the assigned grade.

### Finest NGC Graded 1890-CC \$10

Tied for the Honor; None Finer!



(2x photo)

- 847 1890-CC MS-63 (NGC). This lovely 1890-CC eagle is one of ten pieces evaluated as MS-63 by NGC, with no finer piece in sight. Douglas Winter in his book on Carson City gold ranks this as tied for second finest known.

This remarkable specimen is sharply struck, with superb details save for the very highest hair strands (none finer ever seen, by the way!). The lustre is rich and intense and of overall light gold hue.

If you take this one home you can rest secure that the "wanted" file for 1890-CC will be closed—this coin will be an everlasting treasure, with no need to upgrade. Mint State Carson City eagles are very rare, possibly excepting 1891-CC, and for most issues AU coins are seldom seen either. What remarkable opportunities are offered in the Tennessee Collection!

NGC Census: 10; none finer.

*From the Tennessee Collection. Previously from Bowers and Merena's sale of the Robert W. Schwan Collection, October 2000, Lot 2480.*

### Popular 1890-CC Eagle



- 848 1890-CC MS-61 (NGC). Warm honey gold with bursts of lively mint brilliance and a touch of faint olive iridescence. A satiny coin with delightful eye appeal for the assigned grade. From a fairly modest mintage for the date of 17,500 pieces, much of which saw heavy circulation. Uncirculated examples of this date enjoy great popularity as a result.

### Lustrous Mint State 1891-CC \$10

Collectible Opportunity



- 849 1891-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Usually "Mint State" and "Carson City eagle" are phrases not mentioned in the same sentence, for few such exist. However, when they are found, as here, like as not the date is 1891-CC, the only really generous production year from this romantic western mint. From a coinage of 103,732, enough Mint State coins survive that anyone seeking a single coin for a type set, or simply as a Carson City highlight, is apt to land here.

The present coin is very sharply struck, one of the finest seen, with all details present save for a few of the higher hair strands. The lustre is rich and full, the color is medium gold, and the overall aspect is quite attractive. There are, of course, some handling marks, but these define the grade.

All told, this is a collectible opportunity—one of relatively few chances in the Carson City eagle series to acquire a Mint State coin without mortgaging the farm.

*From the Tennessee Collection.*



- 850 1892 MS-63 (NGC). A frosty golden eagle with strong cartwheel lustre, a bold strike, and good overall appeal for the grade.





- 851 **1892 MS-63 (NGC).** Deep honey gold with a warm overlay of rose iridescence.

- 852 **Quintette of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1892 AU-55. Rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1893 MS-60. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1899 AU-58. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1907 (2). MS-60, AU-55. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Lovely Mint State 1892-CC Eagle Condition Census Quality



(2x photo)

- 853 **1892-CC MS-62 (PCGS).** Oh, what a lovely coin this is! Mint State, brilliant, highly lustrous, and of Condition Census quality. Beyond all of that technical stuff, this coin has superb eye appeal, which may be even more important than a grading number (although a high grading number is present). Moreover, this coin is really Mint State, in our view, not wishful thinking or a coin that has ridden the up-escalator of grading interpretation.

We note in the latest edition of the *Guide Book of United States Coins* that a MS-63 coin is listed at \$7,500, or significantly above the \$5,000 or so at which we value the present coin. Accordingly, there seems to be a lot of value for the money here, especially when eye appeal is considered.

Generally a Mint State Carson City eagle is, indeed, *rara avis* in the numismatic world. When such are encountered, and that is not often, they tend to be toward the end of the series, as here.

PCGS Population: 6; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection.



- 854 **1893 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty example of the date, a coin with strong lustre and satiny honey gold surfaces. Despite a mintage of nearly 1.9 million pieces, this date is scarce at MS-64, and practically unheard of at a finer grade, at least in a PCGS holder; just one example of the date has been graded finer than the present specimen by that firm, and we imagine that specimen is a focal point in an advanced Liberty eagle cabinet. As might be expected, you could do far worse than to have the present coin in your collection.

PCGS Population: 114; 1 finer (MS-65).



- 855 **1893 MS-64 (NGC).** Lively, lustrous honey gold surfaces show distinctive olive highlights and nicely rendered design motifs.

### Elusive and Beautiful 1893-CC \$10 Condition Census



- 856 **1893-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** A fitting end to the Tennessee Collection of Carson City eagles, this lovely 1893-CC is at once rare and beautiful. The striking is very sharp on both sides—something seen with frequency on Philadelphia and San Francisco eagles of this general era, but not on many varieties issued from the Carson City Mint. There is abundant lustre on both sides, warm yellow-orange with a few hints of orange-brown. It is nice enough that if it were to reappear as MS-60 in a holder we would not be surprised.

In 1893 only 14,000 eagles were struck. So far as we have been able to determine, in this year not a single numismatist aspired to save CC-Mint coins, despite the enticement offered in Augustus G. Heaton's *A Treatise on Mint Marks*, published this year, which encouraged contact with the branch mints. Beginning in a strong



way in the following year, 1894, Pennsylvania oilman John H. Clapp ordered full sets of silver and gold coins from the several mints, a bit too late for Carson City. The Nevada mint ceased coinage in 1893, but remained active as an assay office and repository for years later. In 1900, unused reverse dies on hand were returned to the Philadelphia Mint.

PCGS Population: 13; 4 finer (MS-62 finest).

From the Tennessee Collection.



- 857 **1893-S MS-62 (NGC).** A bright and glittering branch mint eagle that bespeaks a finer grade at first glance. Choice for the grade.



- 858 **1896 MS-63 (NGC).** Highly lustrous medium gold with wisps of pale olive and rose iridescence. Nicely struck. It is worth noting that only 10 examples of this date have been certified finer by NGC.
- 859 **Quartette of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1897 (2). MS-61. Satiny rose-gold with frosty olive-gray at the peripheries; MS-60. Lustrous with hints of golden orange highlights ☆ 1901-S MS-61. Lustrous ☆ 1907 MS-60. Delicate toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 860 **1903-S MS-64 (SEGS).** An impressive example of the date and grade, a satiny coin that exudes bold lustre and warm orange highlights.



- 861 **1905-S MS-61 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous honey gold with warm olive highlights. A fairly elusive San Francisco Mint issue in Uncirculated, notwithstanding its somewhat sizeable mintage of 369,250 pieces. Indeed, only 15 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC, none above MS-63. At attractive MS-61, as here, acquisition becomes a sensible move.

## Satiny 1907 Indian Eagle

Choice Mint State



- 862 **1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny beauty with intense underlying lustre. The warm matte-like honey gold surfaces display wisps of pale rose and olive, and the broadly sweeping lustre seems to glow from within.
- 863 **Trio of Indian eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1907 No Periods. Lustrous with splashes of rose ☆ 1908 Motto. Lustrous ☆ 1910-D. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 864 **1908 Motto. MS-63 (NGC).** A satiny beauty, a lustrous honey gold specimen with strong eye appeal for the grade.
- 865 **Pair of Indian eagles grading EF-45:** ☆ 1909. Satiny yellow surfaces ☆ 1913-S. Lustrous with a hint of rose. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 866 **Quartette of Indian eagles:** ☆ 1909-S AU-53. Lustrous orange gold ☆ 1911 AU-50. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1913 AU-50. Lustrous reddish gold ☆ 1914-D AU-50. Golden yellow. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 867 **Quartette of Mint State Indian eagles:** ☆ 1910 MS-61. Satiny gold with a hint of rose ☆ 1911 MS-60. Satiny yellow surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1932 MS-61. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

## Choice Uncirculated 1910-D \$10



- 868 **1910-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny specimen with vivid cartwheel lustre that supports pale rose and faint orange iridescence. Satiny, matte-like surfaces.



## Mint State 1911-D Indian \$10



(2x photo)

- 869 **1911-D MS-62 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with pale rose and faint orange iridescence on highly lustrous surfaces. A choice coin for the grade, with just a few faint marks dictating the grader's opinion. Regardless, the present specimen is choice for the grade. For the record, NGC has not certified an example of the date above MS-64. This underrated date is known to specialists within the Indian eagle discipline as a rarity. Indeed, except for a couple of the esoteric 1907-dated issues, its mintage of just 30,100 pieces is the lowest production tally in the entire Indian eagle series.

## Elusive Mint State 1911-D Eagle



- 870 **1911-D MS-61 (NGC).** Lustrous honey gold with distinctive olive highlights. A great opportunity.
- 871 **Quartette of Mint State Indian eagles:** ☆ 1912 MS-61 ☆ 1926 MS-62 ☆ 1932 (2). MS-62, MS-61. Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)

## DOUBLE EAGLES

The historically important 1850 double eagle, the first collectable date in the denomination, kicks off this section of the sale, followed by a veritable parade of important dates, many in superb grades—within the context of the date, of course, as many dates are unknown in truly “superb” condition. Highlights among the double eagles that follow include an 1856-S, presumably from the *Fort Capron Treasure*, an 1861-O in choice AU, a nice AU 1871-CC, a choice AU-58 1872-CC, and an outstanding gem Cameo Proof-66 1902! Multiple MCMVII High Relief pieces are featured, as well as a gem Uncirculated 1916-S. Other rare prizes within the denomination include Mint State examples of the 1924-S, 1925-S, 1926-D, and 1926-S rarities, along with a multitude of scarce and popular dates along the way. Like John Marshall did so long ago in 1848 on the American River, you have just struck gold. Eureka!

## Historically Important 1850 \$20



- 872 **1850 AU-55 (NGC).** An attractive example in light yellow gold. Historically important as the first regular issue of the long-lived double eagle series, a denomination that caught on quickly and became the coin of choice for converting gold bullion into coin form. The presently offered piece is above average in quality and will do nicely for inclusion in a type set or a general double eagle collection.

The recent publication of *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins: A Complete History and Price Guide*, by Whitman Publishing Company showcases this denomination, everlastingly popular with numismatists—indeed probably the favorite of all gold denominations.

Although at first thought one might consider double eagles daunting to collect, the fact remains that more than 75% of the issues from 1850 through 1933 are readily available and are fairly inexpensive in such collectible grades as EF, AU, and lower Mint State ranges. More than just a few citizens consider gold to be an excellent store of value, a hedge against inflation, and a barrier against international uncertainty. By forming a date and mint run of double eagles you can have your cake and eat it too—acquiring nearly an ounce of gold in each coin while at the same time enjoying a very pleasant numismatic pursuit.



## Lustrous 1850-O Double Eagle

### First New Orleans Issue



- 873 **1850-O AU-53 (NGC).** An attractive light yellow gold specimen, decently struck, and with a nice overall appearance. Scattered nicks, marks, and evidence of wear here and there, as normal for the grade and as expected.

With a mintage of only 141,000, the 1850 double eagle from the New Orleans Mint set the tempo for what would become a string of fairly scarce, sometimes rare, varieties from this point through 1861. For purposes of comparison, in Philadelphia during the same year, 1,170,261 were struck. In addition to New Orleans pieces being scarcer as a class, most were handled more intensely in the channels of commerce, the result today being that examples are seen in lower average grades. Only a few hundred 1850-O double eagles exist today, of which this is certainly a dandy example.

- 874 **1851 MS-60.** Surfaces lightly brushed or wiped, otherwise lustrous and quite well struck. This coin beckons to be examined in person by prospective bidders for, if viewed casually, it appears to be in a significantly higher grade.



- 875 **1851 AU-58 (NGC).** Brilliant, attractive, and with much original mint lustre still present, especially on the reverse. A splendid example at the AU-58 grade level, a state of preservation that is high enough to indicate a truly desirable numismatic specimen, and yet low enough that the market price is eminently reasonable.



- 876 **1851 EF-45 (NGC).** Attractive light yellow gold. Some lustre remains in protected areas, more on the reverse than on the obverse. A nice example of the date and grade. Remarkably inexpensive on the current market.

- 877 **Trio of Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1853 EF-45. Cleaned long ago ☆ 1874-CC VF-20. No major marks or detractors ☆ 1904-S AU-58. Cleaned at one time. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 878 **1853-O AU-53.** Light yellow gold. Surfaces lightly brushed or wiped, a characteristic mainly visible under magnification. Fairly well struck and, all told, a potentially excellent buy for the money—the brushing no doubt knocking a substantial amount off the price, perhaps suggesting a valuation in the \$1,000 range instead of two or three times that figure! Personal inspection will prove to be worthwhile.



- 879 **1855-S AU-50 (NGC).** An attractive example at the AU-50 level, with surfaces of a honey gold color. Much lustre is still seen in protected areas, with more on the reverse than on the obverse. The 1855-S is a popular and highly affordable date, a souvenir directly from the height of the California Gold Rush. Struck during the second year of operation of the San Francisco Mint.

## Fort Capron Treasure 1856-S \$20



- 880 **1856-S MS-63 (SEGS).** "Saltwater Surfaces" marked on holder. Deep yellow gold with subdued lustre on lightly and uniformly granular surfaces, an indication of prolonged submersion in seawater. Few marks are present and no indication of actual wear is seen.

Although this coin bears no direct ticket from the finders of the Fort Capron treasure (discussed below), it has all the hallmarks of being such. Today, the collecting of "treasure" double eagles is a little specialty in itself, and among others interested is our own Dave Bowers, who has obtained one each of the generally available treasure issues: an 1854-S from the *Yankee Blade* (which similarly shows "saltwater surfaces"), a pristine 1857-S from the S.S.



*Central America*, and a lovely Mint State 1865-S from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan*. In our January Classics sale Dave was the successful bidder for Lot 1662, offered as an add-on to the fabulous Sebring Collection of Shipwreck Coins. Now, to complete his holdings he has his eye on getting a double eagle from the *S.S. Republic*, lost in 1865 and found by Odyssey Marine Exploration in 2003. As of the time the present description is being written, the *S.S. Republic* double eagles are not yet on the market.

All of this said, it will be interesting for the prospective buyer to review the following capsule history of the Fort Capron treasure from our January Sebring Collection catalogue. The present piece is somewhat finer in overall quality than the coin offered there.

In 1857, in the middle of continuous hostilities between federal troops and the native Seminole tribes, Major Jeremiah Yellot Dashiell left Charleston, South Carolina with \$23,000 in his possession, entrusted to him as payment to federal troops stationed at Fort Capron, an outpost near modern Fort Pierce, Florida. Dashiell found transport on the *William and Mary*, and from that large vessel took a smaller boat to the shore—but he ran into a tiny problem: the large sum of cash which he was charged with protecting as an Army paymaster was spilled from the boat when it was tipped over in the surf, and it was not recovered in the soft sand below. Congress released Dashiell from fault the next year, despite the fact that within a month the major portion of another payroll was stolen from him when he left it unattended in a hotel room! The latter negligence did cost Dashiell his job by executive order of President Buchanan.

The Fort Capron payroll was finally found over a century later, in 1963, when the coins were discovered scattered across the limestone deposits under the sand of what was once an environmental feature called the Indian River Inlet. According to a state inventory of coins located, 582 gold coins were found, fairly equally divided between \$20, \$5, \$2.50 and \$1 gold pieces, with a smaller number of \$10 eagles. Over 200 silver coins were also recovered in badly corroded condition. In a later court action, the amateur divers who found the treasure admitted to recovering more than 3,000 gold coins and never reporting them to the state, meaning that the vast majority of coins found were sold into numismatic channels without a word of where they were recovered—thus losing this fascinating historical provenance. Many of the coins were scarce issues of Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, and San Francisco—the dates on the double eagles ranged from 1850 to 1856 and included coins from Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

### 1858-S \$20 Purchase Opportunity



- 881 **1858-S AU-58 (NGC).** A nicely struck, brilliant, and highly lustrous example of the 1858-S double eagle. Scattered marks are visible here and there, as expected. Lustre is nearly fully present on the obverse and complete on the reverse. The overall aspect is excellent.

This coin was minted too late to be put aboard the *S.S. Central America* (lost at sea in 1857), and far too early for the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and *S.S. Republic* (both lost at sea in 1865). When minted, coins of this variety were placed into circulation in San Francisco, where they saw long and hard service. No thought whatsoever was given to preserving pieces for numismatic posterity, and not even the Mint Cabinet desired to save an example. Accordingly, today high quality 1858-S double eagles are available on a catch as catch can basis, here and there, and when seen are typically EF or

VF, not as fine as the piece offered here. As such, we feel this constitutes a special opportunity. In his book on double eagles, Dave Bowers noted: "The 1858-S double eagle is readily available in circulated grades such as VF and EF but is rare AU, especially if with good eye appeal."

### Another Lustrous 1858-S Double Eagle



- 882 **1858-S AU-55 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous, a nice companion to the preceding, but slightly lesser in grade. Most lustre is present. On the obverse there are a few toning streaks, including one by the last digit of the date. Again, the present piece is notably above average for an 1858-S.



- 883 **1858-S AU-50.** Another example of this popular mintmark, the present piece retaining some lustre in protected areas of the obverse, and considerably more on the reverse. The piece has been lightly brushed or wiped and, as is usual with such pieces, it invites personal inspection at the sale to determine its precise value.

### Lustrous AU 1859 \$20



- 884 **1859 AU-50.** The present piece retains perhaps 15% of the lustre on the obverse and 30% of the lustre on the reverse—although we haven't measured it. The overall color is medium yellow. Some scratches are seen here and there, and at one time the coin was rubbed or brushed. It is difficult to assign a grading number to a piece with so many variables (actually, the same could be said for just about any double eagle regardless of date or grade level), but we have picked AU-50. Once again we recommend in-person inspection as we do for several other related pieces in this section of the sale.





- 885 **1860-S AU-55.** Brilliant and lustrous. Seemingly very lightly brushed at some time in its history, a feature which can be seen when the coin is tilted at certain angles to the light, but not at others. Some marks are seen here and there, including above the second digit of the date. A fair amount of lustre is seen among the stars and other features on the obverse, while the reverse has perhaps 80% of the lustre.

The finding of San Francisco Mint double eagles, apart from treasure coins, can be a daunting challenge, particularly if pieces are desired at the AU level. While we mention pieces that have been brushed or rubbed, often this is not done elsewhere—and you can look through many old auction listings and simply see designations as “VF,” “EF,” “AU,” and so on, with not much else. However, the pieces, on average, are not much different from those on the market today. Staff members of American Numismatic Rarities learned long ago that the best buyer is an *informed* buyer and, accordingly, we find the effort to describe coins in detail to be time well spent. Actually, this policy has produced an unexpected turnabout—it is no doubt the case that ANR customers bid with more confidence than they might elsewhere, creating greater activity and interest.

### Highly Important 1861-O \$20 Possible Confederate Issue



- 886 **1861-O AU-53 PL.** A lovely specimen at first glance, but one that merits a detailed description. First, the designation AU-53 is, in our view, a good *net* grade. Inspection shows numerous contact marks, a few scratches, and on the reverse rim some evidence that perhaps a bump or ridge was filed away (this would not be particularly noticeable if the coin were placed in a holder). That said, we turn to other features of the coin, the “good news.” Held at an angle to the light, which we invite you to do during lot viewing, it can be seen that the fields of this coin are prooflike (note particularly around the bottom and back outline of the head and on the reverse within the shield and other protected areas). When first struck this would have been a coin of truly amazing quality. However, it was placed into circulation along with most others of its issue. Today, most all seen with extensive circulation, VF to AU being par, not often lower but not higher either. Indeed, most of the great double eagle collections in numismatic history did not have an example in the AU range.

Struck during the Civil War the 1861-O is one of the most interesting story coins of its denomination. The total coinage

amounted to 17,741. Of this number, 5,000 were coined by the Union early in the year. Then the city of New Orleans was taken over by the state of Louisiana, and 9,750 more were struck. Then the Confederate States of America troops took charge, and under its banner a further 2,991 were made. Accordingly, the 1861-O bears the unusual distinction of being a variety struck under three flags!

Nearly all pieces are lightly struck on the obverse, with Dave Bowers reporting that he has only seen one exception to this rule. Prooflike surface is usual, but is often completely lost. On the present specimen much prooflike surface remains.

For a long time the 1861-O has been recognized as one of the key issues of the series. It is estimated that only 90 to 130 are known in circulated grades, and just several in lower Mint State grades (some of which might better be called AU). By any classification here, indeed, is a rarity.

Only one date logotype is known to have been used for the 1861-O coinage, with the date high in the field, and close to the neck of Miss Liberty. After limited use the die was relapped, resulting in the date numerals becoming fairly shallow in relief, and the bottoms of 861 being weak. On some examples, including the piece here, the base of the 8 (1861) was crudely strengthened in the working die by engraving or punching three lines in a wide V-shaped arrangement. This seems to be the last state of the die, and it would seem that for certain this and related pieces were either coined by the Confederate States of America at the tail end of production, or by the state of Louisiana (which amounts to about the same thing).

Some interesting information regarding the 1861-O double eagle is given below, reprinted with permission from Dave’s new book:

For about a year, New Orleans was held by Southern forces. Later it was “liberated” and controlled under General Benjamin Butler, of whom many stories have been told. Some called him “Spoons Butler,” as he stole or requisitioned silverware from local inhabitants. To the victor went the spoils, and apparently Butler and his men took maximum advantage of their position and opportunity. Later, seeking to have the last word concerning his service and reputation, Butler wrote extensively of his life and the occupation of the city, omitting any references to being less than fair to the citizens. The popular press felt otherwise, and many derisive cartoons were published by *Puck*, *Harper’s Weekly*, and other magazines. One in *Puck*, October 3, 1878, at a time when Butler sought to become important on the political scene, caricatured him as a bottle of poison to which a huge *spoon* was tied.

The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, contained a special section relating to the history of the New Orleans Mint. Regarding \$20 coins, this was stated:

“The work books of the mint at New Orleans show that a coinage was executed at that institution in 1861, between January 26 and May 31, by the State of Louisiana, after the mint was closed against the United States, amounting to \$195,000 in double eagles; and a coinage by the Confederate States of \$59,820 in double eagles:—total gold coinage during the sequestration of the mint of \$245,820.... For obvious reasons, the coinage executed at the United States mint at New Orleans, while out of the control of the Government, has never been taken up in statements of the coinage of the United States....

“It is presumed that the larger part, if not the whole, of the gold coin struck, as above described, from United States coinage dies under other than legal auspices, was applied to purchases abroad, and that accordingly it has long since been melted down without ever having appeared in any form in domestic circulation.”

In January 1885, 32 pairs of dies of all denominations of U.S. coins, including the \$20, were found at the New Orleans Mint and were destroyed on January 15 of the same year.





- 887 **1870-S AU-55 (NGC).** Medium yellow gold. Typical striking for 1870-S, not as sharp as earlier varieties, mainly due to a restyling of the portrait in 1859. Some lustre remains in protected areas on the obverse, while on the reverse perhaps 75% of the lustre remains. The reverse, considered separately, is quite well struck.

### Key 1871-CC Double Eagle



- 888 **1871-CC AU-50.** We present one of the nicest 1871-CC double eagles we have seen in some time. Although we suggest a grade of AU-50, some observers may assign a higher grade. The piece does show some light evidence of cleaning, and there is a hidden scratch across the reverse, without which we might say AU-55. In any event, among 1871-CC twenties this is far nicer than usually seen. Most are in the EF range and, often, are somewhat dull in appearance. The present piece is quite bright and has a lot of "life" to it.

Just 17,387 1871-CC double eagles were minted. Today, it is believed that only about 150 to 200 exist in the entire world of numismatics, making it the second rarest Carson City coin of this denomination, on the heels of the 1870-CC (not nipping the heels, for only about 50 are known of that earlier, rarer variety).

Although later Carson City double eagles seem to have been exported in quantity, this does not seem to have been the case for the first several years. It is our view that most if not all 1871-CC coins circulated regionally, where they saw intense use in commerce. At the time, these coins were not used at all in the East and Midwest, but only in the Pacific and far western states. Because of this it is a general rule of thumb that Carson City and San Francisco twenties are usually seen in significantly lower grades than are Philadelphia issues.

When evaluating any double eagle the subject of *eye appeal* is quite important. Often, early Carson City coins of all denominations lack this feature. Not so with the present coin. A glance or two at it will captivate you into bidding liberally (we hope), entirely justified based on the rarity and overall quality.

### Important 1872-CC Double Eagle Rarity Just One Certified Finer by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 889 **1872-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** A lustrous honey gold example of this rarity from the early days of the Carson City Mint. The surfaces are devoid of all but a few marks, and the eye appeal is well within what is expected for the grade. Of the 26,900 double eagles of the date produced, very few remain in the AU range, and in Mint State the date is an unchallenged rarity. The Winter reference on the Carson City Mint notes that perhaps just 175 to 200 examples of the date can be accounted for in *all* grades, and notes that the date is: "Common in VF and can easily be located in EF. Lower-end AU coins are scarce but can be found with some patience. This date becomes rare in AU-55, and AU-58 or 'slider' coins are very rare. Fully Mint State pieces are extremely rare and no choice examples are known." Only one example of the date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, and it is "only" MS-60. A splendid opportunity for double eagle specialists and Carson City Mint enthusiasts alike!

PCGS Population: 14; 1 finer (MS-60).





- 890 **1872-S AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous with nice eye appeal. An above average example of this San Francisco issue. Most such pieces were put into circulation at or near the time of striking, and afterward acquired considerable wear, with the result that VF and EF pieces have been the rule for most old time collections. In recent generations some have been found in overseas bank holdings, augmenting the supply. Still, a piece at this level, and with this degree of attractiveness is at once somewhat scarce, despite its relatively low value, estimated in low four figures.

- 891 **Quartette of double eagles:** ☆ 1874-S AU-50. Golden yellow surfaces, probable tops of numerals in dentils below ☆ 1875-S AU-50. Golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1876 EF-45. Pale golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1897-S EF-45. Medium red gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 892 **Quintette of Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1875-S AU-58 ☆ 1902-S MS-60 ☆ 1903 (2). MS-60, AU-58 ☆ 1905-S EF-40. All were lightly cleaned long ago. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 893 **1877 MS-61 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Mostly well struck, an exception being the top line of the coronet. Scattered contact marks are here and there, evidence of bag handling. Although the 1877 is hardly a rarity at the MS-61 level, among such pieces this has to be one of the nicer from the all-important aspect of eye appeal.



- 894 **1878 MS-61 (PCGS). Doubled Die Reverse.** The reverse has slight doubling, most notable on the letters toward the bottom, with PCGS recognizing this and noting it on the holder. This lovely 1878 is bright and lustrous, well struck, and attractive in all aspects, a virtually definitive coin at the assigned grade level. The doubled die feature adds interest and rarity, not necessarily amplifying the price, but an interesting "extra."

- 895 **Quintette of double eagles:** ☆ 1878-S AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1907 Liberty. MS-60. Lustrous with hints of rose ☆ 1908 Saint-Gaudens. No Motto AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1923-D MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1925 MS-62. Satiny lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 896 **Octette of double eagles grading AU-55 to AU-58:** ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879-S ☆ 1898-S ☆ 1899-S (2) ☆ 1904 (3). Each has attractive and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 897 **1882-CC AU-58.** Lustrous yellow gold surfaces.



- 898 **1882-CC EF-45 (NGC).** A pleasing specimen in light yellow gold. A fair amount of lustre remains, particularly on the reverse. A very nice example of this highly popular Carson City issue, attractive and affordable.

We pause a moment to congratulate Rusty Goe on the award he received from the Numismatic Literary Guild for his magnificent book, *The Mint on Carson Street*—a detailed delineation, extensively illustrated, of all coins produced at the Carson City Mint from 1870 through 1893. The graphics work was done by ANR's own graphic artist, Jennifer Meers.

- 899 **Quartette of double eagles:** ☆ 1883-S AU-53. Satiny gold surfaces ☆ 1900 AU-58. A touch of rose and olive-gray on both surfaces ☆ 1908 Motto. AU-58. Faint olive-gray at the devices ☆ 1909 AU-58. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



### High-Grade 1894 Double Eagle



- 900 **1894 MS-64 (NGC).** Subdued satiny lustre on obverse and reverse. Well struck. High grade, about the finest normally encountered. While this 1894 has a number of companions at the MS-64 level, only a handful of pieces have been certified higher. Accordingly, this would seem to be an ideal purchase candidate.

- 901 **Quartette of double eagles grading MS-60 to MS-61:** ☆ 1895. Satiny golden surfaces ☆ 1900. Lustrous golden orange ☆ 1901. Lustrous orange gold with copper spots on the reverse ☆ 1903. Lustrous golden surfaces with copper spotting noted on both obverse and reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

### Choice Mint State 1897 \$20



- 902 **1897 MS-64 (NGC).** Although the 1897 double eagle is readily attainable in Mint State, most are in lower grades, and at the MS-64 level they become quite elusive, about eight times rarer than those called MS-63, this per the population data. MS-65 coins are scarcer yet, with fewer than a dozen accounted for. Accordingly, the present MS-64 with subdued lustre, good strike, and nice appearance is a mate to the 1894 offered earlier and would seem to be an ideal candidate for an advanced collection.
- 903 **Pair of double eagles:** ☆ 1898-S MS-64 ☆ 1922 MS-65. Both are lustrous and attractive with golden orange surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)  
Each is housed in a Numitrust Corporation holder, 1898-S MS-64, 1922 MS-65.

## American Numismatic Rarities' 2005 AUCTION SCHEDULE

We have many fine events planned for 2005. Be a part of our success—consign to an upcoming auction. Please call John Pack or Rick Bagg today, toll free: 866-811-1804 to include your individual rare coins or entire collection in an ANR event.

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### Choice 1899 Double Eagle



- 904 **1899 MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant with satiny lustre. Some contact marks are noted, with a couple copper streaks on the cheek of Miss Liberty and a small area of discoloration on the reverse, scarcely worth mentioning, as many other double eagles of this era are similar and are typically bought and sold by grading numbers alone. Among 20-dollar gold pieces of this date the present coin has exceptional eye appeal.
- 905 **Pair of Mint State Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1901 MS-63. Lustrous yellow with a few faint copper spots noted ☆ 1904 MS-62. Lustrous golden surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



## Gem Proof 1902 Double Eagle



(2x photo)

**906 1902 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** The present 1902 double eagle stands high as a superb example of the issue, offering superb appeal both technically and aesthetically. The pristine surfaces are bright yellow gold and the fields are deeply reflective. Only 114 Proofs were struck, and of this number probably no more than 40 or 50 exist today, with just a few able to challenge the present piece in overall quality. If you are a Proof double eagle specialist—admittedly a rather rare class of numismatists!—you may have been waiting *years* for this opportunity—a truly wonderful coin and a truly wonderful chance to own it. Although this piece and a few others from this era are designated as *cameo* this is not a cameo in the same sense that the majority of Proof double eagles from the earliest dates through the end of the 19th century are. 1902 is among the years in which all Proof double eagles (not just some) were made with a new finish, with the portrait of Miss Liberty actually

polished in the die, rather than frosted as on pieces of the earlier dates. The present example is a superb gem specimen featuring this modification, and though it is not a heavily frosted piece, the devices are rather satiny, different from the highly polished fields, and thus the *cameo* designation can be easily explained. The same style was used in 1903 and intermittently for several years afterward. The reasons for the new Proof style are not known, except that it is easy to suggest that as the third Philadelphia Mint building was first used in October 1901, and the initial new Proofs struck there were made in early 1902, new procedures were in place in the Medal Department where Proofs were made. Indeed, the entire decade proved to be one of experimentation, and later we have such variations as Matte Proofs (copper and nickel coins), and on the gold coins, Sand Blast Proof and Satin Proof finishes.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.



- 907 **Pair of 1903 Liberty double eagles grading MS-63.** Both are lustrous with splashes of faint sunset orange. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 908 **Trio of 1903 double eagles graded MS-62 PL.** Each with reflective fields, two with faint copper spotting and one with splashes of deep steel blue on the obverse and pale magenta on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 909 **Quintette of Liberty double eagles, average grade MS-62:** ☆ 1901 (2). ☆ 1903 (3). Each is lustrous, one with rich rose gold surfaces, four yellow gold with some copper spotting noted. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 910 **Sextette of 1903 Liberty double eagles, average grade MS-62.** Each is lustrous and attractive with nearly all displaying faint copper spots. (Total: 6 pieces)

### Lovely 1904 Double Eagle



- 911 **1904 MS-64 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen with satiny lustrous surfaces and warm yellow-orange gold. Some scattered marks are seen here and there, accounting for the MS-64 grade, and perhaps are redundant to mention. The reverse, if graded separately, would check in at a higher number. On the reverse are some toning flecks. All told this is one of the nicest MS-64 double eagles we have seen.



- 912 **1904 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with strong underlying lustre.

### Second 1904 Double Eagle



- 913 **1904 MS-64 (NGC).** Nice things come in pairs, it is said, and here is another dandy 1904, perhaps a hair finer than the preceding piece and, like it, quite attractive.
- 914 **Quartette of Liberty double eagles grading MS-60 to MS-61:** ☆ 1904 (3) ☆ 1907. Each is lustrous and attractive with traces of delicate toning. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 915 **1906 MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and quite attractive, this 1906 double eagle represents an outstanding example at the MS-62 level—possessing characteristics that could easily be assigned as MS-63. Moreover, the date is hardly in the common category and is considered to be one of the scarcer Philadelphia coins of the time. A lot of value for the money, so it would seem.



Choice Proof 1907 Double Eagle  
Final Liberty Head Year



(2x photo)

- 916 **1907 Liberty. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).** This lovely example virtually defines the Proof-64 grade, with excellent eye appeal. Remarkably, the coin has not been dipped or brightened, and as such it has a rich gold color with some tendency toward orange. All told it is as nice as can be within the grade parameters. Only 78 Proofs were struck, and we dare say no more than a few dozen can equal or exceed this in quality today.

Choice Mint State MCMVII \$20  
PCGS MS-64



(2x photo)

- 917 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with deeper highlights and a glow of pale olive in the recessed areas. A truly lovely representative example of the assigned grade as well as of the beautiful design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, widely acclaimed as perhaps the greatest sculptor-artisan of his time. Though Saint-Gaudens died of cancer before ever having seen the actual coin in its finished state, Teddy Roosevelt, the man behind the coin so to speak (see below), no doubt considered it exquisite in its beauty, as have generations of numismatists since 1907. The presently offered coin is sharp and crisp, with exciting visual appeal that heightens the beauty of the overall design. Mark our words, there will be serious bidding activity before this particular MCMVII High Relief double eagle makes its way into a fine numismatic cabinet.

PCGS holder erroneously marked 1907 (instead of MCMVII, as the date actually appears on the coin) and "Wire Ed.," this despite the fact that the *edge* of the circulation strike MCMVII double eagles, such as the specimen offered here, have letters (E PLURIBU UNUM) and stars as devices, and the "wire" details are actually around the *rim* of the coin.



Countless thousands of words have been written about the MCMVII High Relief double eagle, and we can appreciate that. However, we would be remiss if we didn't at least give a brief sketch here for those who may not be familiar with the fascinating story behind the coin.

In 1905, President Teddy Roosevelt, historically the president who took the most active interest in our coinage designs, was disappointed with the mundane state of America's coinage designs. He had only recently taken an interest in ancient Greek coins which he had seen on display, and lamented the fact that the currency of his era was plain and uninspired by comparison. Accordingly, Roosevelt contacted his long time acquaintance, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and asked him to redesign the entire U.S. coinage spectrum, from the small bronze cent up to the large gold double eagle. Saint-Gaudens, America's most admired sculptor, kept his studio in Cornish, New Hampshire (just a couple of hours from our offices in downtown Wolfeboro), where he prepared sketches and working models of his ideas. By the summer of 1907, Saint-Gaudens had nearly completed the work on the Indian \$10 design as well as the new \$20 design, which he based on his statue of Victory, part of the Sherman Victory Monument which stands today in New York City's Central Park. On August 3, 1907, Saint-Gaudens succumbed to cancer without ever seeing an example of his work in a legal tender format. His work was finished by his assistant, Henry Hering. Meanwhile, a great "war" (Roosevelt called it his "pet crime") had broken out between the Mint and Charles Barber on one side, and President Roosevelt on the other. Barber was upset that Roosevelt had unkind words for his dime, quarter, and half dollar designs (which had circulated as current coin of the realm since 1892), and he was also incensed that an outside artist had been chosen to redesign the coinage. Barber protested that the high relief of the dies would prevent the coins from striking, and on and on, causing Roosevelt to state that the MCMVII \$20 coins would be produced if it took all day to strike just one coin! Despite Barber's shenanigans, the coins were eventually produced to the tune of several hundred pieces a day, though not without difficulties, as each coin needed three blows from the dies to be rendered to its full advantage. In time, some 11,250 or so High Relief MCMVII double eagles were produced to Teddy Roosevelt's satisfaction. Barber then redesigned the dies, making them flatter in depth and considerably less dynamic in appearance, remaining thusly through the demise of the series in 1933.

## Another Choice Uncirculated MCMVII \$20 PCGS MS-63



(2x photo)

- 918 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-63 (PCGS).** A pleasing and impressively choice Mint State example of this ever-popular issue, the present coin is rich yellow gold with deeper highlights and shows no shortage of lively lustre. As lovely an MCMVII High Relief \$20 as one is likely to see at the assigned grade level, and a fine opportunity for an alert bidder as such. Need we say more?



### Famous MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle



(2x photo)

- 919 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-63.** A lovely coin, well struck, with rich yellow satiny fields—one of the nicest imaginable at this grade level. Of course, the MCMVII High Relief double eagle is one of America's best loved coins and one of the most famous. From its first appearance in the channels of commerce it was widely recognized as a special coin. Year in and year out this has been at or near the top of any list of artistic designs made for circulation.

Though it is not widely known, the weight tolerance for double eagles was within one half a grain. Since we had the opportunity to handle this superb quality high relief uncertified, we thought it would be interesting to test this official tolerance. Upon weighing the piece we found it to be 514.35 grains, remarkably the exact published weight for the issue!

### Circulated MCMVII High Relief \$20



- 920 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief. VF-20 (ANACS).** Medium yellow gold with lighter high points. A well circulated (translation: highly affordable) example of this popular issue, a coin that may well have been a pocket piece; it is worn yet surprisingly free of harsh contact marks. Even at the present grade, MCMVII High Relief double eagles are a focal point of serious auction activity.

### Superb Gem 1907 Arabic Numerals \$20



- 921 **1907 Saint-Gaudens. No Motto. MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, in simply incredible condition, of the second variety of the Saint-Gaudens double eagle of 1907, that with the so-called "Arabic date," or stated more simply, the date in numerals familiar to Americans. Although this design caused some problems in striking (largely overcome when the dies were modified in the summer of 1908), the present piece is exceptional in its detail. The lustre is full and the overall appearance is superb. We highly recommend this for inclusion in a type set of United States gold coins to illustrate the short-lived Without Motto style of 1907-1908.

### Attractive 1907 Arabic Numerals \$20



- 922 **1907 Saint-Gaudens. No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS).** Another lustrous, fairly well struck, and quite attractive example of this issue, made in December 1907, during the same time period in which the MCMVII coins were being manufactured. The present coin is an ideal MS-64 with great eye appeal and other features.



- 923 **Trio of double eagles:** ☆ 1907 Liberty. MS-62. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1910 Saint-Gaudens. AU-58. Subdued golden yellow ☆ 1914-S MS-62. Golden yellow with hints of faint rose. (Total: 3 pieces)

### Gem Mint State 1908 No Motto \$20



- 924 **1908 No Motto. MS-66 (NGC).** Frosty and bright with strong lustre and a bold strike.
- 925 **Six double eagles:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-60 (2). Subdued golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1910-S AU-58. Golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1922 MS-60 (2). Both have been cleaned long ago ☆ 1924 MS-60. Golden surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 926 **Trio of Saint-Gaudens double eagles grading MS-60:** ☆ 1908 No Motto. ☆ 1916-S ☆ 1927. Each is lustrous and attractive with traces of delicate rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

### Key 1908-S Double Eagle



- 927 **1908-S AU-58 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, just a whisper short of full Mint State, of the key 1908-S variety. Indeed, among issues of the Type 6 style (1908-1933), the 1908-S has far and away the lowest mintage, a scant 22,000 pieces. Today, it is believed that somewhere between 1,200 and 2,000 pieces exist, mostly in EF and AU grades, a rather small number considering the fantastic popularity of the double eagle denomination. The present piece is well struck and possesses nearly full original lustre, this being particularly true on the reverse. All told it is an exceptional example of the date, mint, and grade.

### Another Rare 1908-S \$20



- 928 **1908-S AU-55 (NGC).** Another lovely and rare 1908-S double eagle, the present piece is also lustrous and quite attractive, but shows slightly more wear than the preceding. A popular pursuit is to get one each of the early Type 6 double eagles from 1908 through 1916, an era with no "impossible" rarities, but with several scarce issues—including the 1908-S. If this is your objective, the present piece offers a worthwhile opportunity.

### Choice 1909-D Double Eagle Brilliant and Lustrous



- 929 **1909-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. A splendid piece that has never seen circulation but has bagmarks here and there (defining the grade), probably from storage and counting in bank vaults.

The mintage of the 1909-D was quite low, just 52,500 pieces. Today it is likely that the population is somewhere in the range of 4,000 to 5,000 pieces, not many in view of the demand for double eagles of this era. The present example, similar to nearly all other 1909-D twenties, has a large, heavy, wide D mintmark, somewhat similar to 1910-D, but totally unlike later dates. The double eagle specialist will recognize the present piece as an opportunity.

### Gem 1909-S Double Eagle



- 930 **1909-S MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant with somewhat subdued lustre. Nicely struck. Scattered marks here and there from bag contact, normal for the issue. Somewhat scarce at the MS-65 level.



- 931 Quintette of double eagles, average grade MS-63: ☆ 1910 ☆ 1910-D ☆ 1915-S ☆ 1920 ☆ 1922. Each with attractive golden yellow surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Gem 1910-D Double Eagle



- 932 1910-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with satiny lustre. Very attractive overall, a piece that combines high grade with excellent eye appeal, a combination not always easy to find. Mintmark wide and rather light, with an "open" center, the punch not being as deep in the die as the 1909-D offered earlier.

- 933 Pair of double eagles grading MS-63: ☆ 1910-D. Lustrous with rose highlights ☆ 1923. Lustrous golden rose surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

### Choice Uncirculated 1910-S \$20



- 934 1910-S MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold surfaces glow with rich rose and yellow highlights. A popular San Francisco Mint issue in an equally popular collectable grade.

### Choice Mint State 1911 \$20 MS-64 PCGS



- 935 1911 MS-64 (PCGS). A glowingly lustrous yellow-gold double eagle with olive and honey highlights. Much scarcer in choice Uncirculated than its mintage of 197,250 suggests, though not one of the "stoppers" in the series. Choice for the assigned grade.

### Gem 1911-D Double Eagle



- 936 1911-D MS-65 (NGC). A lustrous, well struck, and very attractive example of this popular date, not rare but certainly worth owning. First year with the new style of tall, narrow D mintmark. Last year with only 46 stars around the obverse border (two more stars were added beginning in 1912).
- 937 1911-S MS-63. A frosty and highly lustrous example of a popular San Francisco Mint issue.

### Choice Uncirculated 1913 Double Eagle



(2x photo)

- 938 1913 MS-64 (NGC). A billowing pool of lustre sweeps broadly across the satiny surfaces of this choice Mint State double eagle. A



moderately scarce date in all Mint State grades, and at MS-64, as here, the scarcity of the date escalates. Indeed, just a dozen 1913 double eagles have received finer grades than the present coin from NGC, the finest of those called MS-66.

### Choice 1913-D \$20



- 939 1913-D MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous, and with nice eye appeal. A very choice example of this popular Denver Mint issue.
- 940 Quintette of double eagles, average grade MS-62: ☆ 1913-D ☆ 1914-S ☆ 1923-D ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928. Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Gem 1914-S Double Eagle



- 941 1914-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, a gem example of this issue. Quite well struck in all areas except certain of the stars at the lower right. Thanks to the repatriation of overseas hoards, described in detail in Dave Bowers' new book on double eagles, coins of this high grade are available to the collecting community.

### Superb 1915-S Double Eagle MS-66



- 942 1915-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive, this 1915-S is about as nice as one can reasonably expect for this date. As such, upon buying it you can consider your quest for this date and mint completed—no need to ever upgrade!

### Gem 1915-S Double Eagle



- 943 1915-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, nicely struck, with satiny, somewhat subdued brilliance—a dandy example that certainly is among the finest classified as MS-65.

### Superb Gem 1916-S \$20



- 944 1916-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with somewhat subdued lustre. Well struck. Rich golden orange surfaces. An outstanding example of a date and mintmark that often comes rather "baggy." Also, most have a paler color.

The 1916-S represents the last issue of the early run within the Type 6 double eagle design. From 1917 through 1919 inclusive, none were struck, as there was a "run" on gold, the price rose on international markets, and double eagles were no longer paid out at par by banks (a fact not widely known). Matters settled by 1920, and production resumed.



- 945 1916-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Warm orange-yellow with better aesthetic appeal than typically seen for 1916-S. As such, if you are looking for an example of this date and mint here is a "high end" piece.

In this year there seems to have been virtually no collecting interest in double eagles by mintmark. It is likely that no more than three or four people desired to obtain such pieces as they were issued and, remarkably, *The Numismatist* took no notice of the availability or the rarity of such coins—this being also true of other varieties through the following decade. Eventually many of these were recognized as great rarities (the 1916-S not among them), but no one knew it at the time. The collecting of double eagles on a systematic basis did not become widely popular until the 1930s, when the denomination was no longer seen in circulation, and quite a few astute numismatists and investors realized that gold served as a store of value. Interest remained rather intense, then in 1949 at B. Max



Mehl's sale of the Charles Green Collection, everything broke loose, the room was up for grabs, the sky was the limit, and no holds were barred. Saint-Gaudens double eagles from branch mints reached unheard of price levels, this being true of any with a claim to scarcity or rarity. Publicity spread in waves, more and more people took an interest in \$20 gold pieces, and the series achieved great popularity. In time, overseas hoards were tapped, making available many pieces that were once hard to find, although quite a few remained in the elusive category. If you acquire a copy of the new Bowers book on \$20 pieces, we suggest that you take time to read certain of the historical and narrative sections on double eagles and how they were distributed—interesting information.

### Choice Mint State 1920 \$20



- 946 **1920 MS-64 (NGC).** A brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive example of the 1920 double eagle, the first issue since 1916. Within any grade category there are apt to be wide variations, and this is true with double eagles from the 1920s. The present coin is very well struck and quite attractive, not always the case, and a feature well worth noting in addition to the numerical grade.

- 947 **1922 MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, attractive, and worth a nice bid. Not rare, but within the MS-64 category an outstanding example.

- 948 **Quartette of 1922 double eagles, average grade MS-63.** Golden yellow surfaces with rose highlights, three with faint iridescent toning spots on the reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 949 **Group of double eagles, average grade MS-62:** ☆ 1922 (4) ☆ 1923 (3). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 950 **Quintette of 1922 double eagles, average grade MS-62.** All are lustrous with most having splashes of orange toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 951 **Quartette of Saint-Gaudens double eagles average grade MS-64:** ☆ 1923 ☆ 1927 (3). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 952 **Quartette of 1923 double eagles, average grade MS-63.** All are lustrous and attractive with faint sunset orange. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 953 **Quartette of double eagles, average grade MS-63:** ☆ 1923. Lustrous orange gold ☆ 1925. Frosty golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1926. Lustrous ☆ 1927. Frosty sunset orange. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 954 **Quintette of 1923 double eagles, average grade MS-62.** Each is lustrous and attractive with splashes of golden orange toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Superb Gem 1923-D \$20



- 955 **1923-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny, almost creamy lustre characterizes the obverse and reverse. The strike is exceptional and the overall eye appeal is likewise. All told this is a very *special* 1923-D, one deserving of attention from the connoisseur. If you are in this category, please take notice!

- 956 **Quartette of Saint-Gaudens double eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1924 (2) ☆ 1927 (2). Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)

### Key 1924-S Double Eagle



- 957 **1924-S MS-62.** Brilliant and lustrous. A nice example at the MS-62 level of one of the key issues of the decade. Although the mintage figure of 2,927,500 is generous, it seems that nearly all went into Treasury vaults, remaining there until the late 1930s when they were consigned to the melting pot. In the meantime perhaps a couple thousand or so—no information is available—went to overseas banks and remained there, later to be repatriated by James F. Kelly and other American dealers. Such constitute the source of most pieces available to collectors today, probably including the one offered here.

The numismatic history of the 1924-S is remarkable, and in the 1940s relatively few were known. Indeed a coin in a grade such as this was valued significantly higher than a Proof 1883 or 1884, these being famous earlier issues. Later, as more were discovered, the aura faded, but even today it is likely that fewer than 1,000 exist—few enough to put this in the rarity category, but a sufficient number to make a nice example available without mortgaging the farm.



### Highly Important 1925-S \$20



- 958 **1925-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. An attractive example. Bagmarks are seen on obverse and reverse, as normal for MS-62, but are mostly hidden in the lustre. The overall visual appeal is quite good.

The story of the 1925-S parallels that of the 1924-S and certain other Saint-Gaudens mintmarks of the era. The mintage was quite large, in the present instance 3,775,500 pieces, but it is likely the case that most were stored by the Treasury and never released. In the 1930s, when the government melted down its gold coin stocks, these were destroyed. In the meantime, some had been sent overseas, probably primarily to France, in foreign exchange. As to how many were exported, the number is not known, but today we believe that only about 600 to 1,000 1925-S double eagles are known to numismatists, making it one of the most elusive of all varieties of 20th-century coins in any metal.

It seems to us that on the present market the 1925-S is not fully appreciated. Quality coins are not easy to find in relation to the demand for them.

### Classic 1926-D \$20 Gold



- 959 **1926-D AU-55 (NGC).** Among Saint-Gaudens double eagles the 1926-D is one of the most elusive of its era. The present piece is fully brilliant and displays nearly all lustre, save for just some of the higher areas. All told it is very attractive, and it compares favorably with some that have been called Mint State.

In the context of the 1920s the production figure for the 1926-D was rather small, just 481,000 pieces. It is likely that of these, only a few were distributed, perhaps 1,000 or so. Today, the population is likely in the range of 300 to 450 pieces, making it a *rarity*. Years ago, just a handful were known, and much ink was expended on extolling the fame of the 1926-D. Catalogues from the late 1940s and early 1950s are well worth reading in this regard, and transmit an appreciation for the Saint-Gaudens series, not only the 1926-D but for other issues as well. As noted, the Charles Green Collection, sold to mail bids by B. Max Mehl in 1949, was the watershed event.

### Choice and Rare 1926-S \$20



- 960 **1926-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive, this 1926-S is, in our opinion a "high end" MS-63—every bit as nice as some we have seen called MS-64. Accordingly, we recommend in-person inspection to verify what we say and, perhaps, gain for your cabinet a quality piece not normally encountered at this level.

The story of the 1926-S is much the same as other mintmarks of the era. In the present instance, 2,041,500 were struck. However, probably only a few thousand were ever issued. Today we estimate that not more than 1,800 exist. Due to the repatriation of foreign hoards it is possible to collect most mintmarks of the 1920s, with only the 1927-D remaining in the "impossible" category (or nearly so). Decades ago that was not the case, and only a handful of numismatists in America were able to own a 1926-S equal to the one offered here.

### Superb Gem 1927 Double Eagle



- 961 **1927 MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant with rich satiny lustre, almost three dimensional. A few contact marks are present, including at the upper left field, but have been factored by PCGS. Overall this is an exceptionally beautiful specimen of one of the more popular dates of the era.
- 962 **1927 trio of Saint-Gaudens double eagles grading MS-64.** All with lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 963 **Quartette of 1927 double eagles, average grade MS-64.** Each is lustrous and attractive with a touch of rose. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 964 **Quintette of 1927 double eagles, average grade MS-63.** All are lustrous and attractive with golden orange surfaces. A very well matched group. (Total: 5 pieces)



### Superb Gem 1928 \$20



- 965 **1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, brilliant with satiny lustre, of the last readily collectable date in the Saint-Gaudens series. The 1928 is not rare, but the present piece is certainly beautiful. If you need a nice coin for a type set or need a 1928 as a date, your search ends here.

## COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

As always, we have a grand selection of commemorative silver and gold coins to offer, beginning with an 1893 Isabella quarter and running through much of the early "classic" series of half dollars in various grades, both as individual pieces as well as many fine coins that are offered in sets. Gold commemoratives are equally well represented, the highlight being a choice MS-64 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50 Round, a classic American rarity that has stood the test of time for nearly 90 years! If commemorative issues are your cup of tea, we're certain you'll want to indulge yourself here!

- 966 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63.** A lustrous golden gray specimen.

- 967 **Selection of commemorative coins:** ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-60. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar (2). MS-60; AU-55. Both have been cleaned ☆ 1921 Alabama half dollar. Plain. MS-60. Cleaned ☆ 1935 Arkansas half dollar. MS-63. Lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1936-D Arkansas half dollar. MS-63. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge half dollar. MS-60. Cleaned ☆ 1934 Boone half dollar. MS-63. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1925-S California half dollar. MS-60. Cleaned ☆ 1936 Cleveland half dollar. AU-58. Soft pearl gray iridescence over both surfaces ☆ 1922 Grant half dollar. With Star. (2). AU-55; AU-50. Both have been cleaned at one time ☆ 1922 Grant half dollar. No Star. AU-50. Cleaned ☆ 1925 Lexington half dollar. MS-60. Cleaned ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain half dollar. AU-58. Lustrous with soft rose-gold highlights. (Total: 15 pieces)

- 968 **Quintette of commemorative coins:** ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-61. Lustrous soft silver gray surfaces ☆ 1921 Alabama half dollar. 2X2. MS-61. Satiny with hints of gold and gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1922 Grant half dollar. No Star. MS-61. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1935 Hudson half dollar. MS-60. Satiny rose-gray ☆ 1927 Vermont. Lustrous soft silver gray. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Satiny Gem 1921 Alabama 50¢

2X2 in Field



- 969 **1921 Alabama 2X2. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny and lustrous pale silver gem with a whisper of deep gold near the rims. Struck in 1920 but dated 1921, all to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Alabama's statehood in 1919!

- 970 **Quintette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1921 Alabama. 2X2. Lustrous ☆ 1921 Alabama. Plain. Satiny silver gray ☆ 1892 Columbian. Lustrous ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Lustrous rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1923-S Monroe. Golden gray surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

### Gem Uncirculated 1921 Alabama Plain 50¢

None Graded Finer by PCGS



- 971 **1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-66 (PCGS).** Bright lustre swirls willy-nilly beneath pale rose and deeper heather highlights, punctuated here and there with splashes of full mint brilliance. A satiny gem example of the first U.S. coin to feature a living person, in this case Alabama's then-current governor, Thomas E. Kilby.

- 972 **Pair of commemorative half dollars grading MS-63 (PCGS):** ☆ 1921 Alabama. Plain. Lustrous faint silver gray ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of delicate toning at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 973 **Group of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Satiny golden gray ☆ 1934 Boone. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Golden gray lustre ☆ 1936 Delaware. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous ☆ 1926 Oregon Trail. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden gray ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Lustrous silver gray with a hint of gold. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 974 **Group of Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-65. Nearly full mint brilliance with just a whisper of gold at the rims ☆ 1936 Boone. MS-65. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936-D Cincinnati. MS-65. Pearl gray with splashes of golden brown at the peripheries ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-66. Satiny with a hint of pearl gray iridescence ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-65. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1936 Robinson. MS-65. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1936 York. MS-65. Splashes of golden toning. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 975 **1937 Antietam. MS-66.** Intensely brilliant and supremely lustrous.
- 976 **1937 Antietam. MS-65.** Brilliant and lustrous with a whisper of pale golden toning.
- 977 **Complete set of Arkansas commemorative half dollars.** 1935: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ Denver. MS-64. Mottled golden gray ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Mottled gold, blue green, and gray toning on both surfaces. 1936: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63 ☆ Denver. MS-63 ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Each is lustrous and attractive. 1937: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Rich rose-gold surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-65. Satiny silver gray with splashes of gold on the reverse ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Mottled gray on the obverse with mottled rose on the reverse. 1938: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-62 ☆ Denver. MS-63 ☆ San Francisco. MS-62. Each is brilliant and lustrous. 1939: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63 ☆ Denver. MS-63 ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 15 pieces)
- 978 **Selection of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1935 Arkansas. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Silver gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Cleveland. (3). Each is lustrous with delicate champagne toning ☆ 1936 Elgin. (2). Both with lovely satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Dipped long ago ☆ 1936 Rhode Island. Lustrous golden gray surfaces ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Lustrous pearl gray iridescent surfaces. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 979 **Trio of commemorative half dollars NGC-certified:** ☆ 1935-S Arkansas. MS-66. Satiny lustre ☆ 1937 Arkansas. MS-65. Lovely silver gray surfaces ☆ 1935-D Texas. MS-67. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 980 **Group of Arkansas commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 P.D.S. set grading MS-63. All are lustrous and attractive with delicate champagne toning ☆ 1937 MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1937-D MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1937-S MS-63. Lustrous with mottled golden gray toning ☆ 1938 MS-63. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1938-D MS-63. Lustrous ☆ 1938-S MS-60. Cleaned at one time. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 981 **1937 Arkansas P.D.S. set grading MS-66:** ☆ Philadelphia (NGC) ☆ Denver (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco (NGC). Lustrous lilac-gray with pale pastel highlights on all three pieces. An attractive set. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 982 **1938 Arkansas P.D.S. set grading MS-64 (PCGS).** Each is attractive with various shades of gray, rose, and golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)  
The 1938-S is erroneously marked as a 1938 on the holder.
- 983 **1939 Arkansas. MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty matte-like surfaces with strong underlying lustre tempered by wisps of warm gold and rose iridescence.
- 984 **Complete set of Boone commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1934 MS-65. Lustrous with champagne surfaces ☆ 1935 MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1935-D MS-64. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose-gold highlights ☆ 1935-S MS-64. A few flecks are noted ☆ 1935 Small 1934. MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1935-D Small 1934. MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1935-S Small 1934. MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1936 MS-64. Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1936-D MS-64. Lustrous golden rose ☆ 1936-S MS-65. Lustrous ☆ 1937 MS-65. Lustrous with golden toning ☆ 1937-D MS-64.

Lustrous champagne ☆ 1937-S MS-65. Lustrous with just a hint of gold ☆ 1938 MS-64. Satiny ☆ 1938-D MS-64. Satiny lustre with just a hint of gold ☆ 1938-S MS-64. Satiny. (Total: 16 pieces)



- 985 **1934 Boone. MS-67 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray surfaces with splashes of golden iridescent toning at the peripheries.  
PCGS Population: 25; 1 finer (MS-68).
- 986 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1935 Boone. Lustrous with splashes of deep rich golden brown and pale sky blue ☆ 1937 Boone. Pearl gray obverse with mottled brownish gray on the reverse ☆ 1936 Columbia. Lovely rose-gray ☆ 1934-D Oregon Trail. Lilac-gray over both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 987 **Quintette of NGC-certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Boone. MS-64. Deep rich silver gray at the devices with golden rose highlights ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of deep rich golden brown at the peripheries ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island. MS-64. Mottled bluish gray over rose toning on the obverse, the reverse mostly mottled bluish gray ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-64. Golden toning with mottled rich brownish gold at the devices ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. MS-65. Deep rich rose and gunmetal-blue on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 988 **1935-S Boone. MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray with wisps of rich golden toning gathered at the rims.
- 989 **Octette of PCGS-certified commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1936 Boone. Frosty mottled gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1936-S Boone. Mixture of pearl gray, rose, and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Golden toning ☆ 1946 Iowa. Rose-gray with splashes of deep rich silver gray at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Lustrous champagne toning on both surfaces with splashes of rich mottled reddish brown at the rims ☆ 1934 Maryland. Lustrous golden rose surfaces ☆ 1926 Oregon Trail. Lustrous ☆ 1936 Robinson. Champagne surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 990 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1937 Boone. Lovely pearl gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Lustrous rose-gray ☆ 1936 Columbia. Lustrous with rose-gold ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Lovely golden gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 991 **Dozen commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Boone. MS-64 ☆ 1936-D Boone. MS-63 ☆ 1936-S Boone. MS-64. Each is lustrous and attractive with traces of delicate gold ☆ 1936 Columbia. MS-63 ☆ 1936-D Columbia. MS-64 ☆ 1936-S Columbia. MS-64. Each with satiny lustre ☆ 1948 Booker T. Washington. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1948-D Booker T. Washington. MS-63. Soft silver gray ☆ 1948-S Booker T. Washington. MS-63. Splashes of faint lilac-gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1950 Booker T. Washington. MS-64 ☆ 1950-D Booker T. Washington. MS-64 ☆ 1950-S Booker T. Washington. MS-64. Each with lovely satiny silver gray surfaces. (Total: 12 pieces)



## Frosty 1936 Bridgeport Half Dollar



- 992 **1936 Bridgeport. MS-67 (PCGS).** A mixture of frosty gray and pale rose toning over satiny surfaces. A popular commemorative half dollar that celebrates the birthplace of America's most famous showman, P.T. Barnum.

PCGS Population; 45; none finer.

- 993 **Sextette of commemorative half dollars MS-63:** ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Satiny lustre ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Faint mottled rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1936 Delaware. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Lustrous with golden gray and rose at the obverse periphery ☆ 1936 Long Island. Lustrous golden surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 994 **1925-S California. MS-64 (PCGS).** A veritable artist's palette of vivid rainbow toning cavorts wildly on the satiny, lustrous surfaces of this attractive commemorative half dollar.

- 995 **Sextette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1925-S California ☆ 1936 Cleveland ☆ 1935 Connecticut ☆ 1936 Elgin ☆ 1936 Gettysburg ☆ 1934 Texas. A very lustrous and attractive group. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 996 **Trio of certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-66 (PCGS). Rose-gray surfaces with splashes of deep rich mottled silver gray ☆ 1948 Booker T. Washington. MS-66 (NGC). Satiny golden lustre ☆ 1948-D Booker T. Washington. MS-66 (NGC). Mottled orange-brown toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 997 **1936 Cincinnati P.D.S. set grading MS-64:** ☆ Philadelphia. Satiny lustre ☆ Denver. Satiny with splashes of faint frosty gray on both surfaces ☆ San Francisco. Satiny with faint lovely golden rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 998 **1936 Columbia P.D.S. set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Satiny lustre with golden orange at the obverse periphery, while the reverse displays soft silver gray satiny lustre ☆ Denver. MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of faint golden toning ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Brilliant lustrous centers with golden toning at the periphery on the obverse, the reverse with splashes of faint silver gray. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 999 **1892 Columbian. MS-65 (NGC).** Bright and frosty with a dash here and there of pale golden iridescence. A pleasing gem example of our nation's first commemorative half dollar issue.

- 1000 **1893 Columbian. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous centers give way to rich deposits of electric blue, deep gold, and crimson toward the peripheries. Lovely!

- 1001 **Quintette of PCGS-certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-63. Splashes of rich reddish brown over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-62. Rose-gray with

splashes of deep rich silver gray on both surfaces ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-64. Lustrous with rose toning deepest at the peripheries ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-64. Soft mottled lilac-gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-63. Lustrous with a touch of rose. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1002 **1936 Elgin. MS-67 (NGC).** Satiny pale blue-silver surfaces with splashes of pale sunset orange on the obverse.

NGC Census: 74; 8 finer (MS-68★ finest).



- 1003 **1936 Elgin. MS-67 (NGC).** A frosty matte-like gem with warm golden toning highlights. Only eight other examples of the type have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC.



- 1004 **1922 Grant. No Star. MS-66 (PCGS).** A glittering pale golden gray gem specimen of this perennial favorite issue designed by Laura Gardin Fraser. Strong lustre complements the lightly textured obverse, while a whisper of pale lilac wends its way among the leaves on the reverse.



- 1005 **1922 Grant. No Star. MS-66 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with a hint of faint rose toning. Every bit the gem the holder proclaims it to be.

- 1006 **Pair of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-66 (NGC). Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)



**1007 1935 Hudson. MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny specimen that enjoys a wealth of lustre and a glitter of faint champagne toning. The spouting whale in the design carries a backward-facing figure of Neptune; evidently the king of the deep was more interested in where he had been than where he was going!

**1008 1924 Huguenot. MS-66 (NGC).** Deep and lustrous silver gray with warm golden toning at the rims. Splashes of vibrant pale blue and gold adorn the reverse.

**1009 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-66 (PCGS):** ☆ 1946 Iowa. Satiny lustre ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. Pale golden gray with splashes of bright rose at the peripheries ☆ 1935 Texas. Lustrous with a splash of red-gold on the obverse and reverse ☆ 1936-D Texas. Lustrous with just a whisper of toning at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

**1010 Sextette of PCGS-certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-65. Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-64. Lustrous pearl gray ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-65. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. MS-64. Lustrous ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-65. Lustrous with hints of golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-64. Lustrous golden gray. (Total: 6 pieces)

### Gem Mint State 1921 Missouri 50¢

2★4 in Field



**1011 1921 Missouri 2★4. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny silver gem with strong brilliance and equally delightful lustre. Nicely struck for the variety. A fascinating gem example of a "coin of the realm" that features neither LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST, nor E PLURIBUS UNUM as part of its design. Further, just a half dozen examples of this issue have been certified finer by NGC, none finer than MS-66.

### Gem Uncirculated 1921 Missouri 50¢

2★4 in Field



**1012 1921 Missouri. 2★4. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Highly lustrous medium champagne surfaces display a wealth of pale rose, sky blue, and faint heather toning.

### Another Gem 1921 Missouri 50¢

2★4 Variety



**1013 1921 Missouri. 2★4. MS-65 (PCGS).** Sparkling silver gray surfaces display intense lustre and a mingling of silver brilliance with muted golden iridescence. PCGS has certified just a dozen examples of the date finer than the present specimen, all MS-66.



**1014 1921 Missouri 2★4. MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny silver surfaces show strong lustre and a faint hint of pale golden toning. A pleasing coin for the assigned grade.

**1015 1923-S Monroe. MS-64 (NGC).** Vivid gold and electric blue highlights on lustrous silver gray surfaces.



**1016 1938 New Rochelle. MS-67 (NGC).** Satiny gray with deep rich iridescent sea green, gold, magenta, and golden brown at the obverse periphery. The reverse displays satiny pearl gray surfaces with splashes of reddish brown toning.

NGC Census: 41; 18 finer within designation (MS-68★ finest).



- 1017 Complete set of Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars:**  
 ☆ 1926 MS-63 ☆ 1926-S MS-63 ☆ 1928 MS-64 ☆ 1933-D MS-65 ☆ 1934-D MS-65 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1936-S MS-64 ☆ 1937-D MS-65 ☆ 1938 MS-65 ☆ 1938-D MS-65 ☆ 1938-S MS-64 ☆ 1939 MS-64 ☆ 1939-D MS-65 ☆ 1939-S MS-65. All are lustrous with some displaying lovely golden toning. (Total: 14 pieces)

Quite a few enthusiasts believe that the Oregon Trail design is the finest in the series, this being brought home by a survey taken of members of the Society for United States Commemorative Coins, in which the motif ranked on top. There are enough varieties that one can indeed call the present collection *specialized*—what with different dates and mints. Each of these has a fascinating story, and you might want to refer to Dave Bowers' 1992 study *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, for many details, probably more than you need, but at least you will be well informed! In brief, the series started out as a brilliant idea, then went from one promotion to another, also changing distributors, until the end of the trail (literally and figuratively) was reached in 1939.

### Bright 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50¢ Gem MS-66 NGC



- 1018 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-66 (NGC).** Fully brilliant and equally lustrous, with just a touch of pale gold at the rims.

### Gem Mint State 1915-S Pan-Pac 50¢



- 1019 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-65 (NGC).** Medium silver gray with lustrous matte-like surfaces. A dash of pale golden iridescence crowds the rims, especially on the reverse. Nicely struck for the issue.



- 1020 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-64 (NGC).** Deep gray and lilac iridescence tempered by strong underlying lustre. Well struck for the variety.

- 1021 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (PCGS).** Streaks of deep gold mingle with satiny silver gray undertones and a strong degree of lustre.



- 1022 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-64 (PCGS).** A glittering champagne gold specimen of a popular and important commemorative half dollar issue. Strong underlying lustre enlivens the satiny surfaces.

- 1023 Complete P.D.S. set of Texas commemorative half dollars, 1934 through 1938, grading MS-64 to MS-65.** A very attractive set with most displaying various shades of golden iridescence. Here in one fell swoop, with a single bid you can obtain one of each and every date and mintmark variety of the Texas Centennial half dollars. Actually, the only ones that were *really* for the centennial are those dated 1936, but technicalities don't matter much in commemoratives, so we have the predated issues of 1934 and 1935 as well as later ones dragging all the way through 1938—lots of numismatic fun. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1024 Complete P.D.S. set of Booker T. Washington commemorative half dollars 1946 through 1951, grading MS-63 to MS-64.** Some brilliant and lustrous, some with satiny lustre, and some with delicate toning. A very attractive group. (Total: 18 pieces)

- 1025 One roll each of 1946 and 1946-S Booker T. Washington half dollars, average grades MS-63 or so.** Largely brilliant across the board though several pieces show rich toning highlights. These coins were put aside in the early 1980s and have not seen the light of day since that time save for our grading activities. (Total: 2 rolls, 40 coins)

## COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

### Gem 1916 McKinley \$1



(2x photo)

- 1026 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS).** Bold satiny mint frost on both sides. Highly lustrous, well struck, and offering everything one might expect for the grade level. A superb example.



## Lovely Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac \$1



(2x photo)

- 1027 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). A beautiful, satiny gem with superb lustre, fully brilliant yellow gold surfaces, and exceptional aesthetic appeal even for this issue which tends to come nice. A delightful gem.

## Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac Dollar



(2x photo)

- 1028 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces with pleasing overtones of green gold and deep yellow toning. A very original appearance and quite pleasing to the eye.
- 1029 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-63. A rich and lustrous honey gold specimen of this popular commemorative gold dollar issue.

## Panama-Pacific Official Coins and Medals

■ ■ ■

## HALF DOLLAR SILVER

Columbia, Eagle. Designed by Charles E. Barber, 60,000 coined, \$1 each.

## ONE DOLLAR GOLD

Head of Labor. Designed by Charles Keck, 25,000 coined, \$2.25 each.

## TWO AND ONE HALF DOLLARS GOLD

Columbia on Sea Horse. Designed by Charles E. Barber, 10,000 coined, \$4 each.

## FIFTY DOLLARS GOLD. Round and Octagonal

Minerva, Owl. Designed by Robert Aitken, N. A. Limited to 1500 each shape, delivered in leather cases, \$100 each.

## COMPLETE SETS

Complete Set of designs one each \$1/2, \$1, \$2 1/2, and choice of \$50 (round or octagonal) \$100.  
Complete Set including both shapes \$50, as illustrated, \$200.  
Complete Double Set, mounted to show both obverse and reverse, \$400.  
Special display frame, as illustrated, or fine leather presentation case, delivered with Complete Sets without additional charge.

## SMALL SETS

One each \$1/2, \$1 and \$2 1/2 in leather presentation case, \$7.50.

## SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES

Six each, \$1/2 and \$2 1/2, \$25.  
Six each \$1/2, \$1 and \$2 1/2, \$37.00.

## COIN JEWELRY MOUNTINGS

Special mountings for the insertion and removal of coins without injury will be supplied with coins at the following price per coin, extra.  
For Half Dollar, Band mountings for charms, sterling silver or sterling gold plated, 50c.  
For Gold Dollar, Gold plated band for charms, stick pins, or brooch pins, 50c; solid gold, band mountings for charms only, \$1.25.  
For Two and One Half Dollars Gold, Gold plated band mountings for charms, 50c; same, solid gold, \$1.50.

Panama-Pacific  
Official Medal

Authorized by Congress, designed by Robert Aitken, and produced at the Government Minting Demonstration at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Bronze: Bright, Oxidized, Antique, Statuary or Gold Plated, each 25c.  
With loop for charms, 50c. Coin silver, \$1.00.



## OFFICIAL ENGRAVINGS

In the government's demonstration of the process of making paper money at the Exposition there was produced extraordinary examples of engraving and plate printing, seven different subjects, 7 x 10 inches, the set of seven, postpaid, 35c.

Address orders to: Coin and Medal Department  
Panama-Pacific International Exposition  
San Francisco, Cal.

## Gem Uncirculated 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2.50



(2x photo)

- 1030 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty gem with honey gold surfaces and strong, fulfilling lustre. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle is the first of the denomination within the context of the commemorative coinage series of 1892-1954, though the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle gets our nod as the first of the U.S. commemorative coins of any denomination.

The obverse of this popular issue is the work of Charles Barber, while the reverse sports a motif from George T. Morgan.

List of official coins and medals produced and distributed in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915.



**Magnificent 1915-S Commemorative \$50**  
**Panama-Pacific, Round**  
 Only 483 Released



(2x photo)

**1031 1915-S Panama-Pacific round \$50 gold. MS-64 (NGC).** In the annals of commemorative coins the 1915-S \$50 gold, round format as offered here, takes the palm for the lowest mintage, more accurately, the lowest number actually distributed. Although 1,500 were made to be sold, plus a handful for assay, sales did not come up to expectation. Priced at double face, or \$100, and offered individually, they proved too expensive in an era when the same amount of money would pay for a month-long stay in a hotel in San Francisco (where the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was held). Octagonal format \$50 pieces were offered for the same price, and of those some 645 were sold, probably because the shape was reminiscent of Gold Rush days and more of a novelty. Not long after the fair closed and the distributor, Farran Zerbe, finished up with odds and ends of mail order sales, the unsold pieces were melted. This proved unfortunate because by the early 1920s a strong demand developed for them, prices rose, and both styles of \$50 coins were viewed as rare. As the years went on, the fame grew, and today the 1915-S round \$50 gold is the single most desired classic era (1892-1954) commemorative of any kind.

The present piece, graded MS-64, is simply gorgeous. Struck in rich yellow gold, and with abundant lustre, it will be a treasure for its next owner.

**Notes on the Panama-Pacific Exposition**

World's Fairs and Expositions have a rich tradition in American History. The first such affair of note was set up at the newly erected Crystal Palace in New York City in 1853. With private sponsorship and filled with exhibits from manufactures, importers, artists, and others, the Crystal Palace was a magnet for visitors who thronged through its entryways, enjoying displays in the steel structure fronted, sided, and topped with clear glass—a veritable gigantic greenhouse.

No less an entrepreneur than P.T. Barnum became involved, and in 1853 published a weekly paper, *The Illustrated News*, with coverage of happenings at the Crystal Palace as well as other events—the first truly great illustrated weekly in our country. Later this evolved into Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, which enjoyed an illustrious run, side by side with the later *Harpers Illustrated Weekly*. Both of these periodicals are a gold mine for contemporary illustrations for everything from Clipper dhps to art to inventions to news events—a treasure for research.

The Crystal Palace collapsed in flames in 1858, a dramatic event that was memorialized by Augustus B. Sage, one of Americas first full time coin dealers, a teenager who earlier in the same year was instrumental in forming the American Numismatic Society. Sage commissioned George H. Lovett, well known engraver in the city, to turn out a series of medals depicting the Crystal Palace, these being somewhat scarce and highly collectible today.

The Civil War intervened and not much thought was given to major fairs and expositions. Afterward, the next truly great event was the 1876 Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia to commemorate the 100th anniversary of American Independence. A veritable city was erected in Fairmount Park, with large galleries displaying everything from diamonds to locomotives. Many tokens and medals were issued for the event, including by the United States Mint, but no commemorative coins. In 1892 the World's Columbian Exposition was scheduled to open in Chicago to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the "discovery" of America (not that it had been lost) by Columbus. Schedules dragged, and it was not until 1893 that the doors were thrown open to the general public. In connection with this event the Philadelphia Mint produced the first silver commemorative half dollars, dated 1892 and 1893, initiating the series we know as *Classic* today.

Although the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha in 1898 was a grand affair (and even featured the painting of Frances Mumaugh, great Grandmother of the writer), it was numismatically remembered by medals, not coins. Ditto for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, where the tragic assassination of President William McKinley occurred (young Thomas L. Elder, later to become one of America's most famous coin dealers, was on hand as an offi-



cial telegrapher and sent the news to the world). Continuing ahead, the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, officially known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, saw Farran Zerbe set up in a concession showing old coins and paper money, and selling the first American commemorative gold coins—dollars dated 1903 (the year the Louisiana Purchase took place) and featuring on one the portrait of the martyred McKinley, and on the other a visage of Thomas Jefferson. With more ebullience than market sense, Zerbe was able to arrange for 125,000 of each to be struck, after which he set about promoting them as investments and issuing much hype. Collectors and the public reacted unfavorably, and when accounts were cleared, only 17,500 of each were saved from the melting pot—a grand waste of coinage effort.

In the following year the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was held in Portland Oregon, where souvenir gold dollars dated 1904 and 1905, featuring Lewis on one side and Clark on the other, were offered for sale—with lackluster results, as most collectors had been turned off by Zerbe's promotion for the Louisiana Purchase coins. Sales were poor, and most that were distributed probably went to the general public—people attending the fair. Today both of these gold dollars, if truly in gem preservation, are exceedingly rare—much more so than generally realized.

Zerbe hoped to have commemorative coins struck for the 1907 Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition, but was unable to do so, but showed up anyway and sold medals and souvenirs.

In 1909 the Hudson-Fulton celebration was held in New York City to memorialize the 1607 voyage of Henrik Hudson and his ship, the *Half Moon*. Quite a few medals were struck by the American Numismatic Society and others, and there was local excitement, but no coins. Skipping over a few other events, we now come to the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition, venue for the \$50 round coin offered in this lot. Planning began years beforehand, with the celebration set to commemorate two things: The completion of the Panama Canal (which finally happened in 1914) and the rebirth of San Francisco from the earthquake and fire of April 1906. Many impressive buildings were erected, mostly of lath and plaster, intended for brief use. At the exposition Farran Zerbe set up his Money of the World exhibit in the Palace of Fine Arts, where he sold tokens, medals, coins, and all of the 1915-S commemoratives, the last consisting of a half dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, and two varieties of \$50. After the fair closed he kept the sale books opened for a time in 1916, then wound down the affair sending back unsold pieces for melting.

By this time the World War was raging in Europe (since August 1914). After it ended, in 1918, Americans returned from the conflict, and thoughts turned to other things—eventually to prohibition, jazz, land speculation in Florida, and more. In 1926 the Sesquicentennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia, to celebrate 150 years of Independence, for which event commemorative half dollars and quarter eagles were issued. However, the fair attracted relatively little attention and was a flop. Thus the curtain came down on the last exposition in which United States commemorative gold coins were featured.

## PROOF SETS

### Five-Piece 1903 Proof Set Cent through Half Dollar

**1032 1903 five-piece Proof set certified by NGC:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 BN. Rich blue and rose highlights ☆ Nickel. Proof-66. Sparkling lustre on lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields ☆ Dime. Proof-64. Deep golden highlights at the rims ☆ Quarter. Proof-63. Dusky pale champagne highlights ☆ Half dollar. Proof-64. Similar in appearance to the quarter but with some cameo frost. (Total: 5 pieces)

## PATTERNS

Several popular small cent patterns begin this section, each of which is apt to see spirited bidding as more collectors endeavor to collect this series as an add-on to a fine cabinet of Flying Eagle and Indian cents. Some folks fancy off-metal strikes: how about an 1867 half dime or 1870 half dollar in copper? The 1879 J-1612, a copper Morgan \$1 pattern, will see much activity, as does nearly any pattern with Morgan's famous design, and a copper 1873 trade dollar (J-1295) is also a highlight of this section. We finish with two extremely rare double eagle patterns in copper, both from 1859 and both highly desirable and *highly* elusive.



**1033 1858 Indian Head transitional pattern cent. Judd-208, Pollock-253. Rarity-1. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Pale yellow gold surfaces. Some flecks here and there. This is the famous 1858 *transitional* pattern, similar to the regular issue 1859 with laurel wreath reverse, but dated a year earlier. Philosophically it is in the same

category as the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, also a transitional pattern. In the mid 1950s I (QDB) became captivated with this particular issue, which was generally overlooked. At the time the standard reference on patterns was the Adams-Woodin text published in 1913, and this particular variety was known as AW-264. I sought high and low for examples, and was able to acquire quite a few, the lowest price being \$5. Market prices have changed quite a bit since then!

The study of minute variations in dies has always interested me, not only in patterns but also in other fields, and I began keeping notes. Some of these notes I transmitted to Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, a physician living in Omaha, Nebraska, who was busily at work on a revised book on patterns. When it appeared, he gave me a nice credit line. Judd was not a numismatist in the technical sense, but was a wealthy doctor who enjoyed owning patterns, United States coins by design types, and other treasures—being almost a “pet” customer of Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg, who together operated the Numismatic Gallery (in 1954 they split apart and later successfully conducted their own businesses).

It is probably correct to say that Judd was the “front person” in the pattern research, and wrote a lot of letters at the suggestion of Abe Kosoff, the true backer of the pattern project. In the meantime—the scenario now moves to the late 1950s—Abe Kosoff and his close business associate Saul Kaplan, of Cincinnati, had a formidable stock of patterns of many different issues and sought to popularize them. Eventually the Judd book was released and did just that.

In 2003 the Judd book, which had gone through seven editions, was acquired by Whitman Publishing Company, and completely revised, save for the order of the patterns and the numbering scheme. I had the pleasure of writing a completely new text, Robert Hughes did a lot of the market research, Saul Teichman went beyond the call of duty on technical matters, and others have helped as well—turning out a product that today contains more market information combined with technical information than any other previous edition. As these words are being written, the ninth edition is planned, and Saul Teichman is making corrections and gathering information.

Today this 1858 Indian cent is several times rarer than its more famous cousin, the 1856 Flying Eagle. It is better known than it was in the 1950s, but as it is not listed in popular references such as the *Guide Book*, it plays mainly to an audience of pattern enthusiasts, not to a wider field. Accordingly, this coin will sell for just a small fraction of the current market value of an 1856.

On the obverse the date is about centered, but ever so slightly closer to the dentils than to the neck truncation (as evaluated by the first digit). The reverse is the style with five leaves in each clump, these being called olive or laurel leaves interchangeably in Mint correspondence. The die features are bold, indicating an early impression, without lapping. Interestingly, the reverse die is aligned about 200° with respect to the obverse, rather than the normal 180°.



## 1859 Transitional Pattern Indian Cent

J-228, Oak Wreath and Shield



- 1034 1859 Indian Head transitional pattern cent. J-228, P-272. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. The 1859 pattern Indian cent, a *transitional* in the same category as the 1856 Flying Eagle cent and the earlier offered 1858 Indian cent, is typically seen in Mint State, as here. This has led some to speculate that these coins were not made as patterns, but instead were made in limited numbers for actual use, perhaps late in 1859. Indeed, the 18th and final edition of the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins*, published in 1957, listed this variety among regular issues. Some mention of it in this context was also made in the Bowers book, *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*.

The presently offered coin is a splendid example, sharply struck, and with lightly toned golden brown surfaces. What a nice addition this would make to any set of Indian cents!



- 1035 1859 Indian Head transitional pattern cent. J-228, P-272. Rarity-1. MS-63 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. A somewhat toned and dullish example of this issue, seemingly with lots of potential just waiting to be "released" from the surface through careful conservation (not scrubbing, not cleaning, but careful conservation processes). The trend toward conservation has gained acceptance in recent times, and with good results if performed by qualified professionals. On the other hand, cleaning done by amateurs continues to have negative effects. Stated another way, the present coin will probably not bring as much as it would if it were brighter and more lustrous. However, the overall quality seems to be present.



(2x photo)

- 1036 1863 Thin Planchet bronze transitional pattern cent. J-299, P-359. Rarity-3. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Bronze. Plain edge. A splendid example of this famous transitional cent, one of the most storied of all pattern coins. Although the Proof-65 BN designation might seem to indicate that it is toned from original full brilliance, in actuality nearly all of these were issued with a bronzed surface provided at the Mint, the same being true of medals and

certain other copper patterns of the era. For the specialist in Indian cents this *transitional* pattern makes an ideal go-with, a lead-in to the bronze series.

Similar to other known examples, the dies on this piece are aligned medal-wise, or in the same direction, instead of coin-wise (180° apart). These pieces were struck in early 1863 when Mint officials contemplated that privately issued tokens, today called Civil War "cents," made of bronze and on thin planchets, were readily accepted in trade. At the time the standard format was a thick 72-grain planchet of copper-nickel, a metal that was difficult to strike. The patterns in bronze on thin planchets, as here, struck up crisply and sharply, thus setting the scene for adoption of the style as the standard. This was done, and bronze (95% copper and 5% tin and zinc) was used thereafter in the Indian cent series, continuing in the Lincoln cent series in later years.

## Scarce 1868 1¢ Pattern

Judd-609



(2x photo)

- 1037 1868 pattern cent. J-609, P-674. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Heavily toned in attractively blended deep red, blue, pale green, and gold on both sides. Some hairlines on the surface account for the grade, but none are particularly distracting due to the surface color. An interesting "smaller cent" pattern issue that is rarely seen.

## Important 1863 Pattern Two Cents

J-312, GOD OUR TRUST



- 1038 1863 GOD OUR TRUST pattern two cents. J-312, P-377. Rarity-4. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Bronze. Plain edge. A sharply struck specimen of this issue, perhaps in need of some light conservation to remove a somewhat hazy appearance to the surface (quite different from dipping or cleaning). Otherwise this is an ideal example of one of the most important patterns in the two-cent series, displaying the motto GOD OUR TRUST, one of the alternatives then being considered. The reverse is somewhat similar to that adopted in 1864, but with the word CENTS more curved.



## 1863 Braided Hair Pattern Three Cents

## Large Cent Style



- 1039 1863 pattern three cents, "Large copper cent" style. J-319, P-384. **Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Bronze. Plain edge. A splendid specimen, sharply struck, and of a rich bronze color—one of the finest we have ever seen. This pattern is one of the more significant of the era, and is one of several proposals made to replace the paper fractional currency bills then in circulation, scraps of paper that were widely detested at the time and often referred to as "stamps" or "rags." To make this coin, the Braided Hair Liberty Head punch of the large copper cent style of the 1850s was resurrected, stars were punched around the border, again in the general style of the cent, and a new date, 1863 was added. Viewed only from the obverse, the pattern appears to be an "1863 large copper cent."

The reverse is loosely patterned after the copper cent, but with a smaller wreath and with the denomination expressed as 3/CENTS. Every pattern has a story, and the background of this is particularly interesting. The present piece, of exceptional quality as noted, will equally appeal to the pattern collector as well as, perhaps, the specialist in fractional currency or, for that matter, three-cent pieces.

## Lovely 1869 Liberty Head Pattern 5¢



- 1040 1869 Liberty Head pattern nickel. J-684, P-763. **Rarity-5. Proof-65 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. A splendid specimen with delicate toning over bright surfaces. Well struck and with a generous measure of eye appeal—all in all a superior example of this popular issue.

The obverse features the head of Miss Liberty facing to the left, part of a style movement to standardize the minor coinage and have somewhat similar motifs on the different denominations, with the value stated as a Roman numeral on the reverse. Designed by James B. Longacre, the obverse features Miss Liberty wearing a coronet or tiara, with LIBERTY in tiny letters crowded against the beads at the top, with a distorted star at the left below, seemingly a bit out of place. Indeed, it is interesting to give artistic critiques of these pieces, many of which were quickly made simply to illustrate concepts, not as a finished product.

The reverse, by Longacre, adapts the laurel or olive wreath first used on pattern cents of 1858 (J-208 and others), and later on various other patterns and regular issues, now with IN GOD WE TRUST on a ribbon above, with a Maltese cross at the top center.

When contemplating what to collect in patterns it is easy to become confused when confronted with over 1,500 varieties. A simple answer is to select a specialty within that series, and nickel five-cent pieces are ideal in this regard. Quite a few different patterns were produced from 1865 through 1896, and with relatively few exceptions most were made in sufficient quantities that examples appear on the market with frequency, not at all as often as regular issues but ranging from several times a year to every one or two years.

## Exceptional Quality 1896 Pattern 5¢

## J-1770, Shield Design

## The Bass Specimen



- 1041 1896 pattern five cents. J-1770, P-1987. **Rarity-6-. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. It is nice to see this example again, a piece which the present writer (QDB) catalogued in 1999 as part of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, where it appeared as Lot 1070. The original Bass listing is reiterated below:

"A pristine gem save for a minor planchet flake below the I of PLURIBUS, certainly as struck. This is a lovely example of the type, normally seen in scruffy or impaired quality. Fortunately, this is a glorious exception.

"All patterns of 1896, including both one-cent and five-cent denominations, were of this single basic design. The varieties consist of minor die variations or composition changes."

Nickel five-cent patterns of 1896 are mostly "scruffy" in appearance when encountered in the marketplace. More than just a few of these were stored by William H. Woodin and his estate, in damp circumstances, in Berwick, Pennsylvania, later passing to Robert K. Botsford, of the town of Nescopeck nearby and, still later, in the 1950s certain of them to the present writer. Most were quite dull.

The earlier pedigree of the present piece is not known, but it is obvious that it was preserved with care for a long period of time. The piece is bright and mirrorlike. On the obverse at the I (PLURIBUS) there is a tiny planchet flake, scarcely worthy of notice. Apart from this, the coin is about as nice as we have ever seen, a remarkable statement as we probably have seen as many if not more patterns than any other auction cataloguer alive today.

The obverse and reverse designs are by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver at the Mint. The die work is hardly elegant, but simply consists of a beaded border (a nice touch) punched in along the rim, letters added, and at the center a spade-shaped shield with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY across it. Behind a Liberty cap on a pole and an eagle standard are seen, along the bottom border, 13 six-pointed stars and the date. The reverse illustrates a rather curious wreath, open toward the bottom, in essence consisting of a bent branch, presumably of laurel or olive leaves. Within is a large numeral 5 with CENTS in small letters below. Around the border is the name of our country. The entire suite was produced by deeply impressing punches into the die, giving an unusual relief.

*From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1070.*



## Rare Copper 1867 Half Dime Pattern

Judd-586, High Rarity-7

Sole J-586 Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1042 1867 pattern half dime. J-586, P-561. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Deep, warm red with bursts of orange iridescence in the protected areas, and with rich rose and pale blue highlights that mingle nicely on the frosty surfaces. Careful scrutiny reveals some tiny flecks that are not encountered when viewed without magnification. A greatly prized rarity, one of about a half dozen or so examples thought to exist in all grades. Regarding J-586, the *uspatterns.com* website notes: "Although described as regular dies trial pieces, these were actually deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of a complete copper set. Pollock mentions two complete copper sets in the Iowa State Historical Department. A third set was in the famous Garrett collection and was sold by Stacks in 1976." The present gem is the *only* example of Judd-586 currently certified by PCGS in any grade and in any color designation! A grand opportunity to obtain a rarity that appeals to pattern specialists and Liberty Seated enthusiasts alike.

PCGS Population: 1; no other example of J-586 certified by PCGS in any grade or color designation.

## Splendid 1869 Standard Silver Pattern Dime



(2x photo)

- 1043 1869 Standard Silver pattern dime. J-702, P-781. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. A splendid specimen, "as you like it," displaying lightly mottled (and pleasing) toning over mirrored silver surfaces—a coin that probably would announce it had been part of an old-time collection if it could only speak. High quality such as this is not often seen today.

The entire Standard Silver pattern series of this era is quite fascinating and has a rich historical context. At the time regular silver coins had not been seen in circulation in the East and Midwest since the spring of 1862, as uncertainty pertaining to the outcome of the Civil War prompted citizens to hoard all coins struck in precious metals (and, for a time, minor coins as well). After the Civil War ended it was thought that Liberty Seated and related silver coins would soon reappear in circulation but this did not prove the case. For years thereafter they remained tightly held by the citizenry and in terms of federal

paper money (such as Fractional Currency, Legal Tender notes, and National Bank notes) they sold at a sharp premium. Despite much talking about resuming *specie payments*, as the paying out of silver and gold coins was known, nothing materialized.

The Standard Silver pattern concept reflected the idea of creating new silver coins for circulation, of slightly smaller diameter and with less silver in them than those of the Liberty Seated style, with the thought that such pieces would not be attractive to hoarders. One thing led to another and soon over 200 different varieties of Standard Silver patterns were produced of various denominations from the five-cent piece to the dollar, in silver, copper, and aluminum, with plain edges and reeded edges, plus a few brass pieces as well! The idea of making them as *patterns* had run amok, and the entire situation became a profit center for insiders at the Mint.

Regardless of the rather unusual circumstances of their birth (Mint officials elected not to keep records of the number of pieces made), today they are widely collected and deservedly so, as the various issues, mostly dated 1869 and 1870, offer several different obverse and reverse styles, plus the aforementioned wreath, edge, and metal variations. Although there are some rarities, a basic set of types and denominations can be assembled without difficulty.

As an aid to enjoying and appreciating patterns we recommend the eighth edition of *United States Pattern Coins and Experimental Trial Pieces*, plus for expanded details of specific coins and historical data, Andrew W. Pollock's excellent *United States Patterns and Related Issues* and on the internet, the website hosted by Saul Teichman, *uspatterns.com*. Information from these three sources will bring you up to speed with regard to pattern information. It is anticipated that in 2005 the ninth edition of the Judd book will be released, with hundreds of updates.

## Another Lovely 1869 J-702 Pattern Dime



(2x photo)

- 1044 1869 Standard Silver pattern dime. J-702, P-781. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. Another example of this popular variety, perhaps reflecting that nice things often come in pairs—except that the next lot is a third! The present coin is brilliant and attractive. Although it is graded Proof-64, we dare say that it is really in a higher grade, possibly Proof-66 or more. *However*, under magnification the dies used to strike this piece seem to have been lightly rusted and with some *raised* lines here and there on the coin, giving the piece less than a full mirrorlike surface. Accordingly, the writer's grade is Proof-65, at least, if not finer. Such matters are not easy to resolve, as the grading services sometimes do not take into consideration the technicalities of the dies or planchets. In any event, the piece is interesting, desirable, and eminently attractive.



## A Third J-702 Pattern Dime



(2x photo)

- 1045 1869 Standard Silver pattern dime. J-702, P-781. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. A third and final example. The present piece has never been dipped and thus is toned, in the present instance primarily light gold with splashes of magenta, brown, and electric blue. This piece possesses the identical die characteristics of the preceding lot and accordingly seems at least to our eyes to be significantly finer than Proof-64. Examine it and make your own choice. The coin is quite attractive overall and stands as a delightful specimen of this popular issue.

## 1869 Standard Silver Pattern Dime

J-709, Silver



(2x photo)

- 1046 1869 Standard Silver pattern dime. J-709, P-788. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 (NGC). Silver. Plain edge. A splendid coin with medium gold and brown toning accented with some splashes of blue, a cousin appearance-wise to the third J-702 offered above. Like it, the present coin is from the numismatic playground of the Standard Silver series, a dynamic "profit center" for Mint insiders at the time, no doubt paying for more than just a few plates of oysters and glasses of ale in Philadelphia eateries. To create a variety, the head of Miss Liberty is differently styled on the present coin, and instead of wearing a coronet is equipped with a plain ribbon or band. Typical of most standard silver dies of various denominations, but particularly so for the smaller values, the dies for this piece were not completely dressed and polished, with the result that there are many tiny raised lines—which to the uninitiated could be mistaken for hairlines or handling marks. Accordingly, some close inspection will be informative. All told this is one of the nicest in existence of the issue.

## 1870 Pattern Standard Silver Dime

J-838 in Silver



(2x photo)

- 1047 1870 pattern dime. J-838, P-929. Rarity-6+. Proof-61 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. Don't tell anyone, but come to the sale and quietly inspect this piece, without distracting anyone nearby. You'll see it is rather interesting. First of all, the surface of the holder has some light scratches, which, if you move the holder about, will be seen to move, as they have nothing to do with the coin, although at first glance the coin itself appears scratched. Second, with a nice glass, say 8X, examine the surface, and you will see that it is from a die that was not completely dressed, with many raised vertical ridges, appearing as hairlines, but really in the die itself, around which are some minute raised rust spots. The reverse die is more highly polished, but it also shows some ridges. We are about to use a very rare word, but we think you know what it means: *undergraded*. In the opinion of the cataloguer, this piece is clearly Proof-64, if not finer. However, you are the one bidding on it, so you can make your own decision. Such opportunities are part of the fun of numismatics.

## Rare Silver 1875 Pattern 20¢

"Liberty at the Seashore"

Judd-1399, Low Rarity-6



- 1048 1875 pattern twenty cents. Judd-1399, P-1543. Rarity-6-. Net Proof-50 (ANACS). Silver. Plain edge. Net grade on holder explained by ANACS as "Scratched-Polished," an accurate assessment of this otherwise fairly attractive piece. This rarity, of which perhaps a dozen or so pieces exist in silver, is described at the *nspatterns.com* website as: "The popular 'Liberty at the Seashore' design. This obverse was used combined with two other 20-cent reverses and a modified version was also used on some trade dollar patterns of this year. The reverse is similar to the regular issue of the following year but with the following differences: the second arrowhead points well above the 'T' in 'Twenty' and all three leaves point toward the eagle's wing." Whether a circulated specimen or simply a piece that some well-meaning non-numismatist of long ago tried to enhance we'll never know, but one thing is for certain—this is an affordable example of an otherwise expensive and elusive rarity.



## 1869 Pattern Standard Silver Quarter

J-721 In Silver



(2x photo)

- 1049 1869 pattern quarter. J-721, P-802. Rarity-5. Proof-67★ Cameo (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Wow! This coin is about as nice as we have ever seen for *any* piece in the Standard Silver series. On both sides simply gorgeous iridescent toning commences at the borders, goes through some delicate color mutations, culminating in lighter hues at the center, delicate magenta at the center of the obverse, delicate champagne yellow at the center of the reverse. Under magnification the dies show elements of being unfinished, with raised lines, etc., but as this piece has already been given a Proof-67 grading, plus the nice little notation of "Cameo" plus a cute little five pointed star, we need not say any more—for fear of gilding the lily.

## Popular 1870 Quarter Dollar Pattern

Judd-888, Rarity-5



(2x photo)

- 1050 1870 pattern quarter. J-888, P-987. Rarity-5. Proof-66 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. An impressive gem Proof example from the popular STANDARD series, here of the quarter dollar denomination. A rich blend of electric blue, rose, and peach adorns the obverse, while the reverse glows vividly with peach and violet iridescence. Struck from heavily clashed dies, an uncommon occurrence within pattern issues. Only two examples of J-888 have received finer grades from NGC, making the present coin a viable candidate for inclusion in your U.S. pattern cabinet.

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67).

## 1870 Pattern Standard Silver Quarter

J-918 In Silver



- 1051 1870 pattern quarter. J-918, P-1022. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A splendid coin in all respects. The present piece exhibits delicate magenta toning over mostly mirror like surfaces, the dies not being completely finished. There is a very small, indeed tiny, planchet lamination on the obverse beneath the M (AMERICA), and a few die lines, all as struck. The holder itself is somewhat hairlined and scuffed, in need of replacement, and serving to diminish the overall appearance. While the entire concept of resubmitting a coin and having the same grading service grade it differently the second time around is illogical if someone thinks or pretends that grading is a science, in practice grading is an art and resubmissions occur every day. In the present instance we would not be at all surprised if this piece, in a new holder, could be called Proof-65. Indeed, it is one of the nicest we have seen of the variety.



**Rare Copper Pattern 1870 Half Dollar****J-954, High Rarity-7****Finest of Three Graded by PCGS**

(2x photo)

- 1052 1870 pattern half dollar. J-954, P-1094. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Head of Liberty to right, ribbon adorned with LIBERTY in her hair, plain tiara at her forehead, reverse with STANDARD above open-topped wreath, 50 CENTS 1870 within wreath on three lines. Deep and vibrant fiery red with splashes of rich violet and electric blue on both sides. Perhaps just a half dozen or so examples of this rarity exist. The present specimen is the finest certified, within any designation, of just three examples of J-954 to have passed through PCGS. A rare and exciting opportunity to obtain a rare and exciting pattern half dollar has arisen. Will your bidding acumen be up to the task?

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation. Only three examples of the variety have been graded by PCGS.

**Copper 1879 Morgan \$1 Pattern****Judd-1612, Low Rarity-7**

- 1053 1879 pattern dollar. J-1612, P-1808. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Deep and sultry chocolate brown with underlying bursts of rose, sea green, and gold. A sharply struck specimen of a popular pattern dollar issue, here with the adopted obverse style of the design type, coupled with a large and robust reverse eagle, wings spread and with just UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR in the legend. A sharp and appealing prize, and a coin that is at the upper end of the assigned grade. Only one other example of J-1612 has been graded finer than the present specimen by NGC within the BN designation.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-64 BN)

*From Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Roy Harte Collection, Part III, January 1983, Lot 2183. The original lot ticket accompanies the present coin.*



## Copper 1873 Trade Dollar Pattern

Judd-1295, Rarity-7

Finest of Two Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

- 1054 1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1295, P-1437. Rarity-7. Proof-65 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Attractive chestnut fields support pale gold and tan devices in an attractive cameo manner. Liberty on globe to left, plow handles and wheat sheaf behind the globe, and a bale of cotton representing commerce at her feet, with the ocean in the background. Reverse with a small and stocky eagle standing with its sinister claw atop a shield draped with a ribbon with IN GOD WE TRUST emblazoned thereon, three arrows in its dexter claw, a ribbon in its beak inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. A bold and forceful design, here boldly struck and delightfully rendered. J-1295 is one of the pattern varieties reportedly sold by the Mint in six-piece sets for \$30. These sets were made in silver, copper, and aluminum, with both plain and reeded edges according to the *uspatterns.com* website, which also notes that

perhaps 10 or so examples of J-1295 can be accounted for. The present specimen represents the finest example of Judd-1295 certified by PCGS within any designation, and is important as such. A lovely coin and a prized rarity as well; what more could a serious pattern specialist desire?

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

## Extremely Rare Martha Washington \$1 Trial

Struck in 1999



(2x photo)

- 1055 "1759" (i.e. 1999) Martha Washington / Sacagawea dollar trial. J-2185. MS-66 (NGC). 8.19 grams, 126.2 grains. A lovely gem specimen of this exciting modern rarity, a recently discovered pattern type that has captivated the numismatic community. The present specimen is rather similar to the example featured in our December 2003 Classics Sale, a coin that was announced in newspaper headlines in October as the first one to come to light in private hands. This piece now becomes the fourth example known, including one in the Mint collection that was photographed at the Smithsonian Institution but not placed on deposit there.

The surfaces of this piece resemble the December ANR specimen, bright gold showing light blue and violet toning that appears to manifest itself in parallel lines. The edge of the coin, examined before encapsulation, is toned a chocolate brown. The lustre on this piece is far bolder than the December ANR specimen, with strong cascades of cartwheel lustre on both sides. The strike and surface quality are both excellent, with no marks of significance, though we note a diagonal nick above H of MARTHA in the right obverse field for future identification. The December specimen, graded MS-63 by NGC, realized \$20,700; that example had a few scattered marks and a tiny reverse rim nick, not surprising considering that it was found in circulation! That piece showed some evidence of die clashing above the date, as does this piece, though the clash marks appear less distinct here.

As we noted in December:



The present offering is a pattern in the truest sense of the word—a special striking to serve the U.S. Mint while in the testing process of a not-yet-released circulating coin. In 1999, stocks of Susan B. Anthony mini-dollars had become depleted through active circulation of the previously unwanted denomination through urban mass transit systems and the Postal Service. When supplies on hand were forecast to run out by that year's end, a new issue of 1999 Susan B. Anthony dollars, the modern-day equivalent of the 1921 Morgan dollars, was coined in anticipation for a brand new experiment in American coinage: a plain-edged "golden" dollar which would not be so easily confused with the quarter dollar of similar diameter. Sacagawea and her infant son Jean-Baptiste were chosen as the central device for the new coin. After testing various alloys and clad planchet stocks, the Mint determined that a manganese-brass clad planchet was ideal for both its technical properties, assuring acceptance in vending machines already designed to accept the Anthony dollars, and for long-term durability of the unique "golden" color that served as the coin's hallmark during the extensive pre-release publicity effort. The present piece is apparently struck in the adopted alloy; its weight is within a tenth of a gram of the official weight standard for the Sacagawea dollar.

The U.S. Mint enlisted the assistance of several of its private sector contractors to test the alloys and planchet stocks before the official release of the Sacagawea dollar in early 2000. Three companies were used for this purpose, each of which provided metals and technology to the Mint: Olin Brass of East Alton, Illinois; PMX Industries of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and IDX, Inc. of El Dorado, Arkansas. Instead of coining monetized and legal tender Sacagawea dollars to release to these three companies for possibly destructive testing, the U.S. Mint used the fantastic 1759 Martha Washington dies—a design motif used for internal testing purposes since 1965 but largely unknown in the numismatic community until recent years. According to a *Coin World* article in the June 24, 2002 issue, "anti-tarnish tests were conducted at the Philadelphia Mint on January 8, 2000, on Sacagawea dollar blanks struck with the experimental Martha Washington obverse, Mount Vernon reverse experimental dies, according to Mint e-mails." The *Coin World* article continued:

"Seven processes were explored: one on circulation quality strikes, three on Uncirculated [Mint set] quality coins, and three on Proof quality strikes. The coins were struck on at least four different kinds of presses, with the blanks subjected to one of five burnishing methods."

In addition to this internal Mint testing, the private sector firms conducted similar tests. According to the June 16, 2001 issue of *Coin World*, "James Halsey, President of IDX, Inc., said numerous samples in different alloys bearing the Martha Washington obverse and Mount Vernon reverse dies—special designs for experimental coinage—were shipping to IDX for testing."

The present example, like the piece in our December sale, was apparently submitted to one of the burnishing tests, as this piece shows far more extensive (though attractive) toning than the fully brilliant specimen in Heritage's November 2003 sale, a coin that appears to have never been subjected to any sort of anti-tarnish testing. For a comparison of the two surface qualities, readers are referred to [uspatterns.com](http://uspatterns.com), where pictures of both our December specimen and the Heritage example are placed side-by-side in full color. **Those two examples are the only specimens of the Martha Washington / Sacagawea dollar trial ever offered publicly, and they are the only ones beside this one confirmed in private hands.** We are very excited to offer another of these fascinating modern rarities, utilitarian patterns that were vital to creating the distinctive and revolutionary "golden dollar" of 2000. With the recent proposal to feature First Ladies on later U.S. dollar issues, we can only foresee an increase in interest in the extremely rare Martha Washington patterns of 1999.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

## Extremely Rare 1859 \$20 Pattern Judd-258



(2x photo)

**1056 1859 pattern double eagle. J-258, P-308. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Chocolate brown with some subtle blue, orange, and green iridescence on reflective surfaces. An attractive specimen of this great rarity, one of only two distinct specimens in private hands, as determined by Andrew Pollock: this coin, and the Judd plate coin. The Byron Reed Collection of the City of Omaha possesses one, as does the Harry Bass Collection at the ANA Museum. A piece was also in the Farouk sale of 1954 but its later provenance is indeterminate. This specimen shows some light hairlines and a tiny spot under star 6. The obverse die is a standard \$20 obverse with no date entered below the bust, while the reverse is a die by Paquet. Any double eagle pattern is rare, but the present muled variety is an especially elusive one, undoubtedly bound for an advanced collection.

*From Stack's 1976 ANA Sale, July 1976, Lot 3694; Bowers and Ruddy's 1981 ANA sale of the Sieck Collection, August 1981, Lot 356.*



## Rare Copper 1859 Double Eagle Pattern

Judd-263, Rarity-8

Ex Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection

Probably Unique in Private Hands



(2x photo)

- 1057 1859 pattern double eagle. J-263, P-312. Rarity-8. Proof-60 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. Medium chocolate brown with a few scattered marks in the somewhat prooflike fields. Splashes of pale electric blue grace both sides. Struck from the regular issue dies of the year, here with I in LIBERTY from an I punch, rather than from the corrected L punch, as used 1850-1858. Upper loop of 8 in date noticeably repunched within. A great rarity, one of just two known to exist, the present specimen from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, probably ex Woodin-1914 ANS Exhibit example, and the other specimen permanently impounded in the Byron Reed-Durham Western Heritage Museum Collection. The offering of this highly desirable pattern represents a splendid opportunity for an advanced pattern specialist to acquire what is, literally, the "rarest of the rare" within the pattern series. Indeed, and as should be expected, the present specimen is the *sole* certified example of J-263 extant. A true numismatic prize awaits.

NGC Census. 1, no other example of J-263 certified by NGC in any grade.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part 1, May 1999, Lot 1404.

## PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

Two coins of Moffat and Company are up for bids to start with, both \$5 pieces and both avidly collected as powerful souvenirs of the first days of the California Gold Rush. Augustus Humbert's coining operation, first on his own behalf and then as the U.S. Assay Office, contributes several lots, including a \$50 slug of a rare reverse variety and a popular 1852/1 \$10. Across the Rockies, gold from the Pikes Peak region is represented by a lovely little 1860 Clark, Gruber \$2.50.

### Mint State 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5



(2x photo)

- 1058 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. Kagin-4, Rarity-5. MS-62 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold. This popular issue is closely designed after the federal half eagles of the era, and is considered to be one of the earliest of all California Gold Rush issues. Some stray marks are present on the obverse, and the reverse displays a prominent clash mark from Liberty's hair bun in the field beneath the eagle's sinister wing. A pleasing numismatic relic from the "Days of '49."

Moffat & Company was organized in 1859 by John L. Moffat and associates, and set up business in San Francisco. The operation received gold dust from miners, banks, and others, and converted it into ingots, stamped with serial number, fineness, and value. Some gold was refined and converted into coins, as here, as well as into small ingots for use on gaming tables and in commerce. By 1850, the second year of operation, Moffat had quite a few competitors, extensive details of which are given in Dave Bowers' book, *A California Gold Rush History*, (1,050 pages, full color, extensively illustrated, available from ANR and others), as well as in Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of The United States*, *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, and other sources—all of which provide fascinating reading concerning this romantic era.

In time, certain of Moffat's competitors became discredited through condemnations published in local papers, some justified, others not. By 1853 Moffat was almost all by itself in the coining business, save for the highly esteemed Wass, Molitor & Company. (The next year 1854, Kellogg & Co. would begin business and achieve a fine reputation). In 1853 the owners of Moffat & Company, a partnership known as Curtis, Perry & Ward, sold out to the United States Treasury Department, which expanded the building slightly and in 1854 opened it as the San Francisco Mint. There seems to have been a lot of political chicanery involved in the transaction and arrangement, some details of which are given in the aforementioned book by Dave Bowers and elsewhere. In any event, when the San Francisco Mint opened for business in 1854 it was in a small, cramped facility but had a veritable flood tide of gold bullion to process. By contrast, the New Orleans Mint, which was built in 1838, had much less business at hand than the San Francisco Mint, but was in a huge building with ample space.

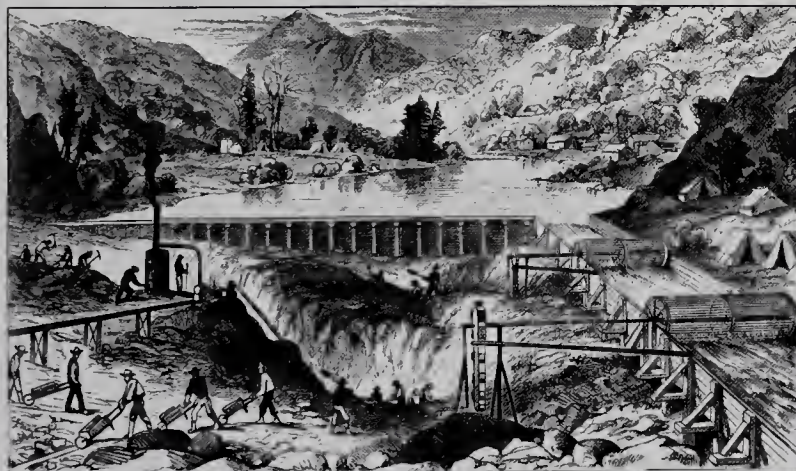


### Historic 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 San Francisco Gold



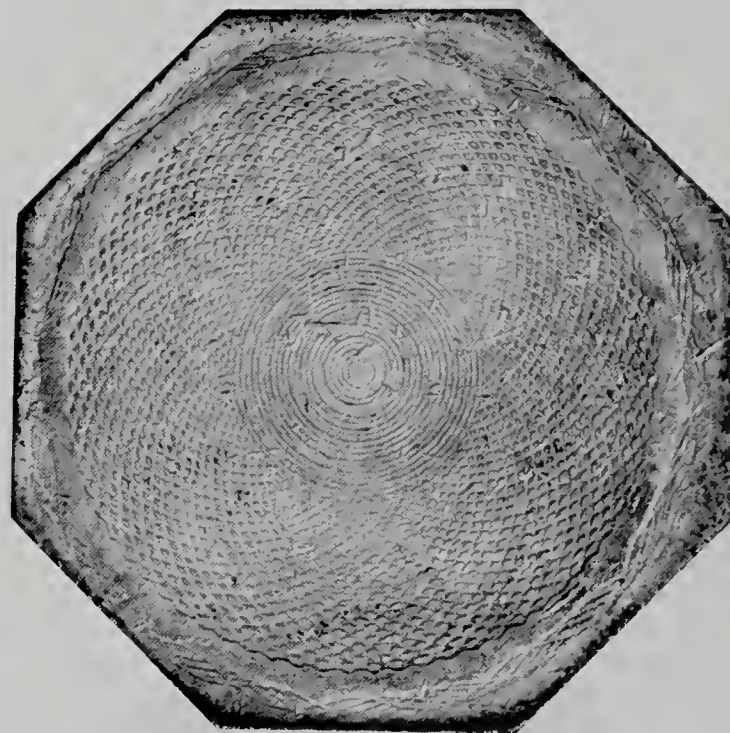
**1059 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-7a. Rarity-4. EF-45 (NGC).**

An attractive example, exhibiting significant wear, issued by Moffat & Company San Francisco coiners. The present piece, perhaps liberally graded, has an overall attractive appearance and has "been there, done that" in Gold Rush San Francisco. The surfaces are light yellow, fairly well struck, and attractive overall. The reverse die is misaligned and is about 260° in relation to the obverse (instead of the normal 180°).



By the mid to late 1850s, individual gold miners had been replaced by elaborate methods of mining gold in the California region. In the above illustration, an entire river has been blocked so that the stream bed could be excavated and worked. (*Adventures with Rare Coins*)

### Important 1851 Humbert \$50 Slug Kagin-7, Reverse of 1852



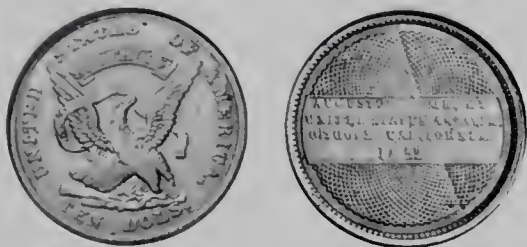
(2x photo)

**1060 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-7. Reverse of 1852. Rarity-7. EF-45 (NGC).** A very rare variety of this incredibly popular Gold Rush issue. Frosty light yellow gold with some faint peripheral toning. An attractive example, covered in the usual array of tiny contact marks acquired from a rough ride in circulation, but the rims are nearly perfect. No heavy rim bruises are noted, only a little rim nick right of 6:00 and some rounding on other corners that is commensurate with the overall grade. The obverse die shows the usual die rust associated with this issue. The reverse is the so-called "Reverse of 1852," clearly designed in a different pattern than other 1851 dies as this one has a much smaller



circular "bull's eye." This reverse was also used on the .887 issues of 1852. Called Rarity-7 by Kagin, the only other specimen we know of offered in recent memory was the VF Pittman coin, which reappeared in the Bowers and Merena sale of the Mory Collection, June 2000. The appearance of this finer specimen is an opportunity for territorial gold aficionados.

### 1852/1 Humbert \$10 Gold 884 THOUS.



- 1061 1852/1 August Humbert \$10 gold. K-8. 884 THOUS. Rarity-5+. EF-40 (NGC). A lovely specimen in light yellow gold (generally, California gold, with silver as an "impurity," is more lightly colored than standard gold with 10% copper), an attractive example of this popular issue. Showing fairly extensive wear, this is another piece that did its duty, as expected, in the channels of commerce in San Francisco during the Gold Rush era. Similar to most others of the overdate variety, the reverse was struck from a broken die, with a prominent crack visible. On the obverse, just past the word STATES, there is a small depression. Otherwise, the piece bears normal marks of circulation.

The imprint is of Augustus Humbert, appointed by the Treasury Department as the United States Assayer of gold, for the provisional minting operations in California. Humbert remained in this post, associated with Moffat & Co., for several years, then went on to other ventures, most notably Kellogg & Humbert, maker of the majority of the fabulous gold ingots recovered from the treasure ship *S.S. Central America* lost at sea on September 12, 1857, and found by Robert Evans, Tommy Thompson, and associates—creating perhaps the most dazzling numismatic scenario in the lifetime of anyone reading these words.

Among early coinage bearing Humbert's name, most were of the \$50 denomination of octagonal shape, very early pieces made by hand and with lettered edges. The \$10 and \$20 values were made in smaller numbers and hence are rarer today. The present coin will be a nice addition to any representative collection illustrating coinage of this historic era.

### Popular 1852 Augustus Humbert \$10 884 THOUS.



- 1062 1852 Augustus Humbert \$10 gold. K-10. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold with a generous quotient of lustre in the protected areas. Some scattered marks are seen, as should be expected for a piece that no doubt saw a goodly dose of circulation during the heady days of the California Gold Rush. Always popular, especially so in moderately circulated grades such as the present coin.

### Popular 1852 USAOG \$10 884 THOUS



(2x photo)

- 1063 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10. K-12a. 884 THOUS. Rarity-5. AU-58 (NGC). Subdued olive gold surfaces with warm orange highlights and soft underlying lustre. Some light marks become apparent under low magnification, but the concentric machining pattern on the reverse (obverse?) is intact and undisturbed by serious marks. Strong design elements are present where fully struck. A nice coin for the grade.



## Outstanding 1861 Clark Gruber \$2.50

### Colorado Gold



(2x photo)

**1064** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co., \$2.50 gold. K-5a. Rarity-7. MS-61 (NGC). Warm yellow-orange gold, with even hues, fairly well struck, and a treat to the eye—one of the finest encountered of this issue.

If you are seeking an example of this historic issue, your search ends here. Coins with higher certifications are seen now and then, but from the standpoint of overall quality, this piece has few peers. Take our word for it—we probably have catalogued as many Clark, Gruber coins as anyone in numismatics today.

For an extended commentary—probably all you want to know plus more—we refer you to Q. David Bowers' 2002 book, *More Adventures in Rare Coins*, chapter 11, which is all about this interesting operation. In brief, Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers in Leavenworth, Kansas, set up operations in Denver, then a scene of a great gold rush. Images of covered wagons heading west bearing the inscription PIKES PEAK

OR BUST are familiar to historians today, and reflect the mass immigration from the east to the Rocky Mountains. Although Pikes Peak (no apostrophe in Pikes, per post office edict) is located about 70 or miles south of Denver, and not particularly relevant to the gold strike in the latter location, it did serve as a catch term for the district. Indeed, the present coin bears on the coronet of Miss Liberty (or Miss Pike?) the inscription in bold letters, PIKES PEAK. Clark, Gruber & Co., set up in a brick building with a sign on top stating the operation to be "Bank and Mint." Beginning in 1860, miners and others were invited to bring gold dust to the company and have it converted into coins of various denominations, \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20. The two lower values were copies of the federal coinage, with a head of Miss Liberty (or some lady) on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse. The \$10 and \$20 of the first year, 1860, depicted a curious representation, not at all like the real thing, of a certain mountain and the inscription PIKES PEAK GOLD. Coinage continued in 1861, as per the \$2.50 offered here, at which time a female head was used for the two larger denominations, in place of the mountain.

A curious aspect of Clark, Gruber & Co., was the issuance by the firm of paper currency, such as \$5 bills, redeemable in gold coins (such pieces are elusive, and in several decades of looking, the writer has not been able to secure one). The unusual aspect occurs when these bills are compared to the Legal Tender or "greenback" notes issued by the Treasury Department in the east during the same period. Uncle Sam's Legal Tender Notes were redeemable only in other paper bills, not in face value in gold or silver coins. Accordingly, in order to purchase a \$5 gold coin with a greenback note in 1862, it would take \$7 or \$8 in such bills, while in Denver the privately issued bills of Clark, Gruber & Co., remained worth \$5 each and could be exchanged at par!

The Federal Government desired to set up a coinage operation in Denver, to reflect the growing activity in that area, and purchased the facility of Clark, Gruber & Co., immediately renaming the operation as the Denver Mint, nomenclature which was used ever afterward in the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*. However, in the 1860s and onward the building was used for assaying, refining, and storing gold, but not a single coin was struck. Years later, in 1906, when the Denver Mint did begin making coins the setup was in a new building (the construction of which commenced in 1904). Hence, another curious aspect of this scenario would be this: What official United States Mint was designated as such, operated for years, but never struck a single coin? The answer would be the Denver Mint, in its first building as successors to Clark, Gruber & Co.

Today, the two dates and four denominations of coins from this private enterprise are very popular, but all are collectible. Perhaps the most historic is the \$10 denomination, which got quite a bit of press coverage when it was first issued. The most valuable is the 1860 \$20 with the ice cream cone-shaped mountain on the obverse.



Pikes Peak, showing the Cog Road en route to summit. (*Gems of Colorado Scenery*, Silverton Souvenir Edition, 1894)

## CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

**1065** Trio of round California Small Denomination gold half dollars: ☆ 1853 BG-430. Rarity-3. Liberty Head. MS-62 PL. Frosty olive gold with strong lustre ☆ 1876 BG-1039A. Rarity-6+. Liberty Head. "Baby Head" variety. AU-55 PL. Medium honey gold with rose highlights ☆ 1873 BG-1051. Rarity-5-. Indian Head. MS-63 PL. Bright yellow gold, tiny planchet bump at 5:00 on reverse rim, probably as made. (Total: 3 pieces)



## MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

- 1066 Eclectic pairing:** ☆ 1804 half cent. B-10, C-13. AU-50 sharpness, cleaned long ago and now naturally retined ☆ 1860-O silver dollar. AU-50, cleaned long ago, scattered marks and tiny pits. A meeting of our smallest copper denomination with our largest silver denomination. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1067 Pair of partial U.S. type coin sets, each housed in a nice quality Dansco album and including a sampling of silver commemorative issues.** All of the coins are listed here, with specific grades assigned to several of the nicer highlights. Where grades are not assigned, the condition is average for the issue though a few pieces have minimal surface problems and as such the sets should be studied in person by prospective bidders. Half cents: ☆ 1829 ☆ 1853 ☆ 1857 AU-50. Large cents: ☆ 1812 ☆ 1837 EF-45 ☆ 1837 VF-25 ☆ 1846 EF-45 ☆ 1851/81 AU-50. Small cents: ☆ 1857 ☆ 1859 ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel ☆ 1894 ☆ 1909 V.D.B. ☆ 1943 Steel ☆ 1950 ☆ 1958 ☆ 1969-S ☆ 1977-D. Two cents: ☆ 1864 Large Motto. Silver three-cents: ☆ 1851 MS-62. Nickel three-cents: ☆ 1881 EF-40 ☆ 1883 Proof-64. Nickel five-cents: ☆ 1866 Repunched Date. Rays. AU-55 ☆ 1869 MS-62 ☆ 1883 No CENTS (2) ☆ 1907 ☆ 1913 Type I ☆ 1937 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo. ☆ 1939 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1977-D. Half dime: ☆ 1830 AU-58 PL. Dimes: ☆ 1875 Proof-63 ☆ 1900-S AU-55 ☆ 1915-S VF-35 ☆ 1916 Mercury ☆ 1942 ☆ 1950 ☆ 1959 ☆ 1968-S ☆ 1977-D. Twenty cents: ☆ 1875-S EF-40 cleaned. Quarters: ☆ 1838 VF-35 cleaned ☆ 1875 Proof-62 ☆ 1897 AU-58 ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-58 FH ☆ 1926 MS-63 ☆ 1950 ☆ 1961 ☆ 1972-S ☆ 1977-D. Half dollars: ☆ 1832 ☆ 1839 Capped Bust. VF-35 cleaned ☆ 1843 AU-50 ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-50 cleaned ☆ 1866-S Motto. AU-50 cleaned ☆ 1892 AU-58 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1946-S ☆ 1950 ☆ 1956 ☆ 1964 ☆ 1971-S ☆ 1977. Silver dollars: ☆ 1860-O AU-55 cleaned ☆ 1871 AU-58 ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1882-O ☆ 1922 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1971-S. Commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. MS-64 ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-60 cleaned ☆ 1936 Robinson. AU-50 lightly polished ☆ 1925-S California. AU-50 cleaned ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. AU-58 ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-63 ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-63. An interesting lot offering many nice pieces for the beginner, many items to upgrade, and many holes to fill! (Total: 81 pieces).
- 1068 Selection of nickel and silver coinage:** Nickel three cents: ☆ 1867 Proof-64. Reflective with minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1876 AU-55. Mottled olive-gray and rose surfaces. Silver three cents: ☆ 1852 (2). AU-58; AU-50. Both with silver gray surfaces. Shield nickels: ☆ 1866 With Rays. EF-45. Olive-gray with some speckling noted ☆ 1883 AU-58. Lustrous. Half dimes: ☆ 1836 MS-60. Heavily clashed dies. Cleaned and lacquered ☆ 1868 Proof-60. Deep steel blue toning over reflective surfaces

☆ 1872 Proof-63. Intermingled rose and steel blue toning over both surfaces. Dimes: ☆ 1814 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1857-O AU-50. Silver gray with orange at the devices ☆ 1892 AU-58. Cleaned ☆ 1901 MS-60. Cleaned. Twenty cents: ☆ 1875 MS-60. Sunset orange and blue over semi-reflective surfaces ☆ 1875-CC G-4 ☆ 1875-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned. Quarters: ☆ 1805 AG-3 ☆ 1821 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-63 FH. Mottled gray, blue-green, and pale magenta over both surfaces ☆ 1930 MS-64. Faint mottled gray and rose over both surfaces. Half dollar: 1874 AU-50. Lightly cleaned. Trade dollar: ☆ 1875-S Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. (Total: 22 pieces)

## Selection of Popular 20th Century Coins

- 1069 Selection of popular issues including Buffalo nickels, Mercury and Roosevelt dimes, and Ike dollars.** All are housed in Dansco or Whitman albums. Buffalo nickels (61 pieces): ☆ Grades of Good-4 to Mint State, average grade VF to EF. All dates and mints present save for the overdates and the 1913-S Type II, 1926-D, 1927-D, and 1937-D 3-Legged issues. A decent set that should be viewed before bidding judgment is passed. Mercury dimes (33 pieces): ☆ A partial set that includes just two pieces before 1934—the 1919-S in G-4, and the 1921-D in full rim VG-8. Later dates in the set (from 1934 on) are lacking the 1934, 1935, 1940-S, and 1943-S. The others are all choice AU and finer, mainly finer. All are highly lustrous and some show attractive rainbow toning highlights. Roosevelt dimes (two sets, 138 total pieces): ☆ A complete set, 1946 to 1972-D, all Mint State or Proof, some gems included, with Proofs of the later S-Mint issues present. Many are toned in a lively old-time album manner ☆ A second set of “Roosies,” 1946 to 1978-D, all Mint State or Proof, with none of the later (1968-1978) S-Mint issues present. Eisenhower dollars (32 pieces): ☆ A set, 1971-1978, including all the 40% silver and clad issues, and the 1976, 1976-D, and 1976-S Type I and Type II issues. Several of the coins in this set are of extraordinary quality of the sort that is seldom seen within the context of Ike dollars! A nice little “hoard” that should be seen before bidding, as many gems are hiding within! (Total: 5 albums, 264 pieces)
- 1070 Quintette of certified coins:** ☆ 1919 nickel. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with sunset highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1837 half dollar. Net EF-40; AU details (ANACS). Cleaned ☆ 1941 half dollar. Without Designers Initials. Proof-64 (ANACS). Reflective with splashes of faint mottled gold and bluish gray at the peripheries ☆ 1881-S dollar. MS-64 (ANACS). Bright sunset gold and orange iridescence with splashes of gunmetal-blue ☆ 1907 quarter eagle. MS-63 (ANACS). Lustrous with faint olive-gray at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1071** Selection of silver coins: ☆ 1942 dime. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with a splash of golden brown on the obverse ☆ 1945-S half dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny lustre. Peace dollars: ☆ 1922-D MS-63 (ANACS). Silver gray with splashes of faint mottled bluish gray ☆ 1925 MS-60 (PCI). Satiny rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1935-S MS-62 (2), (NGC) and (ANACS). Both are satiny with a whisper of gold ☆ Set of Peace dollars 1921 through 1935-S, grades range from VF to Mint State, lacking the 1927 Philadelphia but with an additional Denver small mintmark variety. Housed in a brown album. (Total: 30 pieces)
- 1072 Quintette of silver coins:** ☆ 1917 Standing Liberty quarter. Type I. AU-50. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1929 Standing Liberty quarter. AU-55. Cleaned ☆ 1944 Liberty Walking half dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous champagne surfaces ☆ 1921 Peace dollar. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Gettysburg commemorative half dollar. AU-58. Silver gray. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1073 Trio of Mint State dollars:** ☆ 1847 Liberty Seated. MS-60. Mottled golden brown over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1885-CC Morgan. MS-62. Lustrous with just a touch of reddish gold at the rims ☆ 1875-S trade. MS-60. Mottled reddish brown and bluish gray on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1074 Selection of gold coins with minor problems:** ☆ 1861 gold dollar (2). AU-50; EF-40 ☆ 1889 gold dollar. MS-60 ☆ 1911 Indian half eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1881 eagle. MS-60 ☆ 1908 eagle. Motto. AU-50 ☆ 1911 eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1912 eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1914-S eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1915 eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1914-D double eagle. AU-58. In-person inspection is recommended for this group before placing your bid. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 1075 Quintette of gold coins:** ☆ 1910-S half eagle. EF-40. Subdued golden yellow with rose highlights ☆ 1908 eagle. Motto. (2) AU-58. Lustrous; AU-50. Soft golden rose surfaces ☆ 1909-D eagle. AU-55. Golden rose surfaces ☆ 1910-D eagle. AU-55. Rose-gold surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

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## BULLION

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- 1076 1986 four piece set of American Eagle bullion issues grading MS-69 (NGC):** ☆ \$5 ☆ \$10 ☆ \$25 ☆ \$50. Each is brilliant and lustrous, as issued. (Total: 4 pieces)

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## END OF SALE

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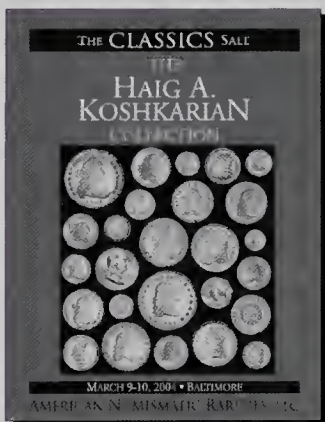
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# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

P.O. Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823

Fax: 603-569-3875 • [www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com) • [auction@anrcoins.com](mailto:auction@anrcoins.com)



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PO Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823

Fax: 603-569-3875 • [www.anrcoins.com](http://www.anrcoins.com)

email: [auctions@anrcoins.com](mailto:auctions@anrcoins.com)











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